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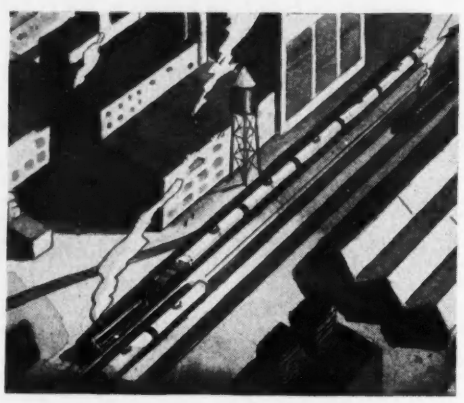

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Founded 1871 by William O. Allison

Volume 132 NOVEMBER 1, 1937 Number 18

Chemical Workers Gain; Payrolls Off

September Employment 7.5% Above Corresponding Level of 1936

Employment in factories engaged in the manufacture of chemicals and related products in the United States recorded an increase from August 15 to September 15, 1937, an advance of 2.08 percent being reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. At the end of the monthly period employment stood 7.5 percent above the corresponding level of September, 1936. Payroll totals showed a decline of .4 percent during the monthly period, and stood 24.1 percent above the corresponding level for September, 1936.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics' index number for factory employment in the chemical group of industries, September 15, 1937, was 128.5 (100=1923-25 average), compared with 124.9 for August, and 119.5 for September, 1936. For payroll totals the index number was 139.1 (same basis), compared with 140.7 for August, and 112.0 for September, 1936.

The bureau's general index numbers for all manufacturing industries, September 15, 1937, showed the following comparisons:—

	Sept. 1937.	Aug. 1937.	Sept. 1936.
Employment	102.1	102.3	95.5
Payroll totals	100.1	103.8	83.6

Employment in the chemical group of industries September 15, 1937, was 25 percent above the general average for all industries, and 34 percent above the general average for September, 1936. Payroll totals were 38 percent above the general average for all industries September 15, 1937, and 66 percent above general average for September, 1936.

Detailed Comparisons

Employment

(100=1923-25 average)

	Sept. 1937.	Aug. 1937.	Sept. 1936.
Chemicals	137.4	137.2	127.1
Cottonseed oil, cake, and meal	119.6	54.3	96.9
Druggists' preparations	114.1	111.8	103.1
Explosives	97.6	95.8	91.4
Fertilizers	84.6	73.2	77.9
Paints and varnishes	132.4	132.8	126.7
Petroleum refining	127.4	128.2	122.3
Rayon and allied products	407.1	403.4	360.1
Soap	103.1	101.9	106.8

(Continued on page 31)

Czech Tariff Bargain Concessions Protested

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29, 1937.

Protests against reducing duties in the pending reciprocal trade agreement with Czechoslovakia were entered by several dozen representatives of many industries at hearings all this week before the Committee for Reciprocity Information.

Greatest attention was given to shoes, but a large number of miscellaneous products were mentioned also. In addition, many other commodities were discussed in confidential briefs filed with the committee last week.

Among the protests against duty reduction were those made by representatives of the following:—The Carus Chemical Company, on permanganate of potash; the American Window Glass Company, the Window Glass Manufacturers Association, the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, and the Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company, on flat glass; the American Flint Glass Workers Union, and the Glass Container Industry of America, on glassware; the DeVilbiss Company, on perfume atomizers; and the American Plastics Corporation and the Catalin Corporation, on plastics buttons.

N.P.V.L.A. Raps Discount Grabs

Recommends Free Exchange of Trade Sales Information To Eliminate Granting of Favors

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 29, 1937.

The National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, which concluded a four-day annual convention today with the formal election and installation of officers, adopted at the trade sales session, after approval by the executive committee, a resolution vigorously opposing the granting of unearned discounts and recommending a free exchange of information in all markets by the members of the trade sales division as a means of eliminating the granting of such unearned discounts.

Another resolution adopted authorized the continuation of the Council for Paint Styling as an associational activity and endorsed the principles and purposes of the council, which were outlined yesterday in a report by M. Rea Paul, chairman of the technical and fact-finding sub-committee.

Officers Elected

To work with Ernest T. Trigg, who last year was named president for a three-year term, the following officers were elected:—

Vice-president, Val Wurtele, Minnesota Linseed Oil Paint Company, Minneapolis; treasurer, Charles J. Roh, Murphy Varnish Company, Newark; regional vice-presidents, New England, Renshaw Smith, jr., Wadsworth-Howland Company, Boston; Eastern, Harry R. Hillman, Eagle Paint & Varnish Works, Brooklyn; Central, Milton K. Pine, Muralo Company, Chicago; Southern, V. P. Warren, Warren Company, Atlanta, Ga.; Western, J. Langdon Root, W. P. Fuller Paint Company, San Francisco; vice-president representing the wholesale division, W. B. Elwang, Sanders Brothers Company, Richmond, Va.

Members of executive committee for three year term are:—E. A. Foy, jr., Foy Paint Company, Cincinnati; Benjamin Patterson, jr., Patterson-Sargeant Company, New York; J. Vincent Reardon, the Reardon Company, St. Louis; C. N. Seidlitz, Seidlitz Paint & Varnish Company, Kansas City; Harold E. Webster, Pratt and Lambert-Inc., Buffalo; Howard Kellogg, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Buffalo.

Drying Oils Outlook

In a symposium on "Drying Oils," Dr. H. A. Gardner, who presided, discussed "Drying Oils for the Industry," listing a large variety of oils which may be developed as substitutes for chinawood oil. Despite whatever substitutes are developed, however, tung oil will always be in demand, he declared, because of its unique qualities. Dr. Gardner paid tribute to chemists in the synthetic resin industry for their valuable research of the past few years.

Dr. William J. Hale, secretary of the National Farm Chemurgic Council, in an address on "Raw Materials for the Paint Industry from the Farm," spoke hopefully of profitable castor oil farming operations being developed by a Kansas group and made possible through cultivation of a new, poisonous castor plant, from which by-products can be obtained. The stalks will produce a fine, strong grade of cellulose, and the leaves can be used as insecticide, he said. These factors, plus the fact that this new plant permits practical and economical harvesting and that its poison repels birds and grasshoppers, will make possible yields of $50 per acre, against $10 per acre for ordinary castor bean growing, which, of course, is not attractive to farmers.

Doctor Hale heralded as the greatest invention in ten years the making of synthetic rubber in Germany, which he declared was superior to natural rubber and would supplant the latter in the next decade unless by-product uses are found for the natural material. The new rubber, he said, was selling for 15 cents a pound in first year on market. The discovery is being announced by Germans themselves as equal in importance to synthetic indigo discoveries of forty years ago. Dr. Hale also declared that the Haber-Bosch process for fixation of nitrogen was the greatest weapon in the hands of man for solving production by each nation of every needed agricultural commodity.

At the conclusion of the session a resolution was adopted which summarized the present American situation with respect to drying oils and urged appropriate action by the Federal government to assist in all ways in the development of domestic drying oils, to extend and improve tung oil plantings, to introduce growing of perilla and Mexican chia plants, to improve soybean strains—all to the end that the American farmer may produce a greater share of such materials and the public be relieved of its dependence on foreign sources of supply.

Reuel W. Elton, secretary of the association, reported on recent conferences on the acute tung oil situation caused by hostilities in China. Twenty thousand tons are tied up on the Yangste river, down which 90 percent of the world supply comes. The port of Hongkong can offer only inadequate shipments. It was the sense of two recent

(Continued on page 36)

Louisiana Chain Tax Decision Will Stand

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25, 1937.

The Supreme Court of the United States has refused a rehearing of the Louisiana chain store tax case, in which it upheld the validity of the tax in a decision handed down last May.

The Louisiana law imposes a graduated tax on chain stores on the basis of the total number of units operated anywhere, not only on those operated in Louisiana. The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company, which originally contested the law, asked further consideration on the ground that the law was upheld because of the difference in buying power of a large, interstate chain in comparison with independent merchants or local chains and told the court that the recent enactment of the Robinson-Patman law has sought to equalize this buying power and hence the subject is no longer within the jurisdiction of State taxing powers.

Tariff Bargain with Venezuela Proposed

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26, 1937.

The Department of State announced today that it contemplates the negotiation of a "reciprocal trade agreement" with Venezuela, and invited interested persons to submit suggestions as to the products that should be considered.

The announcement today was not a formal notice of intention to negotiate, and if and when such formal notice is issued it will be accompanied by a list of import and export commodities which will be the subject of negotiation. At the same time, however, the Department of Commerce released a compilation of trade between the United States and Venezuela, listing the more important commodities involved. From this list the Department of State will later select items which may be the subject of negotiation.

Drug Control Ideas Offered By Group

Licensing of Manufacturers and Strict Law Enforcement Are Advocated

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28, 1937.

Licensing of drug manufacturers by either the Federal or State governments as a means to prevent unsafe or substandard products from being marketed was advocated by several speakers at the forty-first annual conference of the Association of Dairy, Food and Drug Officials of the United States, which was held here this week.

One of the principal speakers was Dr. Robert P. Fischelis, secretary of the Board of Pharmacy of New Jersey, who declared that it would be easier to check the distribution of improper medicines at their source than after they have gone out into commerce. He pointed out that drug stores are subject to several different kinds of regulation, but no one set of officials controls all operations of a drug store, and on the other hand many stores which sell packaged medicines are not properly drug stores and escape practically all regulation. Dr. Fischelis urged law-enforcement officials to enforce their pharmacy laws strictly and continuously, saying that a druggist may not always be blamed for stocking substandard drugs when enforcement is lax and sporadic.

Dr. J. J. Durrett, chief of the division of drug control of the United States Food and Drug Administration, joined in the plea for regulation of drug manufacturers, using the recent experience with elixir of sulphanilamide as demonstrating the need for a law compelling manufacturers to establish the safety and properties of a product before placing it on the market. He also made a plea for druggists to return to the practice of pharmacy instead of simply becoming dispensers of prepared products.

The president of the association, Harry Klueter, of the Department of Agriculture and Markets of Wisconsin, declared that drug stores offer a fertile field for the protection of public health by strict enforcement of State pharmacy laws. He said he did not mean to indict all druggists, but that many drug stores are prone to use substandard drugs unless enforcement officials are constantly alert.

One session of the convention was devoted to a symposium on law enforcement policies, opened by W. C. Geagley, chemist of the Department of Agriculture of Michigan, who threw something of a bombshell into the meeting by declaring that there is too much regulation of business. He pointed to the automobile industry as constantly producing better products at lower prices without any government regulation whatever. In the discussion which followed, several State officials agreed with Mr. Geagley to the extent to recommending that the best policy is to co-operate with the industry under regulation, while others took the opposite view that a regulatory law should be enforced strictly and in the public interest without any consideration of its effects on the industry.

Activated Sludge Wins In $10,000,000 Action

The United States Supreme Court has denied the Sanitary District of Chicago a review of a Federal Circuit Court opinion that it had infringed on valid sewage treatment patents held by Activated Sludge, Inc. The Sanitary District said there was a claim of about $10,000,000 against it under the patents. It contended the process was discovered by scientists and not patentable to engineers who helped devise means for putting it into operation.

Closing Market Developments

Tin Salts Lower

Prices for tin derivatives were lower for the week, reflecting a decline in the basic metal. Sellers were quoting Straits tin at 48⅜c. per pound; tin crystals, 37c. to 37½c. per pound; soda stannate, 32c. to 35c. per pound; and anhydrous tetrachloride of tin, 24½c. per pound. Copper was listed at 11¾c. to 12c. per pound. Antimony metal was 17¼c. per pound.

Sardine Meal Lower

Japanese sardine meal was $1 per ton lower at the end of the week with offerings for November-December shipment from abroad at $45 per ton, c.i.f. ports.

Foreign Tariff Notes

Information recently published by the Department of Commerce on foreign tariffs and related trade regulations includes the following data:—

Diatomaceous Earth:—United Kingdom has removed from the duty-free list "diatomaceous earth, raw, as quarried," and adds to the free list "diatomaceous earth not bagged or otherwise packed containing not less than 35 percent of moisture."

Litharge Mixtures:—Uruguay has included litharge mixtures (lead oxide) with lampblack for preparing plates for dry and storage batteries in the raw materials section of the customs tariff, to be dutiable at 5 percent plus a surtax of 4 percent of the c.i.f. Montevideo value, pending the establishment of a fixed official customs valuation.

Margarin:—Italy has abolished the manufacturing tax and the corresponding import surtax of 3.50 lire per kilo on margarin and other butter substitutes, effective September 28.

Pharmaceutical Specialties: — Paraguay has modified the definition of the term "pharmaceutical specialty or specific," to include biological products and toilet articles, so that such products will now be required to be registered before they may be imported.

Pyridin:—United Kingdom, until December 31, has exempted pyridin from the key industry duty of 33⅓ percent ad valorem, and for the specified period the duty will be the general ad valorem rate of 10 percent.

Quinetum Alkaloid:—Union of South Africa has recognized the value of quinetum alkaloid in the prevention or treatment of malaria and has added it to the list of duty-free imports.

Toilet Soap:—Netherlands quota restrictions on imports of toilet soap, which expired September 30, are not to be renewed.

Urea, Impure:—Argentina now provides that impure denatured urea, excluding components and derivatives, for industrial use, is dutiable at 25 percent plus a surtax of 17 percent of the declared value. It was formerly dutiable as "urea and its compounds" at 25 percent plus a surtax of 17 percent of a fixed official customs valuation of 6.40 gold pesos per net kilo.

Vegetable Waxes:—Mexico, by presidential decree effective October 11, has imposed an export duty of 0.40 peso per gross kilo on vegetable waxes, including candelilla wax, formerly exempt from payment of export duty. The export duty was imposed for the declared purpose of encouraging producers of vegetable wax to form a cooperative organization and a part of the duty is to be returned, in the form of a subsidy, to producers exporting through the cooperative.

U. S. Petroleum Test Station In Oklahoma Dedicated

The new building of the Petroleum Experiment Station of the United States Bureau of Mines, at Bartlesville, Okla., was dedicated October 19 and 20, with the local Chamber of Commerce and the governors and congressional delegation of Oklahoma and oil-producing States in the Mid-Continent area participating in the ceremonies.

The station at Bartlesville was founded in 1917 and has made several hundred reports dealing with all branches of the petroleum and natural gas industries, including studies of drilling and production, transportation, refining and chemistry, the use of oil and gas and their products, with particular emphasis being laid on reduction of waste, and on safety and efficiency.

Chemical Price Average Higher

Although price reductions were more numerous than advances in the market for heavy and fine chemicals last week the net effect on the general average was upward. The strength was chiefly in pharmaceuticals and arsenates. Copper and tin derivatives were cheaper.

Buying continued to be limited to immediate needs; although considerable interest was going forward to 1938 schedules, only a few of which were issued.

Prices were advanced on arsenate of lead, paris green, bordeaux mixture, acetylsalicylic acid, aloin, sulphate of ammonia, and imported dried blood. Prices were reduced on copper, blue vitriol, monohydrated sulphate of copper, Straits tin, tin crystals, tetrachloride of tin, stannate of soda, prime Western zinc, zinc dust, quicksilver, domestic casein, rosins, rosin oil, turpentine, cocoa butter, domestic tankage at New York, and imported nitrogenous fertilizer stuff.

The REPORTER'S composite index number of prices for heavy and fine chemicals rose to 127.4 (100 = average at August 1, 1914). In comparison with average prices in 1926 (as 100), the REPORTER'S index number is now 90.2, against 88.9 at this time last year.

Arthur W. Leavitt, president of the Whiting-Adams Company, Boston, has been appointed a member of the Massachusetts Commission on Interstate Co-operation by Governor Hurley. The commission, like those in other states, conducts studies in fair standards of labor and industry, minimum wages, maximum hours of labor, taxation, and social security laws.

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Freight Rates Boost Is Approved by I.C.C.

Heavier Charges on Petroleum Products—No Raise in Classes 5 and 6

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25, 1937.

A general increase in freight rates on basic commodities throughout the country has been approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and railroads will shortly file tariffs putting the new rates into effect. Commodities covered are petroleum and its products, bituminous coal, iron ore, iron and steel products, and cement, lime, and plaster.

Increases of 1 cent per 100 pounds in all existing rates were authorized for the group of commodities classified as cement, lime, plaster, and gypsum, and with certain exceptions, for petroleum and all petroleum products and related products including asphalt and road oil, tar, pitch, benzol, liquefied petroleum gas, and lignin liquor and pitch.

On petroleum and its products the railroads asked for a blanket increase of 1 cent per 100 pounds except where the rates were made to meet water or truck competition, and except that special treatment was asked for gasoline and lubricating oil rates in so-called "Official Territory," that is, the States east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio and Potomac rivers. The commission refused to permit the proposed increases in so-called "Southern Territory," the States south of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi river, on the ground that water and truck competition there has forced rates lower than those already approved by the commission as maximum reasonable rates. The new tariffs may raise rates on petroleum products in Southern territory but not beyond the levels prescribed by previous I.C.C. orders.

The commission also refused to approve proposals of the railroads to change the relationship of gasoline and lubricating oil rates between Official territory and States west of the Mississippi and also a proposal to apply lower rates to petroleum products in tankcars than to the same products shipped in packages in box cars. With these exceptions, the commission approved general increases in petroleum rates of 1 cent per 100 pounds throughout the country.

The commission also refused the request of the railroads to increase fifth and sixth class rates in so-called "Official Territory," on the ground that there was not sufficient evidence ot warrant such sweeping changes. The proposal was to increase fifth class from 35 percent to 37.5 percent of first class, and to increase sixth class from 27.5 percent to 30 percent of first class.

These two classes embrace several thousand commodities, including a large number of chemicals, such as acids, including the mineral and certain organic acids; antifreeze, butyl alcohol and solvents, anilin oil and many coaltar intermediates, bone black, butyl acetate, carbon bisulphide, carbon tetrachloride, activated carbon, ether, ethyleneglycol, formaldehyde, agricultural insecticides and fungicides, lacquer solvents, methanol, phosphates, bichromates, prussiates, a variety of heavy chemicals, soda silicofluoride, synthetic gum compounds, synthetic resins n.o.i.b.n., tetrachloride of tin, xanthates, and zinc chloride.

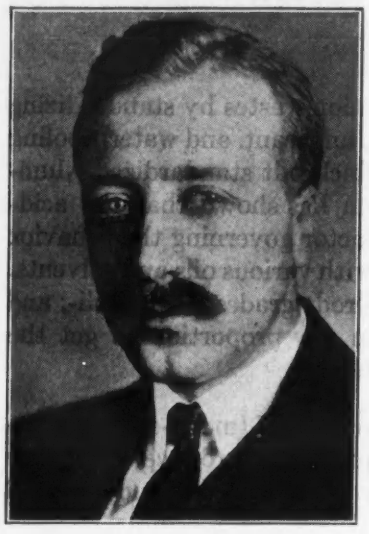
The Manufacturing Chemists Association was one of several groups of shippers opposing these increases.

The increases were granted because the railroads showed that, since the termination of the emergency freight surcharges last December, their earnings have fallen off greatly while their expenses have increased. The new rate increases are expected to yield the class 1 railroads of the country an additional $47,000,000 annually. In spite of protests of shippers, the commission decided that the basic commodities included in this case could stand an increase in freight rates.

Foster Dee Snell addressed the St. Louis section of the American Chemical Society, October 4, and the Kansas City section, October 5; his subject was "Some Factors in Detergency." He addressed the Maryland Sales Representatives Association, October 11, in Baltimore, on "The Legal Chemistry of Foods."

Dr. Northrop Presented With Chandler Medal

Dr. John H. Northrop, of the laboratories of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, Princeton, N. J., was presented with the Charles Frederick Chandler Medal of Columbia University for "fundamental discoveries concerning bacteria, the constitution of proteins, and the chemistry of digestion," October 27 in the Horace Mann auditorium, this city. The report of the committee making the award, of which Prof. Arthur W. Thomas is chairman, said "Dr. Northrop's researches have opened an important road to the investigation of protein constitution and the chemistry of digestion. He was the first to isolate the digestive enzymes, pepsin and trypsin, as well as their respective proferments in crystalline and apparently pure condition. He is also known for his studies of phosphoric acid in starch."



Dr. John H. Northrop

Following the medal presentation, Dr. Northrop delivered the fourth in a series of Chandler Memorial lectures on "Chemical Nature and Mode of Formation of Pepsin, Trypsin and Bacteriophage." Abstract of his address follows:—

The proteolytic enzymes, pepsin, trypsin, chymo-trypsin and carboxypeptidase have been isolated and crystallized. They have the general composition and properties of proteins. Their purity has been tested by recrystallization, solubility measurements and ultra-centrifuge sedimentation. The relation of the activity to the protein has been further tested by comparing the loss in activity with chemical changes in the protein under a variety of conditions.

A nucleo protein which has the properties of bacteriophage has been isolated from bacteriophage solutions. The relation between the activity of the preparations and the protein has been tested by the same methods mentioned above in connection with the enzymes.

Two crystalline acetyl derivatives of pepsin have been isolated, one having the acetyl groups on primary amino groups. The compound is active. A second derivative has acetyl groups on the phenolic-tyrosine groups and is about half as active as the original enzyme.

The inactive precursors of pepsin, trypsin and chymo-trypsin have been isolated and crystallized and the formation of the active enzymes from these inert proteins studied. Pepsin and trypsin are formed from their precursors by an autocatalytic reaction. The formation of chymo-trypsin from its precursor is catalyzed by trypsin.

The chemical changes involved in the transformation of the inert precursor to the active enzyme are slight.

The formation of bacteriophage resembles an autocatalytic reaction and it is suggested that it also is formed from an inert protein which is synthesized by the living host cells.

The medal, outstanding distinction in chemical science, was founded in 1910 to honor Professor Chandler, called the father of the American Chemical Society, who for more than half a century pioneered in industrial chemistry, advanced public health, and directed the teaching of chemistry at Columbia, where he was the founder of the School of Mines.

Philadelphia Save the Surface Salesmen's Club will hold its second election and dinner November 5, at 6:30 p.m. in the Penn Athletic Club. The guest speaker will be Thomas Pierce, executive director of the Pierce School of Business, who will talk on selling.

Shanghai Chemical Plants Hit

Nitrogen and Sulphur Black Factories Damaged in Air Raids—Alkali Works Intact, but Closed

While China still imports the bulk of its chemical requirements, Shanghai, the leading industrial center of the country, has been particularly active in developing a chemical industry and prior to the outbreak of the undeclared war, was supplying a substantial share of the Yangtze valley demand for such products as medicinals, pharmaceuticals, industrial chemicals, dyes, matches, toiletries, soaps, and a number of other chemical and related product lines, according to C. C. Concannon, chief of the Chemical Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Military activities in and around Shanghai have dealt a severe blow to the chemical industry of the metropolis, according to the latest advices received by the chemical division. A new nitrogen plant, located near Pukow on the Yangtze river, was seriously damaged by aerial attack early in October, according to advices. It was pointed out that this factory, which was American designed and equipped, has been in operation less than six months. An alkali plant at Tangku, near Tientsin, which is owned by the same company, was still intact, according to latest reports, but has been closed since early August, and its reopening is uncertain.

Shanghai's sulphur black plants also have suffered damage, although the full extent is not known. The International Soap Works, which closed early in August, is now reported to have reopened on a reduced schedule. One of the plants of this company, which formerly produced medicinals and glycerin, is now concentrating on the latter product, according to advices to the department.

Although imports of coaltar dyes into Shanghai have ceased almost entirely, textile mills located in the area are not suffering as yet, as they normally carry several months' supply on hand. A shortage of medicinals is reported, although small shipments are stated to be arriving on coastwise vessels from Hongkong.

Chemical Injuries Drop 32% in Frequency Rate

Twenty of the seventy-five chemical companies in the first chemical section safety contest sponsored by the National Safety Council finished the first half of 1937 without a single disabling accident, according to an announcement made at the twenty-sixth national safety congress in Kansas City recently when certificates were presented to the winners in three general divisions.

All competing units averaged 6.985 disabling injuries per 1,000,000 man-hours or 32 percent less than the average frequency rate for the entire chemical industry in 1936. Employees of all plants worked 35,073,740 hours. Of the various divisions, the 20 largest units composing group A of division 1 had the lowest frequency rates, averaging 6.048. The outstanding no-injury record was made by Dominion Ammunition division, Brownsburg, Que., of Canadian Industries, Ltd., which worked 480,938 man hours without a disabling injury.

The winners were:—

Division 1, group A: tied, Canadian Industries, Ltd., dominion ammunition division; Canadian Industries, Ltd., Beloeil works, McMasterville, Que.; third, Charles Lennig & Co., Philadelphia. Group B: all tied; Canadian Industries, Ltd., general chemical division, Hamilton, Ont.; Canadian Industries, Ltd., explosive division, Nobel, Ont.; American Cyanamid & Chemical Corporation, explosives division, New Castle, Pa.; Ansul Chemical Company, Marinette, Wis.; Canadian Industries, Ltd., plastics division, Brownsburg, Que.; Chilhowee Company, Newport, Tenn.; Canadian Industries, Ltd., general chemical division, Copper Cliff, Ont.; American Cyanamid & Chemical Corporation, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Division 2; all tied; Lambert Pharmacal Company, St. Louis; Lambert Pharmacal Company, Jersey City; Canadian Industries, Ltd., paint and varnish division, Montreal, Que.; Canadian Industries, Ltd., fertilizer division, New Westminster, B. C.

Division 3; all tied; National Carbon

(Continued on page 33)

F.T.C. Repeats Request For Broader Authority

Seeks Jurisdiction Over Unfair Or Deceptive Acts—Asks Corporation Limit

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30, 1937.

In submitting its annual report today, the Federal Trade Commission renewed its recommendations of earlier years for legislation giving it jurisdiction over unfair or deceptive acts or practices, and also renewed its recommendation that the Clayton antitrust act be amended to prevent corporations from growing beyond a certain size through the acquisition of assets of competitors.

The commission declared that it was gratified that the substance of its recommendations regarding deceptive practices is embodied in the Wheeler-Lea bill which has already passed the senate and been reported by the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce. The commission did not discuss the provisions added by the house committee, which would give it specific authority over advertising of food, drugs, cosmetics, and therapeutic devices.

In reviewing its work on advertising during the year, the commission stated that its special board of investigation had increased its scrutiny of magazine and newspaper advertising and of radio broadcasting and had classified types of periodicals and types of commodities advertised on the radio in order to give special attention to those groups which most frequently make use of false and misleading advertising statements. The commission did not reveal the nature of this classification, but indicated that it is increasing its campaign against false advertising as a method of unfair competition. The report declared:—

In its examination of advertising, the

(Continued on page 34)

'Chemical Research Creates Industries' Captures Award as First Prize Slogan

"Chemical Research Creates Industries," has been chosen by the advisory committee of the sixteenth Exposition of Chemical Industries, as the first prize slogan submitted in a contest conducted to obtain the best brief descriptive expression encompassing the aims and benefits redounding to men from the activities of the chemical industries.

Norman E. Diehl

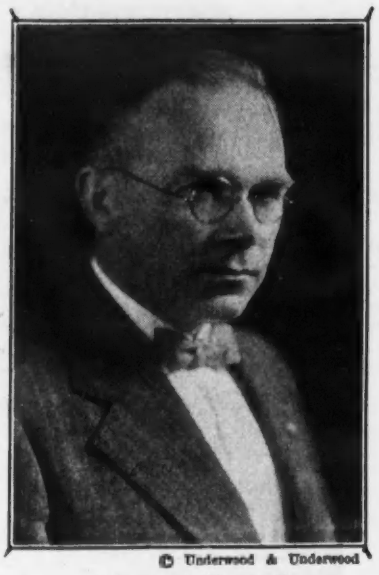
Norman E. Diehl, assistant division purchasing agent, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., submitted the slogan, and has been awarded the first prize of $250. Ten other prizes of $5.00 each will be awarded for the ten next best slogans to be selected by the committee jury. Presentation of the awards to Mr. Diehl and to the others will be made the evening of December 6, in this city, when the exposition opens.

Hundreds of slogans were submitted, some contestants presenting numerous ideas, as there was no limit to the number of suggestions that might be entered. The jury making the award was composed of the members of the advisory committee, of which M. G. Whitaker, vice-president of the American Cyanamid Company, is chairman. Some of the other members of the jury are William Callan, president of the Chemists' Club; William G. Harvey president of the Electrochemical Society; Martin H. Ittner, president of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers; and E. R. Weidlein, president of the American Chemical Society.

Barrett Co. Engages Haskell as Vice-Pres.

Sidney B. Haskell has resigned the presidency of the Synthetic Nitrogen Products Company, fertilizer materials, this city, to accept a position as vice-president of the Barrett Company, also of this city. Mr. Haskell is in charge of the Barrett Company's ammonia department.

One of the country's leading agronomists, Mr. Haskell is 56 years old and a native of Fargo, N. D. He received his B.S. at Massachusetts Agricultural College and did graduate work at the University of Leipsig, Germany. From 1904 to 1916, he was a teacher in the Massachusetts Agricultural College and at the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station. In 1916, he was chosen director of the soil improvement committee for the National Fertilizer Association and four years later returned to the Massachusetts Experiment Station as its director. In 1927 he joined with the Synthetic Nitrogen Products Company as vice-president and director of the agricultural department and a year and a half later Mr. Haskell became president.



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Sidney B. Haskell

Mr. Haskell is a former president of the American Society of Agronomy, secretary of the Association of Landgrant Colleges and Universities, a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the American Chemical Society. He is also a member of the Chemist Club of New York.

Rayon Trade Rules Are Promulgated by F.T.C.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26, 1937.

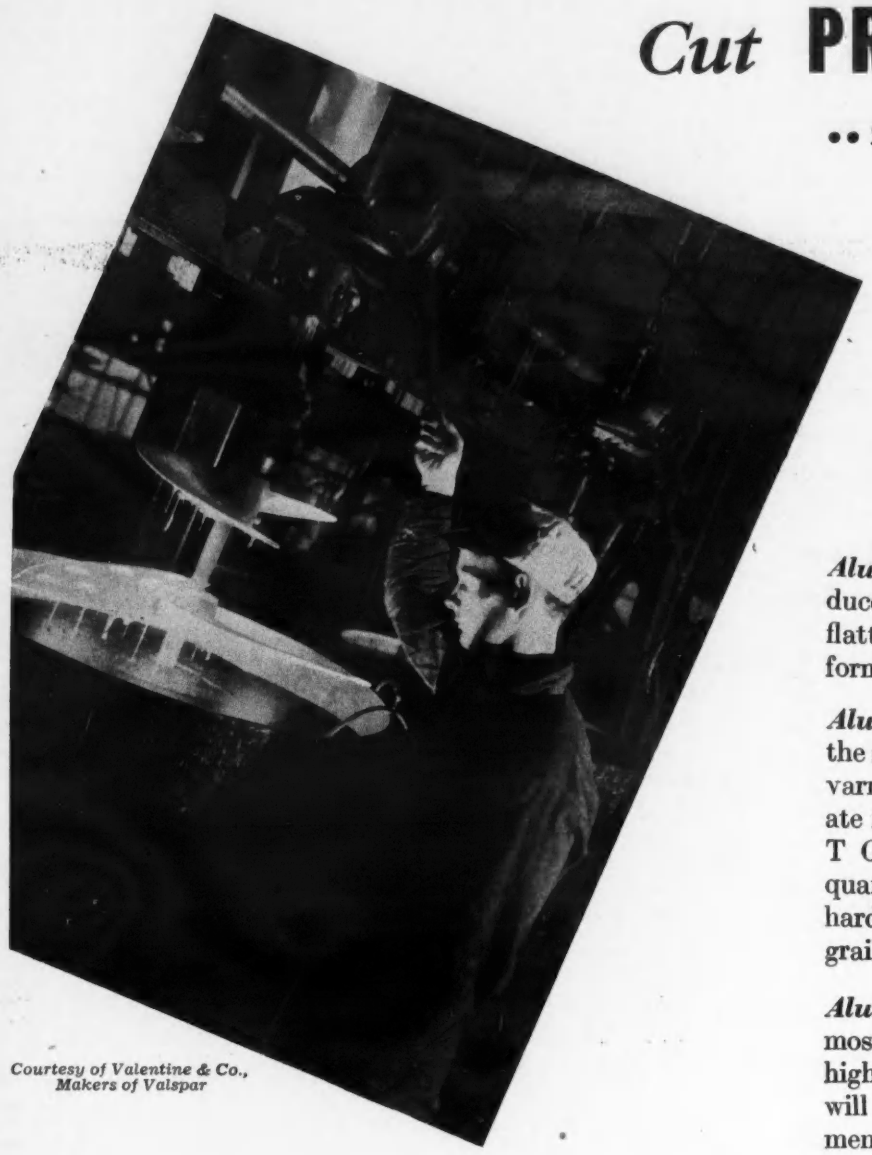
Trade practice rules for the rayon industry were promulgated today by the Federal Trade Commission under its trade practice procedure, to provide "for proper fiber identification and disclosure of rayon and rayon products and for the prevention of misinformation, misrepresentation, and deception, in the interest of fair competition and consumer protection."

The commission said the rules 'may be accepted and followed by all marketers as a guide, and should be considered as binding requirements of the existing law in transactions within Federal jurisdiction.

The rules are in two groups, the first dealing with unfair trade practices, and the second with trade practices "considered to be conducive to sound business methods." The first group rules cover the generic scope of the word rayon; designation of manufacturing processes; trade marks; the terms "silk," "pure dye," "wool," "linen," "flax," "cotton," etc.; terms relating to types of construction or weave; mixed goods; encouraging or promoting the use of misleading merchandising methods. The second group contains two rules, one approving the practice of making accurate statements of the proportions or percentages of various fibers in mixed goods, and the other approving distribution of information on the proper care and cleaning methods for rayon products.

Let a Test Run Convince You That STANDARDIZED ALUMINUM STEARATES *Cut* PRODUCTION WASTES

•• See Special Offer Below ••



Courtesy of Valentine & Co., Makers of Valspar

You can cut production wastes by standardizing your paint, varnish, lubricant, and waterproofing formulas with Mallinckrodt standardized Aluminum Stearates. Research has shown that the acid-base ratio is the prime factor governing the behavior of Aluminum Stearates with various oils and solvents. The three new Mallinckrodt grades (mono-, di-, and tri-acid) can be mixed in any proportion to get the desired ratio of acid to base.

Aluminum Stearate Technical M (mono-acid) — Produces soft greases. Small quantities produce a definite flatting effect in varnishes with less tendency to jell formation.

Aluminum Stearate Technical D (di-acid) — This is the standard industrial grade most widely used for paints, varnishes, lubricants, and waterproofing materials. Stearate investigations logically start with this grade. M and T Grades may be added as modifying agents. A small quantity of the M grade will tend to make greases harder, while the T grade will reduce the tendency to graininess, brittleness, and bleeding in greases and oils.

Aluminum Stearate Technical T (tri-acid) — With most oils and solvents this grade can be dispersed in higher concentrations than either the D or M grades and will cause less jelling in certain formulas. It is recommended as a flatting agent and for certain types of waterproofing material.

These are definite chemical compounds of highest quality, not trade-marked or patented mixtures. They are manufactured to rigid chemical standards, assuring you uniform results. You can standardize your formulas for greater convenience and economy.

TEST THEM IN YOUR PLANT AT SLIGHT COST

Test the behavior of these new Aluminum Stearates in your experimental laboratory with your own formulas and raw materials. 5 pounds of each of the three grades (M, D, and T) will be sent you prepaid for $3.50. Take advantage of this generous trial offer without delay. Send the coupon below and see how easily and accurately the acid base ratio can be adjusted to your varying requirements.

TWO OTHER ALUMINUM STEARATES

Aluminum Stearate Technical Fluffy is chemically similar to the D grade, but slightly finer and bulkier.

Flatting Agent No. 22 will cause less jelling in certain varnishes than the other grades.

Mallinckrodt Aluminum Stearates are made to specifications for the Paint, Varnish, Lubricant, Waterproofing, and similar industries.

LET THIS COUPON BE YOUR ORDER

SPECIAL OFFER! **5 Pounds of Each Grade (M, D, and T) for $3.50**

MALLINCKRODT CHEMICAL WORKS

2nd & Mallinckrodt Streets, St. Louis, Missouri

72 Gold Street, New York City

(Address Nearest Office)

Send me your $3.50 Special Offer of trial quantities of the new standardized Aluminum Stearates (5 pounds of each of the three grades—M., D., and T.).

Name .....

Street .....

City ..... State..... OP-11

Other Mallinckrodt Stearates for Industrial Use

Calcium Stearates
Technical
Impalpably Powdered

Magnesium Stearate
Impalpably Powdered

Sodium Stearate
Technical

Zinc Stearate
U.S.P. XI

Mallinckrodt
CHEMICAL WORKS

ST. LOUIS CHICAGO NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA MONTREAL TORONTO

Current Market Quotations

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When not otherwise indicated, quotations are f.o.b. New York prices on large lots. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports on other pages, with other informative comment. The locations of the several reports are indicated on page 4.

A

Acacia (see Gum, Arabic)
Acetal, dms., works.....lb. .75 - 1.00
Acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., works.lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
Acetamide, CP, bots., kegs, c.l., works..lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., 1,000 lbs., works...lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .48 - 1.00
tech., kegs, c.l., works.....lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., 1,000 lbs., works...lb. .38 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .43 - .75
Acetanilide, tech., 95%, bbls..lb. .24 Nom.
USP, bbls., 1,000 lbs.....lb. .25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .26 - —
kegs, 1,000 lbs.....lb. .26 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .27 - —
Acetin, tech., dms.....lb. .33 - —
Acetoacetanilide, dms.....lb. .65 - .70
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .05 - —
Methyl (see M)
Acetophenone, bots.....lb. 1.30 - 1.45
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.15 - 1.25
dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 1.05 - —
Acetphenetidin, bbls., kegs, 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.30 - —
single pkg.....lb. 1.35 - —
smaller pkgs.....lb. 1.32 - 1.40
Acid, abietic, bbls., c.l.....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .10 - —
Acetic, coml. or redist., 28%, bbls..100 lbs. 2.38 - 2.63
cbys. .....100 lbs. 2.87 - 3.12
56%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.45 - 4.70
cbys. .....100 lbs. 4.95 - 5.20
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 5.54 - 5.79
cbys. .....100 lbs. 6.04 - 6.25
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 6.32 - 6.57
cbys. .....100 lbs. 6.82 - 7.07
glacial, nat., CP., cbys.100 lbs.14.00 - —
99.5%, nat., bbls., c.l., 100 lbs. 8.16 - 8.41
cbys. .....100 lbs. 8.66 - 8.91
syn., al. dms., c.l.100 lbs. 8.43 - 8.68
cbys. .....100 lbs. 8.93 - 9.18
USP, dms.....100 lbs.10.25 -10.50
cbys. .....100 lbs.10.75 -11.00
pure, 30%, bbls., c.l..100 lbs. 3.44 - 3.69
cbys. .....100 lbs. 3.94 - 4.19
36%, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.10
cbys. .....100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
60%, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.47 - 4.72
cbys. .....100 lbs. 6.97 - 7.22
80%, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 8.11 - 8.36
cbys. .....100 lbs. 8.61 - 8.86

Acetic acid prices above apply deliv'd at destination in the following States: Conn., Dela., D. of C., Md., Mass., N. J., N. Y., N. and S. Car., R. I., Penna., and Va. For all other States, except Wash., Ore., and Calif., prices are f.o.b. works, frt. equalized.

Acetic, anhydride, dms., c.l..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dms., cbys.....lb. .14 - .15
Acetylsalicylic, USP, bbls., 225 lbs..lb. .60 - —
boxes, 25 lbs.....lb. .61 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .60 - —
Anthranilic, refd., bbls.....lb. .85 - .90
tech., bbls.....lb. .75 - —
Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, White).
USP., powd., dms., kegs...lb. .18 - —
Battery, cbys, c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., 25 or more, E. works, 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
10-24, E. works....100 lbs. 1.95 - —
1-9, E. works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .47 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .59 - .60
Boric, tech., 99.5%, gran., bbls., contracts, 80 tons, delvd. ton.105.00 - —
c.l., delvd.....ton.110.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.115.00 -120.00
sks., contracts, 80 tons, delvd..ton. 95.00 - —
c.l., delvd.....ton.100.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.105.00 -110.00
powd., bbls., contracts, 80 tons, delvd..ton.110.00 - —
c.l., delvd.....ton.115.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.120.00 -135.00
sks., contracts, 80 tons, delvd..ton.100.00 - —
c.l., delvd.....ton.105.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.110.00 -125.00
USP, $25 per ton higher.
Broenner's, bbls.....lb. 1.11 - —
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., S. Charleston, W. Va..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21 - —
Camphoric, cans.....lb. 5.50 - 5.70
Capric, dms.....lb. .19½- .20
Caproic, cans.....lb. 2.20 - —
Carbolic (see Phenol).
Castor oil, split, dms.....lb. .16 - .16½
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., works..lb. .0350- —
5-drum lots, works.....lb. .04 - —
single drum.....lb. .05 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .03 - —
Chromic, 99%, dms., delvd. N.Y., lb. .1475- .1675
Cinnamic, refd., bots.....lb. 2.85 - 3.25
Citric, cryst., bbls.....lb. .24 - —
kegs .....lb. .24½- —
gran., bbls.....lb. .24 - —
kegs .....lb. .24½- —
powd., bbls.....lb. .24½- —
anhyd., gran., dms.....lb. .26½- —
powd., dms.....lb. .27 - —

Prices on citric acid are f.o.b. N. Y., Chicago and St. Louis deliveries are ½c. higher than N. Y.

Cleve's, bbls.....lb. .50 - —
Cottonseed oil, dms.....lb. .09½- .10¾
Cresylic, high-boil, dms., c.l., works, frt. equaled..gal. .89 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .91 - —
Acid, cresylic, low-boil, dms., c.l., works, frt. equaled..gal. .92 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .94 - —
imported pale, 97-99, dms..gal. 1.00 Nom.
special resin grade, dms., c.l., works..lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼- —
Crotonic, dms., works.....lb. .75 - 1.00
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
Formic, dom., seaboard, 90% cbys., f.o.b. stock points, c.l..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over.....lb. .1150- —
1-24 .....lb. .12 - —
inland territory, cbys., c.l.lb. .1185- —
l.c.l., 25 and over.....lb. .1235- —
1-24 .....lb. .1285- —
southern territory, cbys., c.l. lb. .1220- .1290
l.c.l., 25 and over.....lb. .1270- .1340
1-24 .....lb. .1320- .1390
Fumaric, bbls.....lb. .60 - —
Gallic, tech., bbls.....lb. .75 - .79
N. F., VI, bbls, 200 lbs., 5 or more..lb. .87 - —
single bbls.....lb. .90 - —
fib. dms., 25 lbs.....lb. .96 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .91 - —
Gamma, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50%, bbls., 500 lbs..lb. .20 - —
H, bbls.....lb. .50 - .55
Hempseed oil, dms.....lb. .1180- .1225
Hydriodic, 47%, bots.....lb. 2.20 - 2.25
57%, bots.....lb. 2.65 - 2.70
Hydrobromic, 10% dilut., USP, lb. .20 - .21
pure, 34% conct, cbys.....lb. .42 - .44
Hydrochloric (see Muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls, works...lb. .80 - 1.00
Hydrofluoric, 30%, bbls.....lb. .07 - .0750
lead, cbys.....lb. .09 - .0950
48%, lead cbys.....lb. .1150- .12
52%, lead cbys.....lb. .1250- .13
60%, lead cbys.....lb. .15 - .1550
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls.lb. .10½- .15
Hypophosphorus, USP, 30%, djns..lb. .75 - —
Lactic, tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 2.75 - —
cbys., works....100 lbs. 3.75 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 5.75 - —
cbys., works....100 lbs. 6.75 - —
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 3.75 - —
cbys., works....100 lbs. 4.75 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 6.75 - —
cbys., works....100 lbs. 7.75 - —
50%, edible, 20 and over, bbls., cbys..lb. .10¼- .11½
plastic grade.....lb. .12¼- .13¾
5 to 19, edible, bbls., cbys., lb. .11 - .12
plastic grade.....lb. .12¾- .13¾
1 to 4, edible, bbls., cbys., lb. .11½- .12½
plastic grade.....lb. .13¼- .14¼
80%, 5 and over, bbls., cbys..lb. .21 - .22
1 to 4 bbls., cbys.....lb. .21½- .22½
USP, X, 85%, cbys.....lb. .42 - .45
USP, VIII, 75%, cbys.....lb. .40 - .43
Laurent's, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Linseed oil, dark or light, dms..lb. .1310- .1350
tanks .....lb. .1250- —
extra white, dms.....lb. .1125- .1175
split, dms.....lb. .0950- .1060
Maleic, powd., dms.....lb. .30 - .40
anhydride, dms.....lb. .33 - .43
Malic powd., kegs.....lb. .45 - .60
Mandelic, bots.....lb. 2.30 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 2.05 - 2.20
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit....lb. .06¼- .07½
sulphuric unit .....lb. .0085- .009
Monochloroacetic, tech., bbls.lb. .16 - .17
99%, bbls. .....lb. .18 - .19
Monosulphonic, bbls. .....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 1.85 - —
1 to 9, works..100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works, 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 2.10 - —
1 to 9, works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.15 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works, 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
1 to 9, works..100 lbs. 3.20 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - —
C.P., U.S.P., dealers, cbys.lb. .06½- —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .18½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .08 - —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .20 - —
Myristic, dms.....lb. .14¼- .15
white, redist., dms.....lb. .15¾- .16½
Naphthenic, S.V. 120-200, dms., lb. .07 Nom.
210-230, dms.....lb. .09 Nom.
240-280, dms.....lb. .10 Nom.
sludges, dms.....lb. .05 Nom.
Nevile & Winther's, bbls....lb. .85 - .97
Nitric, 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 5.35 - —
1 to 9, works..100 lbs. 5.95 - —
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Western works...100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 5.75 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 5.85 - —
1 to 9, works..100 lbs. 6.45 - —
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works 100 lbs. 6.25 -
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 6.35 - —
1 to 9, works..100 lbs. 6.95 - —
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
Acid, nitric, 42°, cbys., l.c.l., 25 and over works..100 lbs. 6.75 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 6.85 - —
1 to 9, works..100 lbs. 7.45 - —
C.P., U.S.P., dealers, cbys... lb. .11½- —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .22½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .13 - —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .24 - —
Oleum (see sulphuric fuming).
Oxalic, dom., bbls., c.l., works, lb. .10¾- —
10,000 lbs., and over....lb. .11 - —
smaller quantities.....lb. .12 - .14
Palm oil, dms.....lb. .08¾- .09⅛
Phenylacetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 3.25
Phosphoric, tech., 50%, cbys.lb. .06 - —
75%, cbys. .....lb. .09 - —
USP, 85%, s. g. 1,710, cbys., 70 lbs..lb. .12 - —
djns., 25 lbs. .....lb. .15 - —
50% s.g., 1347, cbys., 70 lbs., lb. .12 - —
djns., 25 lbs.....lb. .15 - —
10%, dilut., cbys., djns..lb. .07 - .07½
Picramic, kgs.....lb. .65 - .70
Picric, bbls. .....lb. .35 - —
Propionic ref., cbys., works.lb. .25 Nom.
dms., works .....lb. .22 Nom.
tech., cbys., works.....lb. .20 Nom.
dms., works .....lb. .16 Nom.
Pyrogallic, tech., lump, powd., bbls..lb. 1.05 - —
cns. .....lb. 1.10 - —
USP, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.45 - 1.63
resubl., cns.....lb. 2.05 - 2.15
Pyroligneous, bbls., dlvd. E. gal. .25 - —
Ricinoleic, dms .....lb. .38 - —
tech., bbls.....lb. .13 - —
Salicylic, tech., bbls.....lb. .33 - —
USP, bbls. .....lb. .40 - .45
Sebacic, C.P., bbls., works..lb. .58 - —
tech., bbls., works.....lb. .37 - .41
Soybean oil, dist, dms.....lb. .10½- .11¼
Stearic, distil., double pressed, bgs., dlvd..lb. .11½- .12½
single pressed, bgs., dlvd..lb. .11 - .12
triple pressed, bgs., dlvd..lb. .14¼- .15¼
saponif., double pressed, bgs, dlvd..lb. .11¾- .12¾
triple pressed, bgs., dlvd..lb. .14½- .15½
Succinic, bbls. .....lb. .75 - —
Sulphanilic, CP, bots, works..lb. 1.60 - 1.68
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —
Sulphonaphthenic, dms.....lb. .04 - .10
Sulphuric, 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works, 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 1.60 - —
1 to 9, works..100 lbs. 2.20 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.13.00 - —
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works, 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 1.85 - —
1 to 9, works..100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.16.50 - —
98%, tanks, works.....ton.17.50 - —
C.P., U.S.P., dealers, cbys.. lb. .06½- —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .16½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .08 - —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .18 - —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works, ton.18.50 - —
65%, tanks, E. works....ton.36.00 - —
Tannic, tech., bbls., dms...lb. .40 - .47
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000 lbs.lb. .88 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. .90 - —
25-lb. lots.....lb. .93 - —
powd., bbls., 1,000 lbs....lb. .78 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .80 - —
Tartaric USP, dom., cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 10,000 lbs. or more, one shipment..lb. .24¾- —
smaller quantities ....lb. .25¼- —
kgs. .....lb. .25¾- —
Tobias, bbls. .....lb. .65 - —
Trichloroacetic, bots. .....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Tungstic, CP, kgs.....lb. No prices
tech., kgs. .....lb. No prices
Aconite, leaves, bls.....lb. .30 - .32
Root, bls.....lb. .35 - .36
Aconitine, amorph., bots.....oz.17.00 -18.00
vls. .....gr. .06 - .09
cryst., bots.....oz.30.00 - —
vls. .....gr. .09 - .11
Adeps, lanae, anhyd., dms....lb. .17½- .19
hyd., dms.....lb. .16 - .18
Agar, 1, bls.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
2, bls.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
3, bls.....lb. .72 - .75
Agaric, white, bls.....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Albumen, blood, dark, flake, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago, frt. alld.lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis..lb. .13 - .15
pow'd, grade A, same basis, ton lots..lb. .15 - —
smaller lots, Chicago....lb. .18 - —
light, dom., flake, dms., Chicago..lb. .52 - .60
import, bgs.....lb. .50 - —
Egg, ed., dom., bbls.....lb. 1.05 Nom.
import, cs.....lb. .85 Nom.
Alcohol, amyl (see also Fusel oil, refd.), ex pentane dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .133 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .143 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .123 - —
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. pd., E. of Rocky Mts..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .08½- —
Benzyl, cans.....lb. .70 - —
drums .....lb. .63 - —
Butyl, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .10½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .09 - —
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. pd., E. of Rocky Mts..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .08½- —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .07 - —
tertiary, denating, dms., frt. alld..lb. .14 - —
Capyrl, pure, dms., works...lb. 2.50 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. .85 - —
Cetyl, dom., C.P., fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.50 - —
500 lbs. .....lb. 1.70 - —
100 lbs. .....lb. 1.80 - —
25 lbs. .....lb. 1.90 - —
5 lbs. .....lb. 2.00 - —
coml., dms.....lb. .95 - —

Acacia—Alum, Potash

Alcohol, cetyl, import, 85%, dms. 100 lbs. .55 - —
5 to 10 lbs.....lb. .75 - —
coml., dms., 350 lbs.....lb. .45 - —
Cinnamic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Denatured, CD11, 12, 13, dms., c.l., works, E..gal. .35 - —
l.c.l., works, dms., dealer and industrial accounts. gal. .40 - —
jobber accounts...gal. .38 - —
tanks, East.....gal. .29 - —

Prices for territories other than E. of Rockies, 3c. per gal. higher. Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

SD1, 190 pf., bbls., c.l., E. works..gal. .34 - —
19 bbls., E. works...gal. .36 - —
1 to 18 bbls., E. works, gal. .39 - —
dms., c.l., E. works....gal. .33 - —
19 dms., E. works...gal. .35 - —
1 to 18 dms., E. works, gal. .38 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .27 - —

Anhydrous, 5c. per gal. higher.

SD23-G, works, E., dms., c.l., gal. .37½- —
19 dms.....gal. .39½- —
1 to 18 dms.....gal. .42½- —
tanks .....gal. .31½- —

Prices for territories other than E. of Rockies, 3c. per gal. higher.

Special solvent, dms., c.l., E. works..gal. .34 - —
20 dms., E. works...gal. .36 - —
1 to 19 dms., E. works, gal. .39 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .28 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorisation by Alcohol Tax Unit.

Diacetone, pure, contract, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .14 - —
tech., contract, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —
Ethyl, 190 pf., ex molasses, bbls., c.l—gal. 4.13 - —
19 bbls.....gal. 4.15 - —
1 to 18 bbls.....gal. 4.18 - —
dms., c.l.....gal. 4.12 - —
19 dms.....gal. 4.14 - —
1 to 18 dms.....gal. 4.17 - —
tanks .....gal. 4.06 - —
absolute, dms., c.l.....gal. 4.42 - —
19 dms.....gal. 4.44 - —
1 to 18 dms.....gal. 4.47 - —

Grain alcohol 45c. per gal. higher.

Furfuryl, tech., cns., works..lb. .45 - —
dms., c.l., 33,000 lbs., works, lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., 500 lbs. and more, works..lb. .35 - —
Hexyl, secondary, dms., c.l., frt. pd. E. of Rocky Mts.lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .13½- —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .12 - —
Isoamyl, primary, dms., l.c.l., divd..lb. .27 - —
cans, works.....lb. .32 - —
Isobutyl, refd., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies.lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .08½- —
Isopropyl, denat., grd., dms., c.l., frt., alld..gal. .32 - —
l.c.l., frt., alld.....gal. .33 - —
refd., 91% dms., c.l., f.o.b. dest..gal. .39½- —
l.c.l., same terms....gal. .44½- —
tanks, same terms....gal. .34½- —
98%, dms., c.l., same terms, gal. .44½- —
l.c.l., same terms....gal. .49½- —
tanks, same terms....gal. .39½- —
tech., 91%, dms., c.l., same terms..gal. .35 - —
l.c.l., same terms....gal. .40 - —
tanks, same terms....gal. .30 - —
98%, dms., c.l., same terms, gal. .39½- —
l.c.l., same terms....gal. .44½- —
tanks, same terms....gal. .34½- —
Methyl (see Methanol)
Phenylethyl, bots., cns.... ..lb. 1.50 - 2.50
Propyl (see Isopropyl)
Aldehol, denat., grade, dms., tanks, works..gal. .70 - .80
Aldol, 95%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25 - —
Aletris root, bgs.....lb. .40 - .45
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs.....lb. .11 - .12
Aloe, Barbados, true, cs.....lb. .85 - .90
Cape, cs.....lb. .18 - .19
Curacao, cs.....lb. .32 - .33
gourds, bbls.....lb. .50 - .55
Socotrine, kgs.....lb. .60 - .62
Aloin, 140-lb. bbls.....lb. 2.00 - —
100-lb. kegs.....lb. 2.02 - —
25-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 2.09 - —
Alphanaphthol, bbls.....lb. .52 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls.....lb. .32 - —
Althea root, cube cut, bls.....lb. .30 - .32
Alum, ammonia, burnt, USP, bbls. kgs..lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works....100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.05
dlvd. N.Y., Phila...100 lbs. 3.15 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.50
dlvd. N.Y., Phila...100 lbs. 3.40 - —
powd., bbls., works...100 lbs. 3.40 - 3.65
dlvd. N.Y., Phila...100 lbs. 3.55 - —

Ammonia alum prices are for contract and open market; f.o.b. Phila.; frt. equalized with Marcus Hook, Boston, Atlanta, or Joliet; rail or water rates, whichever is lower. L.c.l. quantities must carry l.c.l. rate applying; for truck or ex warehouse deliveries all metrop. zones (except N.Y.) add l.c.l. rail or water rate, whichever is lower, from shipping or equalization point; dlvd. N.Y. prices apply to truck or ex warehouse.

Potash, gran., bbls., works, 100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.50
dlvd. N.Y., Phila...100 lbs. 3.40 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.75
dlvd. N.Y., Phila...100 lbs. 3.65 - —
powd., bbls., works...100 lbs. 3.65 - 3.90
dlvd. N.Y., Phila...100 lbs. 3.80 - —

Potash alum prices on same basis as those for ammonia alum.

Alum—Amyl Alcohol

Alum, potash-chrome, bbls.....lb.	.06½-	.06¾
Soda, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs.	3.25 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs.	4.25 -	5.00
Alumina acetate, C.P. 20% solut., bbls..lb.	.09 -	.10
Alumina chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms. (extra), 45,000 lbs. and over, works..lb.	.05 -	—
12,000 to 40,000 lbs., works..lb.	.06 -	—
1,100 to 11,000 lbs., works..lb.	.07 -	—
140 to 875 lbs., works.lb.	.08 -	—
100 lbs., or less, works.lb.	.09 -	—
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works..lb.	.06 -	—
l.c.l., dms.. works.....lb.	.06¾-	—
solution, 32 deg., cbys., c.l., works..lb.	.02¾-	—
l.c.l., cbys., works.....lb.	.03¼-	—
Hydrate, heavy, bbls., c.l., works..lb.	.0230-	—
less car lots, works....lb.	.03½-	—
light, bbls., dlvd.....lb.	.12 -	—
Oleate, dms., contr.....lb.	.16¾-	—
open order.....lb.	.17½-	.18½
Palmitate, precip., bbls.....lb.	.28 -	—
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd.lb.	.15 -	—
Stearate, precip., bbls., ctns., c.l..lb.	.19 -	—
l.c.l., ton.....lb.	.20 -	—
less than ton.....lb.	.21 -	—
Sulphate, com'l bgs., c.l., works, frt. equaled..100 lbs.	1.35 -	—
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs.	1.60 -	—
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs.	1.55 -	—
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs.	1.80 -	—

Alumina, sulphate, iron-free, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs.	2.00 -	—
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.	2.25 -	2.40
truckloads, bgs.....100 lbs.	2.40 -	—
10 to 24, dlvd. met. N.Y. 100 lbs.	2.55 -	—
5 to 9, dlvd. met. N.Y. 100 lbs.	2.80 -	—
1 to 4, dlvd. met. N.Y. 100 lbs.	3.30 -	—
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs.	2.20 -	—
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.	2.45 -	—
truckloads, dlvd., met. N.Y. 100 lbs.	2.60 -	—
10 to 24, dlvd. met. N.Y. 100 lbs.	2.75 -	—
5 to 9, dlvd., met. N.Y. 100 lbs.	3.00 -	—
1 to 4, dlvd. met. N.Y. 100 lbs.	3.50 -	—
Aluminum, 98-99%, dms., c.l...lb.	.20 -	—
l.c.l. .....lb.	.21 -	—
paste, extra fine lining, dms., 30,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb.	.63½-	—
5,000 lbs., same basis..lb.	.64½-	—
2,000 lbs., single shipt., same basis..lb.	.65 -	—

On 2,000-lb. orders in split shipment the price is ½c. higher in lots of 400 lbs. and more; 1c. higher in lots of 200-399 lbs.; 3c. higher in lots of 10-199 lbs.; on smaller orders the price is higher than the 2,000-lb. basis by 1c. in lots of 1,000 lbs. and more; 2c. on 400-999 lbs.; 5c. on 200-399 lbs.; 10c. on 10-199 lbs.

Aluminum, paste, ink, dms., 30,000 lbs., same basis..lb.	.73½-	—
5,000 lbs., same basis..lb.	.74½-	—
2,000 lbs., single shipt., same basis..lb.	.75 -	—
split shipts. (see note fine lining paste).		
standard, dms., 30,000 lbs., same basis..lb.	.41½-	—
5,000 lbs., same basis..lb.	.42½-	—
2,000 lbs., single shipt., same basis..lb.	.43 -	—
split shipts. (see note fine lining paste).		
powder, lining, extra fine, dms., 30,000 lbs., same basis..lb.	.90½-	—
5,000 lbs., same basis..lb.	.91 -	—
2,000 lbs., single shipt., same basis..lb.	.92 -	—
split shipts. (see note fine lining paste).		
standard, dms., 30,000 lbs., same basis..lb.	.55½-	—
5,000 lbs., same basis..lb.	.56½-	—
2,000 lbs., single shipt., same basis..lb.	.57 -	—
split shipts. (see note fine lining paste).		
litho, extra brilliant, dms., 30,000 lbs., same basis, lb.	.41½-	—
5,000 lbs., same basis,lb.	.42½-	—
2,000 lbs., single shipt., same basis..lb.	.43 -	—
split shipts. (see note fine lining paste).		
extra fine, dms., 30,000 lbs., same basis..lb.	.46½-	—
5,000 lbs., same basis..lb.	.46½-	—
2,000 lbs., single shipt., same basis..lb.	.47 -	—
split shipts. (see note fine lining paste).		

Aluminum, powd., litho., standard dms, 30,000 lbs., same basis..lb.	.40½-	—
5,000 lbs., same basis..lb.	.41½-	—
2,000 lbs., single shipt., same basis..lb.	.42 -	—
split shipts. (see note fine lining paste).		
wallpaper, dms., 30,000 lbs., same basis..lb.	.41½-	—
5,000 lbs., same basis..lb.	.42½-	—
2,000 lbs., single shipt., same basis..lb.	.43 -	—
split shipts. (see note fine lining paste)		
rubber comp., dms., 30,000 lbs., same basis..lb.	.38½-	—
5,000 lbs., same basis..lb.	.39½-	—
2,000 lbs., single shipt., same basis..lb.	.40 -	—
split shipts (see note fine lining paste)		
unpolished, dms., 30,000 lbs., same basis..lb.	.35½-	—
5,000 lbs., same basis..lb.	.36½-	—
2,000 lbs., single shipt., same basis..lb.	.37 -	—
split shipts. (see note fine lining paste)		
varnish, extra brilliant, dms., 30,000 lbs., same basis..lb.	.41½-	—
5,000 lbs., same basis.lb.	.42½-	—
2,000 lbs., single shipt., same basis..lb.	.43 -	—
split shipts. (see note fine lining paste)		
extra fine, dms., 30,000 lbs., same basis..lb.	.45½-	—
5,000 lbs., same basis.lb.	.46½-	—
2,000 lbs., single shipt., same basis..lb.	.47 -	—
split shipt (see note fine lining paste)		
standard, dms., 30,000 lbs.. same basis..lb.	.40½-	—
5,000 lbs., same basis.lb.	.41½-	—
2,000 lbs., single shipt., same basis..lb.	.42 -	—
split shipts. (see note fine lining paste)		
Ambergris, gray, tins.....oz.	17.00 -	35.00
Aminopyrine, fib., dms., 100 lbs., lb.	4.00 -	—
bots., 5 lbs. .....lb.	4.22 -	4.25
Ammonia, acetate, kgs.....lb.	.26 -	.33
Aldehyde, dms. .....lb.	.65 -	.70
Anhydrous, fertilizer, com'l, tanks (50,000 lbs.), works..lb.	.04½-	—
refrigeration, tanks, works..lb.	.05 -	—
pure, cyls., dlvd., met. N.Y., lb.	.16 -	.22

Anhydrous ammonia in cylinders is quoted on a nationwide schedule of delivered and stock point prices in all States.

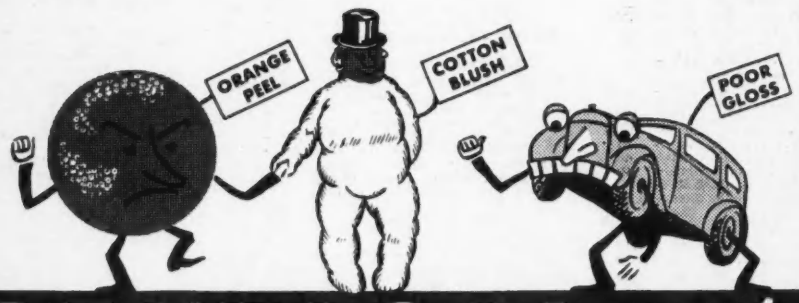
Aqua, 26°, cbys.....lb.	.05¾-	—
dms., c.l.....lb.	.02¼-	—
l.c.l. .....lb.	.02½-	—
tanks (on NH_3 content), dlvd., E..lb.	.05 -	.05¼
Benzoate, dms., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb.	.41 -	.42
1,000 lbs. to 3,900 lbs....lb.	.42 -	.43
900 lbs. or less.....lb.	.45 -	.46
kgs., 4,000 lbs. or more...lb.	.40 -	—
1,000 lbs., to 3,900 lbs...lb.	.41 -	—
900 lbs. or less.....lb.	.44 -	—
Bicarbonate, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs.	5.15 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd., N. Y....100 lbs.	5.71 -	—
Bichromate, bbls.....lb.	.32 -	—
Bifluoride, bbls.....lb.	.15 -	.16
Borate, bbls., kgs.....lb.	.15 -	.16
Bromide, gran., bbls.....lb.	.35 -	—
bxs. .....lb.	.38 -	.39
kgs. .....lb.	.36 -	—
Carbonate, tech., dom., bbls. lb.	.08 -	.12½
imported, csks. .....lb.	.08 -	.12½
USP, lump, dms.....lb.	.08 -	.11
powd., bbls., dms.....lb.	.09 -	—
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).		
USP, gran., bbls.....lb.	.11 -	.16
kgs. .....lb.	.15 -	—
Citrate, dms.....lb.	.80 -	—
cns. .....lb.	.85 -	—
Fluoride, bbls.....lb.	.17 -	.19
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqua).		
Hypophosphite, fib., dms....lb.	1.10 -	1.17
jars .....lb.	1.20 -	—
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.....lb.	3.32 -	—
jars .....lb.	3.25 -	—
Laurate, bbls.....lb.	.23 -	—
Linoleate, 80%, anhyd., bbls.lb.	.15 -	—
Naphthenate, bbls.....lb.	.17 -	—
Nitrate, tech., bags, c.l., works, 100 lbs.	3.60 -	—
bbls., works.....100 lbs.	3.75 -	—
l.c.l., bags, works.....100 lbs.	3.85 -	—
bbls., works.....100 lbs.	4.00 -	—
Oleate, dms.....lb.	.15 -	—
Oxalate, neutral, cryst., powd., bbls., kgs..lb.	.22½-	—
Perchlorate, kgs.....lb.	.16 -	—
Persulphate, kgs.....lb.	.21 -	—
Phosphate, dibasic, N.F.V., bbls. lb.	.37 -	—
kgs. .....lb.	.39 -	—
tech., bbls., c.l.....lb.	.07½-	—
l.c.l. .....lb.	.09 -	.10
monobasic, crude (fertilizer grade), 11% N 48% phos., bulk, f.o.b. E. works..unit-ton.	1.20 &	.70
pure, bbls.....lb.	.40 -	.45
tech., bbls., c.l.....lb.	.07½-	—
l.c.l. .....lb.	.09 -	.10
Ricinoleate, bbls.....lb.	.15 -	—
Salicylate, USP, kgs.....lb.	1.15 -	1.20
Sulphate, dom., bulk, c.l., f.o.b. ports or ovens, contr., 6-8 mos., Nov.-Dec. ton.	28.00 -	—
Jan.-June, 1938...ton.	28.50 -	—

Ammonia sulphate contracts any 1-5 mos., through June 1938, $1 per ton additional; spot prices $1 per ton additional. Bag packing charged extra at $1.30 per ton for 200's and $2 per ton for 100's. Deliveries in Ill., Mich., Ind., Ohio, Wis. and Ohio river destinations in Ky. are f.o.b. ovens freight allowed.

Sulphide, liquid, 35-45%, basis 100%, dms., works..lb.	.12 -	.15
tanks, delvd .....lb.	.11 -	—
Sulphocyanide, com'l, fib., dms., 2,000 lbs., works..lb.	.14 -	—
smaller lots, works.....lb.	.16 -	—
pure, 99-100%, kgs.....lb.	.55 -	—
Ammoniac, gum (see Gum, ammoniac).		
Sal, gray, dom., bbls., c.l., 100 lbs.	5.50 -	5.75
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.	6.00 -	6.70
white, gran., dom., bbls., contracts, works.100 lbs.	5.00 -	5.05
import, csks .....100 lbs.	5.00 -	5.05
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, dms., c.l., works..lb.	.11½-	—
l.c.l., frt., alld.....lb.	.12 -	—
tanks, works .....lb.	.10½-	—
ex pentane, dms., frt. alld..lb.	.125 -	—
l.c.l., frt., alld.....lb.	.135 -	—
tanks, frt., alld.....lb.	.115 -	—
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. pd., E. of Rocky Mts..lb.	.09½-	—
l.c.l., same terms.....lb.	.10 -	—
tanks, same terms.....lb.	.08¼-	—

Alcohol (see Alcohol amyl.)

THUMBS DOWN ON THE TROUBLE TRIO



PENTASOL and PENT-ACETATE

Don't despair when the "Trouble Trio" put in their unwelcome appearance. Give them the "thumbs down" treatment by the simple expedient of formulating with PENTASOL and PENT-ACETATE. These 100% amyl solvents serve as all-year-around insurance against orange peel, poor gloss and cotton blush.

During the drying of the lacquer film, PENTASOL and PENT-ACETATE, because of their favorable evaporation rate, permit lower viscosity during the setting period—assure superior smoothness and better gloss—and guarantee greater durability and life to the final film.

Thumbs down on the Trouble Trio—winter and summer—with ALL AMYL PENTASOL and PENT-ACETATE!

SHARPLES TRADE MARK SOLVENTS

THE SHARPLES SOLVENTS CORP.
2300 WESTMORELAND STREET, PHILADELPHIA
80 E. JACKSON BOULEVARD, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
551 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

SHARPLES TRADE MARK SOLVENTS

Amyl butyrate, dms., 50 gal., returnable..lb. .75 - —
Caproate, cns.....lb. 2.75 - —
Chloride, normal, dms., works, lb. .56 - —
small lots, works.....lb. .68 - —
mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .077 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .06 - —
Cinnamic aldehyde, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Nitrite, bots.....lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Mercaptan, dms., l.c.l., works.lb. 1.10 - —
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works...lb. .25 - —
Salicylate, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. .61 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. .51 - —
Stearate, dms., l.c.l., works.lb. .26 - —
Amylene, dms., c.l., works....lb. .102 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
Anethol, bots.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Angelica root, dom., bls.....lb. .28 - .25
import, natural, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
twisted, bls.....lb. .30 - .40
Angostura bark, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Anilin oil, dms.....lb. .15 - .16
tanks .....lb. .14½- —
Salt, dms., works.....lb. .22 - .24
Anise, Spanish, bgs.....lb. .11½- .12
Star, bgs.....lb. .15 - .16
Anisic aldehyde, bots.....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Annatto paste, bxs.....lb. .34 - .39
Seed, bgs.....lb. .07¾- .08½
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, subl., bbls. lb. .65 - —
Antimony, butter (see Antimony chloride)
Chloride, solut., cbys.....lb. .17 - —
Metal, spot.....lb. .17¼- —
Needle, powd., bbls.....lb. .14 - .16
Oxide, bbls., c.l.....lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15¾- —
Salts, 62%, kgs.....lb. .23¾- .24
White, pigment, bgs., c.l., Texas works, frt. alld. to ½c. lb., lb. .12½- .13¼
Antipyrene, bbls., kgs., ton lots, lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
Apemorphine, bots.....oz. 23.20 - 23.70
Archil extract, conc., bbls....lb. .21 - .27
double, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
triple, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.....lb. .11 - .12
Arecoline hydrobromide, bots., oz. 4.75 - 5.00
Argols, test 70% to 85%, basis 100%, 100 kgm., purity..... 100 kilos. 32.00 - 34.00
Arnica flowers, bls.....lb. .35 - .36
Root, bls.....lb. .38 - .40
Arrowroot, St. Vincent, powd., bgs..lb. .08¾- .09¾
bbls. .....lb. .08½- .09
Arsenic iodide (arsenous), 5 lb. bots..lb. 5.15 - —
jars .....lb. 5.00 - —
Metal, lump, cs.....lb. .42 - .43
Red, import, cs.....lb. .15¾- .16¼
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).
White, powd., kgs., c.l.....lb. .03 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .03¾- —
Arsenous chloride, cns.....lb. 4.85 - —
Asafetida, cs.....lb. .19 - .20
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .55 - .75
Asbestine (see Talc, N. Y. fibrous).
Asbestos fiber, 5M, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines..ton. 37.50 - —
5R, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines—ton. 35.00 - —
6D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton. 27.00 - —
7D, bgs., c.l., (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton. 23.00 - —
7F, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton. 21.00 - —
7H, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton. 17.00 - —
7K, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines—ton. 14.50 - —
7M, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton. 12.00 - —
Asphaltum, Barbados, A, bgs., 20 tons, f.o.b. N. Y.....lb. .02½- —
smaller lots, f.o.b. N. Y.lb. .03½- —
AA, bgs., 20 tons, f.o.b. N.Y., lb. .06½- —
smaller lots, f.o.b. N. Y.lb. .10½- —
California, dms., c.l., f.o.b. N.Y. ton. 29.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....ton. 36.50 - —
Cuban A, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y. ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....ton. 90.00 - —
B, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y..ton. 35.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....ton. 55.00 - —
Egyptian, bgs., c.l.,f.o.b.N.Y.lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....lb. .15 - —
Gilsonite, brilliant black, bgs., c.l., Western shipt. points, ton. 32.90 - —
seconds, bgs., c.l., Western shipt. points .....ton. 25.50 - —
selects, bgs., c.l., Western shipt. points..ton. 36.50 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b., N. J. or N. Y., whse..ton. 49.50 - —
Jet, bgs., c.l., Western shipping points..ton. 30.50 - —
Maltha, dms., c.l.,f.o.b.N.Y.ton. 29.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....ton. 36.50 - —
Manjak (see Asphaltum, Barbados).
Mexican, Texas, dms., c.l., refinery..ton. 19.00 - —
l.c.l., refinery.....ton. 21.00 - —
tanks, refinery.....ton. 16.00 - —
Petroleum cut-back, bbls., l.c.l., E. cst. refinery, gal. .13 - —
dms., c.l., E. cst., refinery, gal. .12 - —
tanks, Calif., refinery....ton. 12.50 - 14.00
East Coast, refinery...gal. .06 - .06½
Ill., Ind., refinery.....gal. .06½- —
N. Orleans refinery....gal. .06 - —
Wyo., refinery.....gal. .07½- —
Atropine, bots.....oz. 5.25 - 5.80
Sulphate, bots.....oz. 2.90 - 3.55
cns. .....oz. 2.85 - —

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs.....lb. .38 - .40
Barberry bark, bgs.....lb. .22 - .25
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .10 - .11
Barbital, cs.....lb. 3.25 - 3.30
Barium carbonate, natural, 90% grd., bgs., c.l., works, ton. 44.00 - —
99%, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 47.00 - —
precip., bgs., c.l., works..ton. 52.50 - —
bbls., works .....ton. 57.50 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works.....ton. 57.50 - —
bbls., works .....ton. 62.50 - —
sulphur-free bgs., bbls., c.l., works..ton. 57.50 - 62.50
Chlorate, kgs. .....lb. .16½- .17½
Chloride, C.P., cryst., bbls..lb. .19 - —
dms .....lb. .20 - —
Barium, chloride, tech., dom., cryst., bgs., c.l., Zone 1, dlvd. New England States, N. Y., N. J., Pa., Md., Dela., Va., West Va., Ohio, Mich., Ind., Wisc., Ill., Ky. and principal cities on west bank of Miss., north of Ark. line.....ton. 72.00 - —
Zone 1, bbls., same basis. ton. 74.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis, ton. 85.00 - —
bbls., same basis..ton. 87.00 - —
Zone 2, bgs., c.l., dlvd. Tenn., N. - S. Carolina, Ga., Ala., Miss., Fla..ton. 76.00 - —
bbls., same basis..ton. 78.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis, ton. 89.00 - —
bbls., same basis..ton. 91.00 - —
Zone 3, bgs., c.l., dlvd. Minn., Ia., Mo., Col., N. Mex., Idaho, Utah, Ariz., ton. 82.00 - —
bbls., same basis..ton. 84.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis, ton. 95.00 - —
bbls., same basis..ton. 97.00 - —
Zone 4, bgs., c.l., dlvd. Wash., Ore., Calif., Nev..ton. 78.00 - —
bbls., same basis..ton. 80.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton. 91.00 - —
bbls., same basis..ton. 93.00 - —
Dioxide, dms.....lb. .11 - .15
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .16
Fluosilicate, bbls. .....lb. .15 - .16
Hydrate (see Hydroxide).
Hydroxide, bbls.....lb. .04¾- .05½
Barium, iodide, bots.....lb. 4.30 - 4.45
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, cks.....lb. .07 - .08¾
Oxide, dms. .....lb. .11 - .15
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls.....lb. .09½- .10
kgs. .....lb. .12 - —
Barytes, dom., floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis..ton. 23.65 - —
l.c.l., ex whse., Boston, ton. 36.00 - —
Chicago .....ton. 31.15 - —
Cleveland .....ton. 33.50 - —
New York.....ton. 32.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis. ton. 22.65 - —
l.c.l., ex car, Baltimore, ton. 30.70 - —
Boston .....ton. 31.70 - —
Philadelphia .....ton. 30.50 - —
ex whse., Baltimore..ton. 32.10 - —
Boston .....ton. 35.20 - —
Chicago .....ton. 30.35 - —
Cleveland .....ton. 33.00 - —
Detroit .....ton. 33.00 - —
Kansas City.....ton. 30.95 - —
Los Angeles.....ton. 42.60 - —
New York.....ton. 31.50 - —
Philadelphia .....ton. 31.90 - —
San Francisco.....ton. 42.00 - —
Toronto .....ton. 39.30 - —
Southern off color, bulk, mines..ton. 12.60 - —
95.75%, bulk, mines.....ton. 16.00 - —
ore, bulk, mines, long ton. 7.00 - —
German, grd., bbls., c.l., dock., t.a..ton. 25.00 - 26.00
l.c.l., ex wrhse.....ton. 30.00 - —
ungrd., bulk, c.l., ex dock, ton. 13.00 - 14.00
Italian, grd., bbls., c.l., ex dock, t.a..ton. 29.50 Nom.
l.c.l., ex wrhse .....ton. 32.50 -

Amyl Butyrate—Betan, Benzoate

Bauxite, bulk, mines.....ton. 7.00 - 10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves)
Bay rum, import, bbls.....gal. .71½ Nom.
Bayberry bark, bgs.....lb. .15 Nom.
Belladonna leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Root, bls. .....lb. .12 - .13
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., Wyo. works..ton. 11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., Wyo. works, ton. 16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, tech., cbys., dms., lb. .60 - .70
USP, X, dms., 50 to 100 lbs..lb. .85 - —
5 to 25 lbs.....lb. .90 - .95
Benzene (see benzol).
Benzidin base, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Benzol, 90%, nitration, pure, dms., works..gal. .21 - —
tankcars, frt. alld. E. of Omaha...gal. .16 - —
Benzol tankcar prices, West, f.o.b. works. sellers'
Benzoyl chloride, dms.....lb. .40 - .47
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., bots....lb. .55 - 1.00
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, a.m.a., f.f.c., tins.lb. .90 - 1.20
Chloride, 95-97%, refd., dms.lb. .30 - .40
tech., dms.....lb. .25 - .35
Formate, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 3.50
Benzylidineacetone, bots.....lb. 2.35 - 3.50
Berberine bisulphate, cns.....lb. 16.75 - —
Hydrochloride, cns.....lb. 16.75 - —
Sulphate, cns.....lb. 16.75 - —
Berberis root, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
Betanaphthol, subim., bbls....lb. .55 - —
kgs. .....lb. .60 - —
tech., bbls., c.l., works....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.....lb. .24 - —
Benzoate, flb. dms.....lb. 2.10 - —
kgs. .....lb. 2.00 - —

Through The Centuries With Alkalies

Among the earliest people to use soda ash were the Phoenicians. While cooking on blocks of natron, an impure form of carbonate of soda, they found that the fire caused the natron to combine with sand to form silicate of soda, or glass. Here they are shown trading glassware and textiles with the Britons under the cliffs of Cornwall.

The development of refined soda products by THE COLUMBIA ALKALI CORPORATION enables industry to rely on a product chemically pure and uniform so that quality results in applications are insured. By production in forms and grades best suited to the particular industry served; by shipments in containers and units which meet individual mill requirements, COLUMBIA adds service to quality in a way which accounts for the steadily increasing demand for COLUMBIA Alkalies, Liquid Chlorine and other products.

SODA ASH
CAUSTIC SODA
SODIUM BICARBONATE
MODIFIED SODAS
CALCIUM CHLORIDE
LIQUID CHLORINE
CALCENE

COLUMBIA

THE COLUMBIA ALKALI CORPORATION
BARBERTON • OHIO
NEW YORK CHICAGO BOSTON PITTSBURGH
CLEVELAND CINCINNATI ST. LOUIS MINNEAPOLIS

Betanaphthylamine—Borax

Betanaphthylamine, tech., kgs.lb. .51 - —
Beth root, bls.....lb. .14 - .16
Bismuth chloride, 5-lb. bots...lb. 3.20 - 3.25
Citrate, USP, VIII, 5-lb. bots., lb. 2.76 - —
jars .....lb. 2.65 - —
Hydroxide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.27 - —
cns. .....lb. 3.15 - —
Metal, ton lots.....lb. 1.00 - —
Nitrate, cryst., 5-lb., bots...lb. 1.34 - —
cns. .....lb. 1.20 - —
Oxychloride, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.04 - —
cns., kgs.....lb. 2.95 - —
Subbenzoate, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.36 - —
cns. .....lb. 3.25 - —
Subcarbonate, bots., cns.....lb. 1.32 - 1.58
fib. dms.....lb. 1.22 - 1.36
X-ray, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.52 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 2.46 - —
Subgallate, bots., cns.....lb. 1.42 - 1.68
fib. dms.....lb. 1.33 - 1.86
Subiodide, cns.....lb. 3.91 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.88 - —
Subnitrate, powd., bots., cns., lb. 1.22 - 1.46
fib., dms.....lb. 1.13 - 1.16
Subsalicylate, 62-66%, bxs..lb. 2.44 - —
bbls., fib. dms.....lb. 2.35 - —
Sulphocarbolate, 5-lb. bots..lb. 3.61 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.50 - —
Trioxide, powd., 5-lb. bots...lb. 3.56 - —
cns. .....lb. 3.45 - —
Bismuth-ammonia citrate, USP, powd., 5-lb. bots..lb. 3.40 - —
cns. .....lb. 3.30 - —
Bismuth-betanaphthol, 5-lb. bots., lb. 3.14 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.05 - —

Black, acetylene, c.l., dlvd....lb. .15 - —
Bone, 1A, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .16½- —
1, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .13 - —
2, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .11 - —
3, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .10 - —
4, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .09 - —
5, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., frt. allld. E.....lb. .08 - —
6, bbls, bgs., c.l., frt. allld. E. lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., frt. allld. E.....lb. .07 - —
7, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. allld. E..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., frt. allld. E.....lb. .09½- —
Bone black prices on Pacific Coast are 1c. per lb. higher, ex dock or ex whse.
Carbon, special, 1, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
ctns., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08¼- —
cs., l.c.l. dlvd.....lb. .09 - —
2, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .10½- —
cs., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
3, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
cs., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16½- —
4, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .27½- —
cs., c.l., works.....lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .32 - —
5, bgs., cs., c.l., works..lb. .40 - —
cs., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .44 - —
6, cs., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .60 - —
7, cs., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. 1.10 - —

Black, carbon, standard, bgs., c.l., dlvd., rail zone A (Gulf ports), for delivery in N. A., (water freights extra), lb. .0445- —
B (Ark., Col., Kan., part of Mo., N. M., Tex., except coastal ports)..lb. .0475- —
50,000 lbs., dlvd., Zone C (Pac. Cst. States)...lb. .0490- —
30,000 lbs., dlvd Zone C, Pac. Cst. States.lb. .0505- —
D (Ill., Ia., Wis.)..lb. .0490- —
E (Fla., Ga., Ind., Ky., Mich., part of N. Y., Ohio, part of Pa., Tenn., W. Va.)...lb. .0505- —
F (Me., Md., Mass., N. H., N. J., part of N. Y., N. C., part of Pa., R. I., S. C., Vt., Va.)..lb. .0535- —
G (Mexico).....lb. .0455- —
l.c.l., f.o.b. whse.....lb. .07 - —
ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. all zones. lb. .07½- —
cs., l.c.l., dlvd. all zones..lb. .08½- —
export, full, compresd., cs., f.a.s. Gulf ports..lb. .05½Nom.
uncompressed, cs., f.a.s. Gulf ports..lb. .06 Nom.
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, magnetic, 1, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .07¾- .08½
2, bbls., l.c.l., works....lb. .07 - —
pure, bbls., works.....lb. .08¾- —
Ivory, genuine, bbls.....lb. .30 - .35
Lamp, dom., 1, ctns., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —

Black, lamp, dom., 2, ctns., c.l., works..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
2A, ctns., c.l., works....lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
3, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
4, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
5, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25 - —
7, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
Import, 1, bbls., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....lb. .09 - —
2, bbls., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....lb. .12 - —
3, bbls., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b., N. Y.....lb. .14 - —
4, bbls., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y..lb. .14 - —
5, bbls., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y..lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....lb. .20 - —
6, bbls., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....lb. .25 - —
Vine, A, bbls., works or N. Y. lb. .04¼- —
B, bbls., works or N. Y....lb. .05½- —
Black dyes are listed under Dyes.
Black haw, root bark, bls.....lb. .33 - .35
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
Black Indian hemp root, bls...lb. .12 - .13
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l..ton.60.00 -65.00
l.c.l .....ton.65.00 -70.00
high grade precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equal.ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.75.00 - —
pulp, 66⅔%, bulk, c.l., works. ton.40.00 -42.50
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.35
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.25 - 3.35
Blood, dried, dom., 16-16½ ammon., bgs., f.o.b. N. Y. unit-ton. 3.25 - —
high-grade, grd., 16-17% ammon, bulk, f.o.b. Chi. unit-ton. 3.00 - —
import, bgs., c.i.f. ports, Nov. shipt. unit-ton. 3.25 - —
soluble (see Albumen, blood)
Bloodroot, bls.....lb. 14 - .15
Blue, alkali, toner, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. river, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. .90 - —
Alkali blue toner prices are ½c. higher dlvd Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex., (Dallas Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; ½c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Bronze, bbls., same basis, alkali toner, contracts..lb. .36 - —
open order .....lb. .37 - —
Celestial, bbls. .....lb. .10 - .12
Chinese, bbls., same basis, alkali toner, contracts..lb. .36 - —
open order.....lb. .37 - —
Cobalt, genuine, 1-kilo pkg..lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine, group 6).
Copper, phthalocyanin, bbls, f.o.b. works, frt. alld..lb. 3.30 - 3.75
Milori, bbls., same basis alkali toner, contracts..lb. .36 - —
open order.....lb. .37 - —
Potash, bbls., same basis alkali toner, contracts..lb. .45 - —
open order.....lb. .46 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis alkali toner, contracts..lb. .36 - —
open order.....lb. .37 - —
Soluble, bbls., same basis alkali toner, contracts..lb. .36 - —
open order.....lb. .37 - —
Tungstated, peacock, kegs...lb. 4.00 - —
Victoria, kegs.....lb. 3.85 - —
Ultramarine, dry, jobbing, bbls., works, frt. equaled..lb. .10 - —
regular 1, bbls., works, frt. equaled..lb. .15 - —
2, bbls., same basis....lb. .17 - —
3, bbls., same basis....lb. .19 - —
4, bbls., same basis....lb. .19 - —
5, bbls., same basis....lb. .22 - —
6, cobalt, A, same basis.lb. .26 - —
B, bbls., same basis.lb. .23 - —
C, bbls., same basis.lb. .22 - —
D, bbls., same basis.lb. .21 - —
7, A, bbls., same basis..lb. .23 - —
B, bbls., same basis...lb. .21 - —
special, 1, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - —
2, bbls., same basis....lb. .19 - —
3, bbls., same basis....lb. .21 - —
4, bbls., same basis....lb. .22 - —
5, bbls., same basis....lb. .24 - —
6, bbls., same basis....lb. .26 - —
pulp, 1, bbls., same basisNlb. .26 - —
2, bbls., same basis.....lb. .24 - —
3, bbls., same basis.....lb. .22 - —
4, bbls., same basis.....lb. .19 - —
Ultramarine, blue, dlvd, ex whse, is 1c. higher; Pac. Coast ex whse., 2c. higher; 100-lb. kgs., 1c. above bbls.; 25-lb. boxes 5c. above bbls.
Victoria, ink toner, bbls., same basis alkali toner..lb. 1.95 - —
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag root, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
Blue mass, USP., cns., kgs...lb. 1.00 - 1.02
Blue vitriol, 99%, cryst., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. works..100 lbs. 4.75 - —
16-25 bbls., same basis, 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
6-15 bbls., same basis, 100 lbs. 5.10 - —
3-5 bbls., same basis, 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
1-2 bbls., same basis. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
monohydrated, dms., c.l. dealers..lb. .09¼- .0935
l.c.l., dealers.....lb. .10¼- .1035
Bluestone (see Blue vitriol)
Bone, raw, dom., 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago..ton.29.00 -30.00
c.i.f. Atlantic ports...ton.30.00 - —
import, bgs., c.i.f. ports..ton.30.00 - —
meal, steamed, dom., 3% ammon. 50% phos., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago..ton.23.00 -24.00
import, 100-lb. bgs., c.i.f. ports, shipt..ton.24.00 - —
phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate dibasic, precip.)
steamed, dom., 1½% ammon. 60% phos., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago..ton.20.00 -21.00
import, 1% ammon., 65-70% phos., bgs., c.i.f. ports.ton.21.00 - —
Borage flowers, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Borax, tech., 99½%, cryst., bbls., contracts, 80 tons min., dlvd..ton.58.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.67.00 -72.00
sks., contracts, 80 tons min., dlvd..ton.48.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.57.00 -62.00

Easier grinding with newer-type vehicles, lower oil absorption than is expected in blacks of its color range, easy wetting and lack of tendency to gum the mill, are characteristics of Superba which enhance its desirability as a pigment with which to work. • It produces enamels with pleasing blue undertones, smooth film and excellent brushing qualities. • Moderate price is another of Superba's attractions.

SUPERBA is one of nine custom-made blacks. It is recommended for high-grade varnish enamels with special reference to automobile and locomotive enamels.

200 TONS OF SMOKE A DAY

SUPERBA

BINNEY & SMITH CO.
Specialists in Carbon Blacks, Bone Blacks and Oxides of Iron
41 East 42nd St., New York, N. Y.
•
COLUMBIAN CARBON CO.

Borax, tech., gran., bbls., contracts, 80 tons min., dlvd..ton.52.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.61.00 -66.00
sks., contracts, 80 tons min., dlvd..ton.42.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.56.00 -61.00
bbls., contracts, 80 tons min., dlvd..ton.57.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.66.00 -71.00
sks., contracts, 80 tons min., dlvd..ton.47.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.56.00 -61.00
USP., $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixture, dms., c.l., dealers..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., dealers, dms..lb. .11½- —
Bordeaux mixture prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots 96 lbs. and over; no trucking or freight allowances for works or warehouse pick-ups.
Borneol, bots.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
cns .....lb. 1.50 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purif., cs., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .30 - —
single pkg., same basis.lb. .35 - —
Bromoform, USP, bots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Bromstyrol, bots. .....lb. 3.25 - 4.50
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho, cns., dms., over 10 lbs..lb. .45 - .65
moulding, cns., dms., over 10 lbs..lb. .65 - .90
printing ink, cns., dms., over 10 lbs..lb. .70 - 1.10
radiator, cns., dms., over 10 lbs..lb. .45 - .50
Broomtop, bls.....lb. .11 - .13
Brown, iron oxide, pure precip., cks., f.o.b. N.Y., or works..lb. .12½- —
Metallic, bbls., works.....lb. .02½- —
paper bags, c.l., works....lb. .0210- —
Sienna, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .03 - —
Italian, 1, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y. or Pa. points..lb. .12½- —
2, bbls., same basis....lb. .11½- —
3, bbls., same basis....lb. .10½- —
4, bbls., same basis....lb. .09½- —
5, bbls., same basis....lb. .09½- —
6, bbls., same basis....lb. .08½- —
7, bbls., same basis....lb. .08 - —
8, bbls., same basis....lb. .07½- —
9, bbls., same basis....lb. .07½- —
10, bbls., same basis....lb. .06½- —
11, bbls., same basis....lb. .06½- —
12, bbls., same basis....lb. .06½- —
13, bbls., same basis....lb. .06 - —
14, bbls., same basis....lb. .05½- —
raw, American, bbls., works, lb. .02½- —
Italian, 1, bbls., f.o.b. N. Y. or works.....lb. .12½- —
2, bbls., same basis....lb. .10½- —
3, bbls., same basis....lb. .11 - —
4, bbls., same basis....lb. .09½- —
5, bbls., same basis....lb. .09 - —
6, bbls., same basis....lb. .08½- —
7, bbls., same basis....lb. .07½- —
8, bbls., same basis....lb. .07½- —
9, bbls., same basis....lb. .06½- —
10, bbls., same basis....lb. .06 - —
11, bbls., same basis....lb. .05 - —
Umber, American, bbls. works, lb. .02½- —
Turkey, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Pa., Easton, Pa., N.Y.....lb. .04 - —
St. Louis.....lb. .04½- —
ex car Los Angeles...lb. .04½- —
ex dock Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .04½- —
ex whse. Boston.....lb. .04½- —
Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans.....lb. .04½- —
Kansas City.....lb. .05 - —
Los Angeles, Portland, San Francisco, Seattle, lb. .04½- —
Minneapolis .....lb. .0485- —
Pittsburgh .....lb. .04½- —
Vandkye, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .05½- —
Walnut crystals, bbls.....lb. .05½- .06
Brucine, 100 oz., cns.....oz. .10 - —
Sulphate, 100 oz., cns.....oz. .07 - —
Bryonia root, bls.....lb. .10 - .11
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .51 - .53
Buckthorn bark, true, bls.....lb. .05½- .06
Berries, bgs.....lb. .19 - .20
Burdock root, bls.....lb. .09½- .10
Burgundy pitch, dom., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .06¼- —
import., stands.....lb. .15 - .16
Butanes, coml., 16-32°, tanks, group 3..gal. .02¼- .03¾
Butternut bark, bls.....lb. .08 - .09
Butyl acetate, norm., dms., c.l., contract, frt. alld..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., contract, frt. alld.lb. .10½- —
tanks, contract, frt. alld.lb. .09 - —
Secondary, dms., c.l., frt. pd. E. of Rocky Mts..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .08½- —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .07 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol):—
Aldehyde, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .17½- —
Carbinol (see Carbinol).
Lactate, dms.....lb. .22½- —
Propionate, dms., dlvd.....lb. .17 - —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Butyric ether, bots.....gal. 6.60 - 6.95
cns., works.....lb. .65 - .70
dms, frt. alld. Met. N. Y..lb. .60 - —

C

Cadmium bromide, 100 lbs., works, frt. equal'd..lb. 1.66 - —
50 lbs., works.....lb. 1.71 - —
25 lbs., works.....lb. 1.76 - —
5 lbs., works.....lb. 1.91 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.16 - 4.21
Jars .....lb. 4.02 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal, cs.....lb. 1.60 Nom.
Red (see Red).
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).
Caffeine, 100 lb. dms., 10,000 lbs. or more..lb. 2.20 - —
2,000 lbs., or more.....lb. 2.25 - —
1,000 lbs., or more.....lb. 2.30 - —
100 lbs.....lb. 2.35 - —
25-lb. dms., 10,000 lbs., or more..lb. 2.23 - —
2,000 lbs., or more.....lb. 2.28 - —
1,000 lbs., or more.....lb. 2.33 - —
100 lbs.....lb. 2.43 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 2.55 - —
10-lb. cns., 10,000 lbs., or more..lb. 2.25 - —
2,000 lbs., or more.....lb. 2.30 - —
1,000 lbs., or more.....lb. 2.35 - —
100 lbs.....lb. 2.45 - —
less than 100 lbs.....lb. 2.75 - —
5-lb. cns., 25 lbs., or more, lb. 2.70 - —
less than 25 lbs.....lb. 2.85 - —
Citrated, cns.....lb. 1.80 - 2.10
Hydrobromine, bots.....lb. 4.91 - 4.99
Calabar beans, bgs.....lb. .25 - .26
Calamus root, bleached, cs....lb. .45 - .50
peeled, bls.....lb. .10 - .12

Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd..... 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
Arsenate, dms., c.l., dealers, North and West..lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., dealers.....lb. .07¼- —
Southern cotton State, dealers, dms., c.l...lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., dealers .....lb. .07 - —
Calcium arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. In lots of 96 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for plant or whse. pick-up.
Bromide, 100 lbs., works, frt. equaled..lb. .70 - —
50 lbs., works.....lb. .72 - —
25 lbs., works.....lb. .75 - —
Carbide, dms .....lb. .05 - .06
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, flake, dom., 77-88%, bgs., dms., c.l., dlvd., ton.22.00 -35.00
l.c.l., 1 ton or over, dlvd..100 lbs. 1.70 - 2.35
liquor, basis 40%, tanks, works..ton. 7.50 - —
solid, dom., 73-75%, bgs., dms., c.l., dlvd..ton.20.00 -35.00
l.c.l., 1 ton or over, dlvd..100 lbs. 1.60 - 2.25
Gluconate, U.S.P., gran., powd., bbls., 125 lbs..lb. .50 - —
dms. .....lb. .55 - .57
cns. .....lb. .68 - .85
Glycerophosphate, fib., dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.00 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 1.15 - —
cns., 25 lbs. .....lb. 1.40 - —
Hypophosphite, cns. .....lb. .62 - .67
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 3.70 - 3.85
Lactate, USP., bbls., 200 lbs.lb. .25 - —
Nitrate, bgs., to fert. mfrs., ex vessel..ton.27.50 - —
Palmitate, bbls.....lb. .22 - .28
Calcium, phosphate, dibasic, precip., 38-42% P_2O_5, bgs., c.i.f. Atlantic ports, shipt..unit-ton. .74 - —
tribasic, c.l., bbls., works.lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., bbls.....lb. .07½- —
Resinate, precip., bbls., 1 ton, lb. .13 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .14 - —
Stearate, precip., bbls., ctns., c.l...lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., 1 ton.....lb. .20 - —
Sulphate (see Gypsum)
Calcium sulphide, 75% CaS (minus 100 mesh), c.l., works, ton.52.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.56.00 - —
83/85 CaS, c.l., works...ton.58.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb.64.00 - —
luminous, dom., tins, works, 100 lbs. .75 - —
Sulphocarbolate, bbls.,200 lbs.lb. .48 - —
kgs., 100 lbs. .....lb. .50 - —
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Calomel, bbls., fib., dms., kgs., lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Camphor, natural, powd., cs..lb. .55 - .56
slabs, cs.....lb. .55 - .56
tablets, tins.....lb. .60 - .61
synthetic, dom., imp., gran., powd., bbls., 2,000 lbs..lb. .50 - —
500 lbs.....lb. .51 - —
100 lbs.....lb. .52 - —
tablets, imp.,cs., 2,000 lbs.lb. .54 - —
500 lbs.....lb. .55 - —
100 lbs.....lb. .56 - —
Monobromate, bxs., kgs.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam)
Canary seed, Argentine, bgs..lb. .05 - .05½
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .05 - .05½
Turkish, bgs.....lb. .05 - .05½
Canella alba bark, bls.....lb. .37 - .38

Borax—Carbon Dioxide

Cantharides, Chinese, cs.....lb. .65 - .70
powd., bxs.....lb. .90 - .95
Russian, cs.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
powd., bxs.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs.....lb. .0740- .0750
Carbazole, 70-80%, dms., works.lb. .60 - —
90%, dms., works..... .80 - —
95%, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .70 - —
smaller quantities, works.. lb. .85 - —
98.5-99%, dms., ton lots, works, lb. .75 - —
smaller quantities, works.. lb. .85 - —
Carbinol, butyl, norm., dms., works..lb. .60 - —
small lots, works.....lb. .75 - —
secondary, dms., works....lb. .60 - —
small lots, works.....lb. .75 - —
Diethyl, dms., works.....lb. .60 - —
small lots, works.....lb. .75 - —
Isobutyl, 128-132°, dms., c.l., works..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .34 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .32 - —
Methylpropyl, dms., works...lb. .60 - —
small lots, works.....lb. .75 - —
Dimethylethyl, dms., works.lb. .60 - —
small lots, works.....lb. .75 - —
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. all'd. E. of Miss. R., N. of Ohio R..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05¾- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .04½- —
Dioxide, cyls.....lb. .06 - .08

BUTYL ACETYL RICINOLEATE

$C_{17}H_{32}(OCOCH_3)(COOC_4H_9)$

AT CURRENT PRICES BUTYL ACETYL RICINOLEATE CSC, OF HIGHEST QUALITY, OFFERS INTERESTING POSSIBILITIES

BUTYL Acetyl Ricinoleate, a derivative of castor oil, is an oily liquid possessing a mild odor and is miscible with common organic solvents. Butyl Acetyl Ricinoleate possesses plasticizing, emulsifying, lubricating and detergent properties.

As a plasticizer for nitrocellulose lacquers and dopes Butyl Acetyl Ricinoleate is superior to castor oil, producing films of great gloss and pliability. Butyl Acetyl Ricinoleate has unique detergent properties which adapt it for use in the manufacture ot soaps, cleansing compounds, and polishes. As an emulsifier it is used in the preparation of quick-breaking oil-in-water emulsions. These emulsions are stabilized by the addition of alkalies generally, and especially by ammonia. The patent literature describes the use of Butyl Acetyl Ricinoleate in insecticides.

Samples and technical data will be gladly sent upon request.

PROPERTIES OF BUTYL ACETYL RICINOLEATE

Specific Gravity: 0.940 at 20°C./20°C.
Acidity: Approximately 5%, calculated as ricinoleic acid.
Solubility In Water: Practically insoluble.
Solubility of Water In Butyl Acetyl Ricinoleate: Approximately 2% by volume.
Flash Point: 110° C. (230°F.).
Distillation Range: 220°C. to 235°C. at 3 mm. to 5 mm. of mercury.
Saponification Number: 235.
Freezing Point: Indefinite. Becomes cloudy at -32°C. and solidifies at -65°C.
Saybolt Viscosity: 123 seconds at 100°F.
Weight Per U. S. Gallon: 7.8 pounds at 68°F.
Molecular Weight: 396.37.

Technical data on Butyl Acetyl Ricinoleate and other Commercial Solvents Corporation's chemicals listed below are available. Please write on your letterhead.

Products of Commercial Solvents Corporation

Acetone	Diacetone	Mesityl Oxide
Amyl Acetate	Dibutyl Ether	Methanol
Butalyde	Dibutyl Phthalate	Methyl Formate
Butanol	Dibutyl Tartrate	Methyl Lactate
Butyl Acetate	Dimethylamine	Monomethylamine
Butyl Acetyl Ricinoleate	Dimethyl Phthalate	Shellacol*
Butyl Lactate	Ethyl Acetate	Tributyl Citrate
Butyl Oleate	Ethyl Alcohol* (Pure and all denatured formulas)	Tributyl Phosphate
Butyl Ricinoleate		Triethyl Phosphate
Butyl Stearate	Ethyl Formate	Trimethylamine

*regular and anhydrous grades

COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS CORPORATION U.S.A.

COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS CORPORATION
NEW YORK CENTRAL BUILDING, NEW YORK, N. Y.
PROMPT SHIPMENT FROM BRANCH OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES

See Our Exhibit, Booth No. 78, at the Chemical Industries Exposition, December 6-11, New York, N. Y.

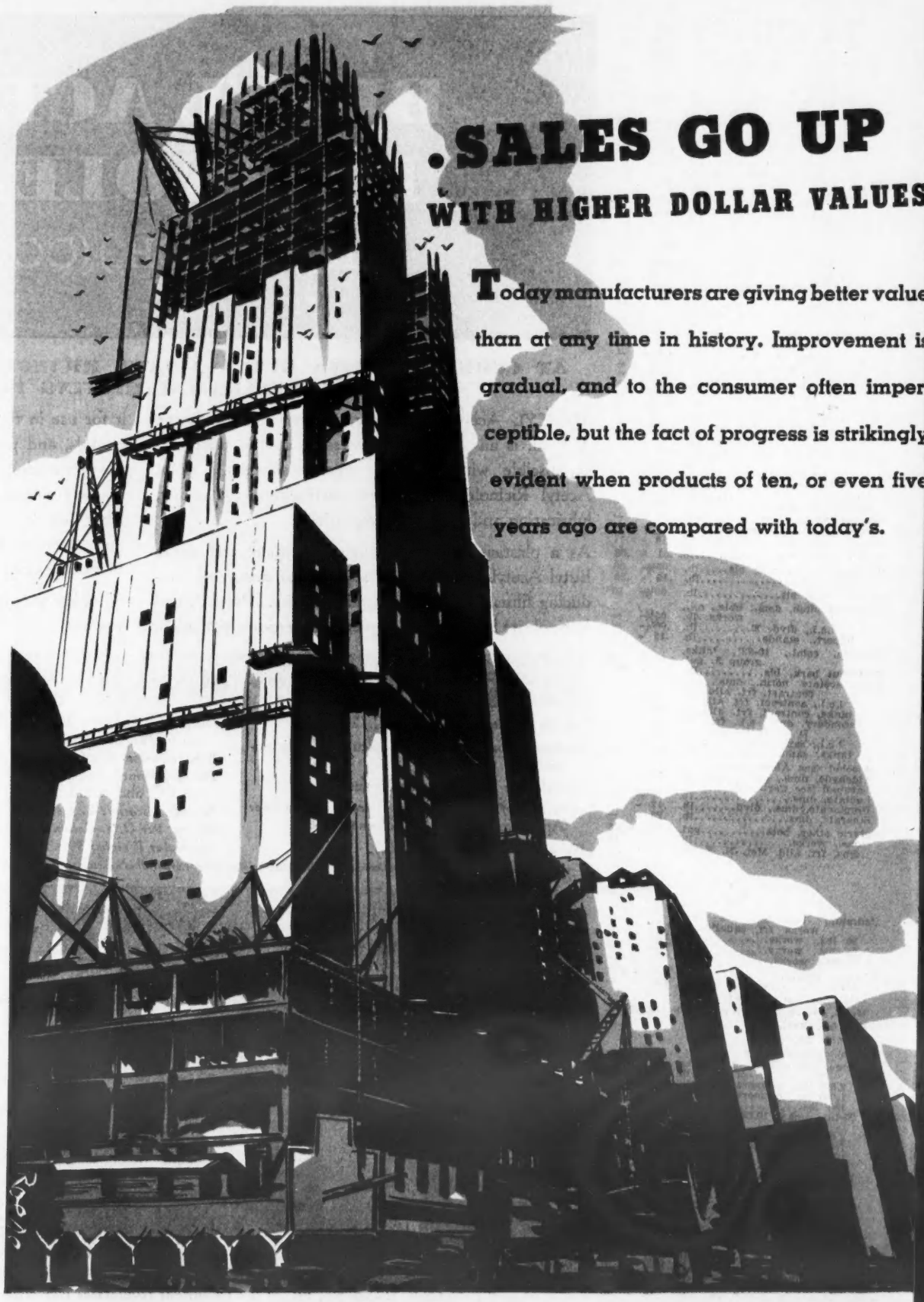
Carbon Tetra—Coumarin

Carbon tetrachloride, 55-gal. cr 110-gal., dms., c.l. (20 tons), frt. alld. E. of Miss. R., N. of Ohio R..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05¾- —
10-gal. dms., c.l., (20 tons), same basis..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - —
5-gal. dms, c.l. (20 tons), same basis..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .05 - —
Fire extinguisher liquid. 2c. lb. higher.
Cardamom, bleached, cs.....lb. 1.65 - 1.90
decorticated, cs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
green, bgs.....lb. .92 - .94
Carvol, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk...lb. .11¾- .12
Case-hardening mixture, 45%, gran., dms., l.c.l..lb. .11¾- —
lump, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .10¾- —
60%, lump, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .09 - —
Casein, dom., 20-30 mesh, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .12½- .13
5 tons, works.....lb. .14 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .14½- —
80-100 mesh, bgs., c.l., dlvd., lb. .13 - .13½
5 tons, works.....lb. .14½- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .15 - —
Import. Argent., 20-30 mesh, bgs., c.l., duty pd.lb. .18 - —
80-100 mesh, bgs., c.l., duty pd..lb. .18½- —
French, 30 mesh, bgs., c.l., duty pd..lb. .17 - .18
Cassia, Batavia, 1, bgs.....lb. .17 - .17½
3, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
short stick, bls.....lb. .13¾- .14
China, rolls, select, cs.....lb. .07 - .07¼
broken, extra bls.....lb. .05½- .06
Saigon, bls.....lb. .15½- .16
Cassia buds, cs.....lb. .32 - .33
Cassia fistula, baktz.....lb. .11 - .12
Castile soap, white, bars, cs., 40 lbs.11.75 -12.50
powd., bbls.....lb. .28 - .35
Castoreum, nat., cns.....lb.15.00 -18.00
synth., bots.....lb.19.00 - —
Castor oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, com., 5¼% ammon., bgs., c.l., works..ton.21.00 - —
import, bgs., c.i.f.,ports, shipment..ton. No prices.
Catnep leaves, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Celery seed, French, bgs.....lb. .16¾- .17½
Indian, bgs.....lb. .14¾- .16½
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate, flake, cs., works..lb. .40 - —
Acetobutyrate, 501 lbs. and over, works..lb. .52 - —
10. lbs., works.....lb. .58 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .55 - —
Cement, white, bbls. (4 bags), 5 tons, dlvd. N. Y..bbl. 6.50 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works..lb. .60 - —
Oxalate, USP, bbls., works..lb. .28 - —
kgs., works.....lb. .30 - —
Chalk, precip., extra light, light, heavy, bgs., 50 lbs., c.l., f.o.b., works..lb. .02¾- —
cks., 250 lbs., c.l., f.o.b., works..lb. .03¼- —
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, genuine, cs..lb. .28 - .30
Roman, bls.....lb. .34 - .35
Charcoal, softwood, powd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. Ala., Del., Ga., Ky., Md., Miss., N. J., N. Y., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Va., W. Va..ton.30.40 - —
Colo.....ton.27.00 - —
Conn., Me., Mass., N. H., R. I., Vt..ton.30.80 - —
Ill., (except river points), Minn., Neb., Wis.....ton.25.00 - —
Indiana.....ton.26.00 - —
Ill. (river points), Ia., Mo., Okla., Tex. (except El Paso)..ton.23.00 - —
Kansas, El Paso, Tex. ton.24.00 - —
Michigan.....ton.27.80 - —
Ohio, Penn.....ton.29.80 - —
Utah.....ton.34.00 - —
Willow, powd., bbls.....lb. .06 - .07
Chestnut extract, clarif., 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works, lb. .02125- —
l.c.l., bbls., works.....lb. .0225- —
Chillies (see Pepper, red).
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75%, 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 9.50 -15.50
bulk, c.l., works...ton. 6.50 - —
99.75% 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 8.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 9.00 -15.00
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99.9%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton. 9.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works, ton.12.00 - —
import, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila..ton.22.00 -25.00
powd., csks., l.c.l., ex dock, ton.35.00 - —
ex whse.....ton.37.50 - —
Chloral hydrate, bots., 1,000 lbs., lb. .83 - .92
500 lbs.....lb. .86 - .96
100 lbs.....lb. .88 - .97
25 lbs.....lb. .90 - .99
1-10 lbs.....lb. .95 - 1.02
dms., 1,000 lbs.....lb. .80 - —
500 lbs.....lb. .83 - —
100 lbs.....lb. .85 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., dlvd., N.Y..lb. .06½- —
contracts, dlvd., N.Y...lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., N.Y.....lb. .07½- —
tanks, single unit, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.15 - —
multiple unit, 3 or over, wks., frt. equald.100 lbs. 2.30 - —
2, works, frt. equald... 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
1, works, frt. equald... 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
Chloroacetophenone, tins,works.lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Chloroform, tech., 650-lbs. drums, lb. .20 - —
100-lbs. dms.....lb. .22 - —
50-lb. dms.....lb. .25 - —
USP, 650-lb. dms.....lb. .30 - —
100-lb. dms.....lb. .32 - —
50-lb. dms.....lb. .33 - —
Chloropicrin, coml., 185-lb. cyls., works..lb. .80 - —
5-lb. cyls., same basis....lb. 1.15 - —
Chrome acetate, powd., 17.5% cr., bbls., works..lb. .13 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .17 - —
solut., 8% cr., bbls.....lb. .05 - .06
Cake, bulk, c.l., works....ton.11.00 -12.00
Green (see Green, chrome)
Oxide (see Green, chrome oxide)
Sulphate, pearls, dms., 100 lbs., lb. .40 - —
powd., dms., 100 lbs.....lb. .45 - —
scales, dms., 100 lbs.....lb. .45 - —
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic)
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome)

Chrysarobin, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Cinchona bark, chips, bgs.....lb. .18 - .19
high test, bgs.....lb. .37 - .38
quills, broken, bgs.....lb. .18 - .19
long, cs.....lb. .55 - .60
short, bgs.....lb. .50 - .55
Ecuador, tubes.....lb. .18 - .20
Cinchonidine, crys., small cns., 100 ozs..oz. .83 - —
large, cns.....100 ozs..oz. .87 - —
powd., cns.....100 ozs..oz. .80 - —
Sulphate, N.F., cns..100 ozs.oz. .47 - —
Cinchonine, crys., small, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .54 - —
large, cns.....100 ozs..oz. .58 - —
powd., cns.....100 ozs..oz. .50 - —
Sulphate, N.F., cns..100 ozs.oz. .34 - —
Cinchophen, USP, boxes, 5 lbs., lb. 3.75 - —
bots., 1 lb.....lb. 3.27 - —
dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic).
Aldehyde, f.f.c. bots.....lb. 1.55 - 2.00
Cinnamon, Ceylon, 2, bls.....lb. .17 - .17½
3, bls.....lb. .15¾- .16
Citral, bots., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 3.15
Citrine ointment, jars, tubes.lb. .75 - —
Citronellal, bots., dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Citronellol, bots., dms.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Clove, Madagascar, bls.....lb. .15¾- .16
Zanzibar, bls.....lb. .16¾- .17
Clover tops, bgs.....lb. .14 - .15
Coaltar, coal-gas, crude, bbls., c.l., works..bbl. 7.50 - 7.75
l.c.l., works.....bbl. 8.25 - 8.50
tanks, works.....gal. .07½- .09
refd., bbls., c.l., works...bbl. 8.00 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....bbl. 8.75 - 9.00
tanks, works.....gal. .08½- .10
water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works..dm. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....dm. 8.00 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works...dm. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....dm. 8.75 - —

Cobalt acetate, bbls., kgs., dlvd. lb. .66 - .68
Carbonate, tech., bbls., dlvd..lb. 1.63 - —
Chloride, dms., works.....lb. 1.03 - 1.18
Hydrate, bbls.....lb. 1.78 - —
Linoleate, paste, 6%, dms...lb. .36 - —
solid, 8½%, bbls.....lb. .33 - —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .26 Nom.
Oxide, black, kgs.....lb. 1.67 - —
Resinate, fused, A, bbls.....lb. .13½- —
1%, bbls.....lb. .13 -
2%, bbls.....lb. .14 - —
3½%, bbls.....lb. .17½- —
precip., dms., dlvd.....lb. .34 - —
Sulphate, dms.....lb. .59 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, 100 ozs., cns..oz. 9.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs.....lb. .35 - .38
Teneriffe, silver, bgs.....lb. .36 - .39
Cocillana bark, bgs.....lb. .36 - .39
Cocoa butter, lumps, bgs, c.l..lb. .14½- .15½
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz.11.70 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs..oz.10.50 - —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.50 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh, black, root, bls.....lb. .08 - .09
Blue, root, bls.....lb. .07 - .07½
Colchicine, bots., 4 ozs.....oz.25.00 - —
single ozs.....oz.26.00 - —
Colchicum seed, bgs.....lb. .25 - .27
Collodion, USP, dms., 325 lbs..lb. .12½- —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. .16 - —
Flexible, USP, dms., 325 lbs.lb. .14¼- —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. .18 - —
Colocynth pulp, bls.....lb. .37 - .38
Colombo root, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.....lb. .07 - .08
Condurango bark, bgs.....lb. .08 - .09
Conium leaves, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Copaiba, balsam, Para, cns...lb. .34 - .36
S.A., USP, cns.....lb. .36 - .37
Copper acetate, normal, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., bbls.....lb. .25 - —

Carbonate, 52-54%, bbls.....lb. .16½- .17½
18-20%, bbls.....lb. .10¾- .12
Chloride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .17
Cyanide, tech., bbls.....lb. .37 - .39
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.97 - 5.02
Metal, electrolytic.....lb. .13 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bbls.....lb. .15 - —
Oleate, precip., bbls.....lb. .20 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., tons, works, lb. .17½- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .18 - —
red, com'l, 50-75%, kgs., f.o.b. N.Y..lb. .19775- —
Resinate, precip., bbls.....lb. .15 - .16
Stearate, precip., bbls.....lb. .23 - .24
Sulphate (see Blue vitriol).
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.14.00 -15.00
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.16.00 -17.00
l.c.l., 25 or over, works.... 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
5-24, works.....100 lbs. 1.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.12.00 -13.00
Copra, bgs., Pacific Coast.....lb. .0260 Nom.
Coriander seed, Morocco, bgs..lb. .07¼- .07½
bleached, bgs.....lb. .08¾- .09
Corn sugar, tanners, bbls., c.l., dlvd..100 lbs. 3.50 - —
ex whse.....100 lbs. 3.60 - —..
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l....100 lbs. 3.61 - —
43°, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.66 - —
Cornsilk, bls.....lb. .07 - .08
Corrosive sublimate, cryst., dms., lb. 1.37 - 1.38
gran., powd., dms.....lb. 1.22 - 1.23
Cottonroot bark, bls.....lb. .13 - .14
Cottonseed hull ash, 25-30% potash, bulk, dlvd..unit-ton. 1.05 - —
Coumarin, 5 lbs., or more, 25-lb. cns..lb. 3.00 - —
5-lb. cns.....lb. 3.10 - —
1-lb. cns.....lb. 3.25 - —
1-oz. cns.....lb. 3.60 - —
less than 5 lbs., cns.....lb 4.15 - 4.65


•SALES GO UP
WITH HIGHER DOLLAR VALUES
Today manufacturers are giving better value
than at any time in history. Improvement is
gradual, and to the consumer often imper
ceptible, but the fact of progress is strikingly
evident when products of ten, or even five
years ago are compared with today's.

Cramp bark, genuine, bls.....lb. .20 - .22
so-called, bls.....lb. .07 - .08
Cranesbill root, bls.....lb. .16 - .20
Cream tartar, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., one shipm't, lb. .19¾- —
smaller lots, bbls.....lb. .20¼- —
kgs.....lb. .20¾- —
Creosote, beechwood, bots.....lb. .70 - .75
Hardwood, USP, bots.....lb. .45 - .47
Pine, dms.....gal. .28 - —
Carbonate, bots., cbys.....lb. 1.40 - 1.75
Oil, crude, tanks, works....gal. .13½- .14
Coaltar solution, tanks, works gal. .118 - .128
Creosote oil, refd., bbls., c.l., works..gal. .22½- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .25 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .18 - .18¼
Cresol, USP, dms., c.l., works.lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12½- —
Crotonaldehyde, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .30 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., f.o.b., N.Y.C., frt., equal'd., with shipments from Newark and Balto. Prices for Pacific Coast are plus frt., 10,000 lbs. or more..lb. .28 - —
2,000 lbs. to 10,000 lbs..lb. .29 - —
1,000 lbs. to 2,000 lbs..lb. .31 - —
200 lbs. to 1,000 lbs..lb. .33 - —
4% rotenone prices are 4½c. per lb. less.
Cube root, powd., contracts accepted for delivery only up to September 30, 1938. No protection against decline in price. Part deliveries against contract are billed at price for smaller quantities, subject to adjustment when contract quantity is reached.
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.....lb. .30 - .31
powd., cs.....lb. .34 - .35
Culver's root, bls.....lb. .18 - .20
Cumin seed, Algerian, bgs.....lb. .08¾- .09
Indian, bgs.....lb. .10 Nom.
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .09¼- .09½
Cutch, Philippine, bls., c.l...lb. .04 - —
Cyanamide, 21-22% N., pulv., bgs., dlvd., contra., NH_3 unit.. 1.15 - —
Cyanide-chloride, mixture, 75%, gran., dms..lb. .16 - .17
lump, dms.....lb. .14 - .15

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Damiana leaves, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Dandelion root, German, bls..lb. .20 - .21
Deertongue leaves, bls.....lb. .13 - .15
Degras, common, dom., bbls..lb. .08 - .08¼
English, bbls.....lb. .08 - .08¼
neutral, dom., bbls.....lb. .11 - .15
English, bbls.....lb. .11 - .15
Derris root, powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y.C., frt. equal'd., with shipments from Newark and Balto. Prices for Pacific Coast are plus frt., 10,000 lbs., or more..lb. .39 - —
2,000 lbs., to 10,000 lbs..lb. .40 - —
1,000 lbs., to 2,000 lbs..lb. .41½- —
200 lbs., to 1,000 lbs..lb. .43 - —
4% rotenone prices are 6c. per lb. less
Derris root, powd., contracts accepted for delivery only up to September 30, 1938. No protection against decline in price. Part deliveries against contract are billed at price for such smaller quantities, subject to adjustment when contract quantity is reached.
Dextrin, British gum, c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 4.30 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 4.40 - —
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 3.95 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 4.15 - —
white, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 4.20 - —
Potato, import, bgs.....lb. .07¾- .08¾
Tapioca, bgs., ex whse.....lb. .08 Nom.
Diamyl ether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .085 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .092 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .075 - —
Oxalate, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .30 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .19½- —
Sulphide, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Diamylamine, dms., c.l., works., lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .50 - —
Diamylene, dms., c.l., works.lb. .095 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .102 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .085 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Pacific cst., works, ton.22.00 -35.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.45.00 -150.00
import, bgs., c.l., c.i.f.....ton.30.00 - —
Dibutylamine, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .55 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms.....lb. .21 - —
Tartrate, dom., dms.....lb. .35 - .40
import., dms.....lb. .80 - .85
Dicalcium phosphate (see Calcium phosphate, dibasic).
Dichloroethyl ether, dms., c.l. works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .14 - —

Cramp Bark—Dyes

Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .25 - —
Diethyl carbonate, coml., dms..lb. .31¾- —
refd., 99%, dms.....lb. .50 - —
Carbinol (see Carbinol).
Phthalate, dms., c.l.....lb. .19 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .19¼- —
tanks .....lb. .18 - —
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
tanks .....lb. .12 - —
Diethylanilin, dms.....lb. .50 - —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23 - .26
Monobutylether, dms., works.lb. .26 - .27
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .15 - —
Digitalis leaves, dms.....lb. .35 Nom.
Diglycol oleate, light, bbls....lb. .21 - .24
Dillseed, recleaned, bgs.....lb. .07¼- .07½
Dimethyl phthalate, dms.....lb. .21 - —
Dimethylanilin, dms.....lb. .26 - .27
Dimethylethyl carbinol (see Carbinol).
Dinitrobenzene, bbls.....lb. .16 - .18
Dinitrochlorobenzene, bbls.....lb. .16¼- .17¼
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs.....lb. .25 - .28
Dinitrophenol, bbls.....lb. .22 - .24
Dinitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .14¼- .15¼
oily, dms.....lb. .09 - —
Diorthotoluolguanidin, dms, 2,000 lbs. or over, dlvd..lb. .44 - —
600-1,950 lbs., dlvd.....lb. .46 - —
150-450 lbs., dlvd.....lb. .47 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentene, dms.....gal. .47 - .56
tanks .....gal. .41 - —
Diphenyl, bbls, c.l., works....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - .25
Oxide, bots.....lb. .70 - 1.00
Diphenylamine, bbls.....lb. .31 Nom.
Diphenylguanidin, dms., 2,000 lbs. or over, dlvd..lb. .35 - —
600-1,950 lbs., dlvd.....lb. .36 - —
150-450 lbs., dlvd.....lb. .37 - —
Diphenylmethane, bots.....lb. 1.40 - 2.00
Disodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, di-basic)
Divi-divi, bgs., shipment....ton.36.00 Nom.
Doggrass root, cut, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Dogwood bark, dom., bls.....lb. .07 - .08
Jamaica, bls.....lb. .07 - .08
Dover's powder, USP, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 2.80
Dragon's blood, mass, cs.....lb. .65 - .85
reeds, thin, cs.....lb. .85 - .90
Duboisine sulphate, vis.....oz.34.50 -35.00
Dyes, coaltar, for general uses (numbers are those of Colour Index scale):—
36 Chrome yellow 9G.....lb. .65 - .70
40 Chrome yellow R.....lb. .50 - 1.00
53 Victoria violet.....lb. .80 - 1.00
165 Lake red C.....lb. 1.00 - —
176 Fast red A.....lb. .60 - .75
180 Fast red VR.....lb. 1.50 - 1.65
189 Lake red R, paste.....lb. .85 - .90
189 Lake red R, powdered.lb. 3.00 - 3.10
202 Chrome blue black U...lb. .32 - .40
204 Chrome black A.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
208 Fast red blue R.....lb. .75 - 2.00
216 Chrome red B.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
262 Cloth red 2B.....lb. .90 - .99
289 Fast cyanin 5R.....lb. .90 - 1.00
299 Chrome black F.....lb. .60 - .65
307 Fast cyanin black B...lb. .80 - .85
326 Direct cast scarlet.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
364 Paper yellow.....lb. .85 - .90
365 Chrysophenin G.....lb. .55 - .70
394 Direct violet N.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
382 Direct scarlet B.....lb. 1.50 - 1.75
387 Direct violet B.....lb. 1.00 - 1.30
401 Developed black BHN..lb. .50 - .75
406 Direct blue 2B.....lb. .25 - .30
415 Direct orange R.....lb. .60 - .70
419 Direct fast red F.....lb. .75 - .85
420 Direct brown M.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
448 Benzo purpurin 4B.....lb. .40 - .45½
495 Benzo purpurin 10B....lb. .40 - .50
502 Direct azurin G.....lb. .75 - .80
512 Direct blue RD.....lb. .90 - 1.00
518 Direct pure blue 6B....lb. 1.10 - 1.25
520 Direct pure blue.....lb. .50 - 1.00
529 Direct fast black FF..lb. .55 - 1.00
581 Direct black EW.....lb. .25 - .50
582 Direct black RX.....lb. .35 - .45
593 Direct green B.....lb. .75 - .80
594 Direct green G.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
596 Direct brown 2GO.....lb. .35 - 1.00
620 Direct yellow R.....lb. 1.25 - 1.60
696 Acid violet.....lb. 1.00 - 3.00
812 Primulin .....lb. .50 - .53
814 Direct fast yellow.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
843 Nigrosin(water soluble).lb. .25 - .50
1177 Indigo, 20 p.c., paste...lb. .15 - .16
Benzo fast black L....lb. .90 - 1.00
Sulphur black .....lb. .20 - .25
Sulphur blue .....lb. .40 - 1.00
Sulphur brown .....lb. .25 - .50
Sulphur maroon .....lb. .40 - —
Sulphur olive.....lb. .25 - .34
Sulphur tan .....lb. .30 - .32
Sulphur yellow .....lb. .30 - .50
Zambesi black .....lb. .75 - .80
Dyes, coaltar, for stains (numbers are those of Colour Index scale):—
Oil-soluble (prices in barrels of 100 lbs.; lots of 25 pounds to a barrel are 3c. per lb. higher; f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse)
Black:—
865 Nigrosin derivatives.lb. .42 - —
Blue:—
1075 Alizarin astrol base.lb.15.00 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green base..lb. 6.00 - —
729 Victoria blue.....lb. .75 - —
Browns:—
Brown .....lb. 1.15 - —
Green:—
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 5.00 - —
Green .....lb. .75 - —
Orange:—
24 Sudan I.....lb. .70 - —
Orange, red shade..lb. .75 - —
Red:—
73 Sudan II.....lb. 1.05 - —
258 Sudan IV.....lb. .95 - —
749 Rhodamine B (oil pink) lb. 2.50 - —
1060 Anthroquinone violet base..lb. 6.00 - —
680 Oil violet .....lb. .50 - —
Yellow:—
15 Amidoazobenzene yellow..lb. .90 - —
17 Amidoazotoluene yellow. lb. .75 - —
61 Yellow OC.....lb. 1.40 - —
Spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 200 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher; f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).
Black:—
864 Nigrosin .....lb. .40 - —
Blue:—
729 Victoria blue .....lb. 2.55 - —
860 Indulin .....lb. .75 - —
Brown:—
831 Bismarck brown ....lb. 1.20 - —
Green:—
637 Malachite green base.lb. 2.00 - —
Orange:—
20 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .35 - —
31 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .35 - —

—ALL ALONG THE LINE

Chemicals are responsible for a high percentage of his improvement. The discovery of new working materials and the application of old materials to better advantage is transforming many slow moving industries into fast-profit-producing fields of opportunity. New methods and more efficient processes are building firmer foundations for sound managing and selling — and the public reaps the benefits.

In the column at the right are listed a few Cyanamid products which, by giving improved results in production processes, are helping manufacturers offer merchandise of greater dollar-for-dollar value.

AMERICAN CYANAMID & CHEMICAL CORPORATION

30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA • NEW YORK, N. Y.

***BEETLE RESINS**—Resins made by reacting urea and formaldehyde have become widely familiar through their use in high grade molded products such as "Beetleware." We are also making urea formaldehyde resins which are soluble in ordinary organic solvents. Coatings can be formulated from these having the qualities of hardness and lasting beauty characteristic of "Beetle" molded products. The remarkable characteristics of these BEETLE coating resins, compared with enamel vehicles previously available, have been subjected by the Cyanamid laboratories to the most painstaking tests in a wide variety of finishes prior to their offer to the trade.

****AKOIL 1-4-3** for the textile industry —An intensive scouring agent for use on woolen yarn or fabric, silk and rayon. Used in conjunction with soda ash for fulling and scouring woolens, it easily surpasses the performance of ordinary soaps for this purpose.

For scouring and degumming silk it is used with about one-fourth its weight of soda ash or the milder alkali, ammonia. While its degumming and cleansing qualities are excellent, leaving the fibre free of gum, oil and dirt, still its action cannot damage or affect the silk in any way.

For scouring knitted rayon and celanese, a product is necessary that will cleanse the fabric quickly and with a minimum amount of mechanical action. Because of its property of emulsifying the heavy oils found in these fabrics, Akoil 1-4-3 is an excellent product for the purpose. It rapidly absorbs and carries off all the oil and dirt found in the fibre with a minimum of mechanical effort thereby preventing damage to the fibre. No matter how highly saturated with oil the fabric may be, Akoil 1-4-3 will thoroughly cleanse it in an ordinary soaping machine.

Solid fats on the surface of leather cause Sheen, Spew, Discoloration, Unevenness, Greasiness. The "Cold Test" of an oil is an indication of its relative purity from solid fats. ***ASTRULAN has a cold test of 10° F. —much lower than that of any other similar oil on the market. It is the best oil for high grade leathers. (Sulphonated ***URSULIN.)

Manufacturers and distributors of **HEAVY CHEMICALS** for their many industrial uses, including: Aqua Ammonia, Bichromates, Carbon Tetrachloride, Chrome Acetate, Formaldehyde, Iron Acetate, Salt Cake, Sodium Silicate, Sulphocyanides, Thiourea, Urea.

Watch this column monthly for the announcement of other interesting Cyanamid developments. Technical information on these and other Cyanamid products is available on request.

*Trade-Mark of American Cyanamid & Chemical Corporation denoting synthetic resin of its manufacture

**Trade-Mark—Registered U. S. Patent Office

***—Pat. No. 1,988,905

Dyes—Gum, Copal

Dyes, coaltar, for stains (numbers are those of Colour Index scale):—
Red:—
677 Fuchsin, magenta base, lb. 7.25 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 4.75 - —
Yellow:—
67 Amidoazotoluene yellow..lb. .75 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 2.00 - —
800 Chinolin yellow SS..lb. 3.00 - —
Violet:—
680 Methyl violet.....lb. 1.00 - —
Water-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher; f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).
Black:—
246 Naphthol blue black S, lb. .50 - —
565 Nigrosin .....lb. .36 - —
873 Methylene gray ....lb. 1.50 - —
Blue:—
714 Patent blue A .....lb. 1.45 - —
729 Victoria blue B.....lb. 2.00 - —
861 Indulin .....lb. .37 - —
909 New blue R.....lb. 1.50 - —
922 Methylene blue ....lb. 1.00 - —
1054 Alizarin saphirol B..lb. 1.00 - —
1150 Indigotin IA.....lb. .35 - —
Brown:—
254 Resorcin brown Y...lb. .45 - —
255 Resorcin dark brown R, lb. .60 - —
231 Bismarck brown G..lb. .52 - —
382 Bismarck brown R..lb. .37 - —
793 Phosphin .....lb. 4.65 - —
Green:—
6 Naphthol green B...lb. 1.00 - —
657 Malachite green.....lb. 1.35 - —
662 Brilliant green.....lb. 2.00 - —
666 Guinea green B.....lb. 1.15 - —
737 Wool green S.....lb. .58 - —
924 Methylene green B..lb. 1.55 - —
1076 Alizarin cyanin green, lb. 2.25 - —
Orange:
10 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .40 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .37 - —
27 Orange G.....lb. .50 - —
151 Orange Y.....lb. .30 - —
161 Orange R.....lb. .34 - —
Red:—
81 Amidonaphthol red G, lb. .42 - —
87 Amidonaphthol red 6B, lb. .33 - —
79 Ponceau R .....lb. .45 - —
88 Fast red B .....lb. 1.05 - —
176 Fast red A .....lb. .54 - —
179 Azorubin .....lb. .52 - —
183 Crocein scarlet 3BX.lb. .60 - —
185 Cochineal red A....lb. .60 - —
363 Brilliant crocein M..lb. .60 - —
677 Fuchsin .....lb. 1.90 - —
749 Rhodamine B .....lb. 3.50 - —
752 Rhodamine 6G .....lb. 4.50 - —
768 Eosin G .....lb. 1.50 - —
841 Safranin .....lb. 1.45 - —
Violet:—
680 Methyl violet B....lb. .75 - —
681 Crystal violet C....lb. 1.75 - —
695 Acid violet 4BN....lb. .35 - —
Yellow:—
10 Naphthol yellow S..lb. .35 - —
138 Metanil yellow .....lb. .55 - —
636 Fast light yellow....lb. 1.25 - —
639 Xylene light yellow..lb. 1.15 - —
640 Tartrazin .....lb. .60 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 1.27 - —
Dyes, natural (see name of article).

E

Echinacea root, bls.....lb. .26 - .27
Egg albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk, dom., cs.....lb. .08 Nom.
import, cs.....lb. .60 Nom.
Elder flowers, bright, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
dark, bls. .....lb. .22 - .23
Elecampane root, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Elm bark, grinding, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .20 - .21
select, bndls.....lb. .40 - .42
Emetine hydrochloride, bots...oz. 17.00 -18.00
Ephedra, bls.....lb. No offers
Ephedrine, tins, 100 ozs.....oz. No prices.
Hydrochloride, tins, 100 ozs..oz. No prices.
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs.oz. No prices.
powd., tins., 100 ozs.....oz. No prices.
Epsom salt, tech., bgs....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, cryst., dom., bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..lb. 2.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.50 - —
bbls., c.l.....lb. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs. 1 withdrawal..lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 2.60 - —
Epsom salt, U.S.P., cryst., dom., kgs., c.l. .....lb. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 2.85 - —
dried, dom., bgs., l.c.l...lb. .08 - .10
Ergot, USP, cs., dms.....lb. 1.50 1.60
Eserine, bots.....oz. 42.00 - —
Salicylate, bots.....oz. 29.00 -30.00
Sulphate, bots.....oz. 30.00 - —
Ether, acetic, dms., 400 lbs...lb. .09 - —
cns., 35 lbs.....lb. .14 - —
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100 lbs., lb. .68 - —
Sulphuric, conc., dms., 120 lbs., lb. .09 - —
cns., 27 lbs.....lb. .14 - —
synth., dms., c.l., works..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
USP, anesthesia, dms., 27 lbs., lb. .26 - —
USP, 1880, dms.....lb. .39 - .40
washed, dms.....lb. .37 - .38
Ethyl acetate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .06½- —
anhyd., dms., c.l., frt. alld.lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .09 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .07½- —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .28 - —
Bromide, tech., dms.....lb. .50 - .55
Caproate, cns.....lb. 1.00 - —
Chloride, dms.....lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 3.40 - 4.25
Crotonate, dms., works.....lb. 1.00 1.25
Formate, dms.....lb. .27 - .28
Iodide, bots.....lb. 5.55 - 5.70
Lactate, 55-gal. dms., works.lb. .33 - —
5-gal. dms., works.....lb. .36 - —
Oxalate, dms.....lb. .30 - .34
Silicate, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .77 - —
Ethylcellulose, bgs., 500 lbs. or more, frt. alld. lb. .70 - —
100 lbs., frt. alld.....lb. .75 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 1.00 - —
Ethylene bromide, dms.....lb. .65 - .70
Dichloride, dms, c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0545- —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0595- —
Ethylene dichloride, l.c.l., dms., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0644- —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0694- —
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l.....lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .18 - .21
tanks .....lb. .16 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .21 - .24
tanks, works .....lb. .19 - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .17 - —
tanks works .....lb. .15 - —
Ethyleneglycol, monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .14 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .13 - —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .19 - .22
tanks works .....lb. .17 - —
Ethylidinanilin, dms .....lb. .45 - .47½
Ethylmethyl ketone, dms., c.l., frt. pd. E. of Rocky Mts., lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .07½- —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .06 - —
Ethylorthoparatoluenesulphonamide, bbls..lb. .55 - —
Ethylparatoluenesulphonamide, bbls..lb. .60 - —
Eucalyptol, cns., dms.....lb. .58 - .60
Eucalyptus leaves, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Eugenol, bgs., cns.....lb. 2.10 - 2.55
Euphorbia, bls.....lb. .06 - .06½

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bulk, works..ton. 14.00 -15.00
glass, 20 mesh, bulk, works.ton. 11.00 -12.25
pottery, bulk, Me. works...ton. 17.00 -19.00
N.C. works.....ton. 17.00 -19.00
Fennel seed, French type, bgs., lb. .07½- .08
Indian, bags.....lb. .07½- .07¾
German, large, bgs.....lb. .18 - .19
small, bgs.....lb. .13 - .14
Fenugreek seed, bgs.....lb. .04 - .04½
Ferric sulphate, dms., works.ton. 35.00 -40.00
Film scrap, colors, dark, cs., 1,000 lbs. or over, E. works lb. .14 - —
smaller lots, E. works. lb. .14½- —
light, cs., 1,000 lbs. or over, works..lb. .14½- —
smaller lots, E. works.lb. .15 - —
water white, cs., 1,000 lbs. or over, E. works..lb. .16 - —
smaller lots, E. works.lb. .17 - —
Film scrap prices f.o.b. Calif. works, 1c. lb. lower.
Fir balsam, Canada, cns.....gal. 8.50 - 8.75
Oregon, bbls.....gal. 1.60 - 1.70
Fish berries, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10
Fish scrap, menhaden, dried, 11-12% ammon., 15% bone phos., bulk, Chesapeake factories, contracts, futures, unit-ton. 3.50 & .10 Nom.
grd., 11-12% ammon., 15% bone phos., bgs., f.o.b. Balto..ton. 51.00 -52.00
wet, acidulated, 6-7% ammon., 3-4% phosphor. acid, bulk, E. cst. factories, contracts..unit-ton. 2.90 & .50 Nom.
sardine, meal, Japanese, 11½% ammon., bgs., c.l.f., ports, Nov.-Dec. shipt..ton. 45.00 - —
Flake white, bbls., kgs.....lb. .08¼- .08¾
Fleaseed, French, black, bgs..lb. .10 - .11
Indian, blonde, bgs.....lb. .11 - .12
Fluorspar, enamel, 96-98%, bgs., ton. 33.00 - —
Standard, gravel, washed, 85 and 5%, dom., bulk, f.o.b. Ill., Ky. mines. ton. 20.00 -21.50
import, bulk, Atlantic ports, duty-paid..ton. 23.00 -23.50
lump, 85 and 5, dom., bulk., f.o.b. Ill., Ky., mines...ton. 21.00 -22.50
powd., 97%, import., bgs., Atlantic ports, duty-paid..ton. No prices.
Formaldehyde, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
Fringetree bark, bls.....lb. .13 - .14
Fuller's earth, dom., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Fla., Ga., mines..ton. 10.00 - —
import., bgs., c.l., ex dock.ton. 23.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton. 30.00 - —
Furfural, refd., dms., c.l., works, lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- .18
tech., dms., contracts, 150,000 lbs., works..lb. .10 - —
c.l., works.....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - .20
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
Fusel oil, refd., dms., incl., dlvd., lb. .16 - .18
Fustic extract, cryst., bbls....lb. .22 - .26
liquid, bbls.....lb. .09½- .13
solid, dms.....lb. .17½- .19½

G

Galt, bbls.....lb. .45 - .48
Galangal root, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Gall extract, bbls.....lb. .19 - .20
Gambier, common, bgs.....lb. No prices.
plantation, bgs.....lb. .08¾- .09
Cubes, Singapore, bgs.....lb. .10¼- —
Extract, bbls.....lb. .08½ Nom.
Gasoline, at refinery:—
Bayonne, US motor, below 60 octane, tanks..gal. .07¼- —
60-65 octane, tanks....gal. .07½- .07¾
above 65 octane, tanks.gal. .07½- —
California, 54-58, tanks..gal. .07½- .08½
Gulf Coast, US motor, bulk, gal. .05½- —
60-62, 300 e.p., bulk, export, gal. .05¾- —
60-62, 400 e.p., bulk, export, gal. .05¾- —
64-66, 375 e.p., bulk, export, gal. .05¾- —
Louisiana-Arkansas, US motor, 62 octane, tanks..gal. .05½- —
63-66 octane, tanks....gal. .05¾- .06
67-69 octane, tanks....gal. .06¼- .06½
70-72 octane, tanks....gal. .06½- —
Oklahoma-Texas, US motor, 62 octane and below, tanks..gal. .04¼- .04½
third grade, tanks.....gal. .04½- .04¾
63-66 octane, tanks...gal. .04¾- .05
67-69 octane, tanks...gal. .05 - .05¼
70-72 octane, tanks...gal. .05¼- .05½
natural, 14-lb. v. p., tanks, gal. .05¾- .06
18-lb. v.p., tanks.....gal. .04¾- .05¼
22-lb. v.p., tanks.....gal. .04½- .04¾
26-70-lb., v.p., tanks..gal. .04¼- .04¼
Pennsylvania, US motor, below 60 octane, tanks.....gal. .05¾- .05¾
60 octane, tanks.....gal. .07¾- .07¾
52-54, 450 e.p., naphtha, tanks..gal. .05¾- .06
54-56, 400 e.p., strt. run, tanks..gal. .05¾- .06½
Gelatin, silver, cs.....lb. .45 - .50
Gelsemium root, bls.....lb. .13 - .14
Gentian root, bls.....lb. .13 - .14
grd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .15 - .16
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .16 - .17
Geraniol, cns., dms.....lb. .75 - 3.00
Geranyl acetate, bots., dms...lb. 1.75 - 2.50
Ginger root, African, bgs....lb. .15½- .16
Cochin, lemon, bgs.....lb. .15½- .15¾
Jamaica, bold, bgs.....lb. .17 - .17½
grinding, bright, bgs....lb. .15½- .16
medium, bold, bgs.....lb. .16 - .16½
Japanese, bgs.....lb. .16 - .16½
Ginseng fibers, cs.....lb. 1.75 - 3.00
Root, cultivated, cs.....lb. 4.00 - 5.00
wild, Southern, cs.....lb. 6.00 - 7.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Soda sulphate).
cryst., dom., bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. .95 - 1.15
5 tons or over, works... 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.25
less than 5 tons, works.. 100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.35
import., bgs.....100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.35
Glue, bone, calcimine type, 24 millipoise, 36 jelly-grams, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
36/58, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
58/82, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16 - —
82/108, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16½- —
hide, calcimine type, 53 millipoise, 135 jelly grams, bgs., c.l., dlvd., East, Middlewest..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - —
60/164, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18½- —
67/192, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19½- —
75/222, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - —
83/251, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .22 - —
92/283, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
102/315, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23½- —
113/347, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24½- —
125/379, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25½- —
Glue prices for barrel packing, ½c. lb. higher; grinding charge, 20-40 mesh, ½c. lb.; 60 mesh, 1c. lb.
Glycerin, C.P., makers, cns., l.c.l. lb. .23½- .24
dms., extra, c.l.....lb. .21½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .22 - —
dynamite, dms., extra, c.l....lb. .21½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .22 - —
saponification, basis 88%, dms. returnable, dlvd..lb. .16 - .16½
soaplye, basis 80%, dms., returnable, dlvd..lb. .14½- .15
yellow, distilled, dms., extra, c.l. lb. .23¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .23¾- —
Glycol boriborate, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Phthalate, dms.....lb. .40 - —
Stearate, dms .....lb. .27½- —
Gold, U. S. purchase price....oz. 35.00 - —
Chloride, acid brown, bots..oz. 20.75 -21.00
yellow, bots.....oz. 18.75 -19.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots., oz. 13.00 - —
USP IX, bots.....oz. 14.50 -14.75
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs.....lb. .17 - .17½
Golden seal root, bls.....lb. 3.55 - 3.60
powd., bxs. .....lb. 3.80 - 3.85
Grains of paradise, bgs.....lb. .35 - .37
Graphite, flake (cryst.), 50% 325 mesh, 50% graphitic carbon, bgs., c.l., works.lb. .06 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .06½- —
powd., 90% 325 mesh, 65% graphitic carbon, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03¼- —
80% graphitic carbon, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03¼- —
bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04½- —
Grease, house, trcs.....lb. .05½- .05¼
White, trcs.....lb. .06¾- .07½
Yellow, trcs.....lb. .05¼- .05¾
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).
Green, chrome, C.P., dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5% bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. river, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. .21 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis.lb. .22 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis.lb. .23 - —
16-20%, bbls., same basis.lb. .23½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .24 - —
26-30%, bbls., same basis.lb. .24½- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .25½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .27 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .28½- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .30 - —
over 50%, bbls., same basis lb. .31 - —
Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; ½c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
reduced, C.P. color content up 5%, bbls., same basis, lb. .06 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis.lb. .06¾- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis.lb. .07¼- —
14-16%, bbls., same basis.lb. .07½- —
17-19%, bbls., same basis.lb. .07¾- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08 - —
22-23%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¼- —
24-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08½- —
26-27%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¾- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09¼- —
30-31%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10 - —
32-33%, bbls., same basis.lb. .11¼- —
34-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .12¼- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .14¼- —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .16¼- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .16¾- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17¼- —
56-60%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17¾- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18¼- —
66-70%, bbls., same basis.lb. .19¼- —
71-75%, bbls., same basis.lb. .20¼- —
Chrome, oxide, dom., pure, bbl. ceramic, light shades, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .30 - —
standard grade, bbls., works..lb. .19 - .20
tetrahydroxide, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Paris (see P)
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs...lb. 3.75 - —
emerald, kgs.....lb. 2.60 - —
Verdigris (see V)
Green dyes are listed under Dyes.
Grindelia robusta, bls.....lb. .08½- .10
Gum, Guaiac resin, cs.....lb. .23½- .24½
strained, cs.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Wood, bls.....lb. .04 - .05
Guaiacol, liq., djus.....lb. 1.55 - 1.70
Carbonate, 6b., dms., 25 lbs.lb. 2.20 - —
kgs. 100 lbs.....lb. 2.15 - —
Guarana, powd., cs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Gum, aloe (see A)
Ammoniac, tears., cs.....lb. .85 - .90
Arabic, amber sorts, cleaned, bgs..lb. .12 - .12½
white, sorts, 1, bgs.....lb. .25 - .26
2, bgs.....lb. .23 - .24
powd., bbls.....lb. .16 - .17
Asafetida (see A)
Asphaltum (see A)
Benzoin, Siam, cs.....lb. 1.40 - 1.65
Sumatra, cs. .....lb. .15 - .25
Camphor (see C)
Chicle, bgs.....lb. .40 - .45
Copal, Congo 1, water white, transparent, bgs., c.l., ex dock or ex whse., N. Y. or San Fran....lb. .46 - —
Copal, dammar, elemi, kauri, mastic, sandarac, and yacca gums prices c.l. (30,000 lbs. min.) apply to assorted lots of gums as well as one grading; l.c.l. prices are ½c. higher for 10 bgs. or over; ½c. higher for 1-9 bgs.
2, cloudy, white, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .31¾- —
3, selected pale straw bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .30 - —
4, pale bold straw, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .29¾- —
5, pale straw bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .15¾- —
6, pale amber bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .15¾- —
7, pale straw bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14¾- —
8, light amber bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14¾- —
9, medium light amber bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¾- —
10, rescraped hard amber bold, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .10¾- —
11, hard dark amber bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .08¾- —
12, selected bold sorts, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .08 - —
13, dark sorts bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .06¼- —
14, selected, fully scraped ivory, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .19¾- —
15, ordinary ivory sorts, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .08½- —
16, inferior ivory sorts, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .06¼- —
17, pale fingers, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .18¾- —
18, pale straw nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .13¾- —
19, pale straw nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .12¼- —
20, hard dark amber nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .09¼- —
21, ordinary selected nubs, c.l., same basis..lb. .08¾- —
22, small mixed nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .07¾- —
23, dark mixed nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .07¾- —
24, No. 1, ivory nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .16¾- —
25, No. 2, natural ivory nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .07¾- —
26, pale bold chips, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .07¾- —
27, pale small chips, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .06¼- —
28, pale dust, bgs., c.l., bgs., same basis..lb. .05¾- —
East India, Batu, bold scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .06¼- —
unscraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .04 - —
chips, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .03¾- —
dust, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .03¾- —
nubs and chips, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .03¾- —
black, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .06¾- —
unscraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .04¼- —
nubs and chips, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .04¼- —
Hiroe, Macassar, pale, bold, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .13 - —
chips, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .05¾- —
dust., bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .03¾- —
nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .10¾- —
Singapore Rasak, bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .15¾- —
chips, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .04¾- —
dust, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .03¾- —
nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .10¾- —
Manila, Boeas, amber and dark, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .14 - —
light, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .13½- —
Loba A, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .12 - —
B, bskts., c.l., same basis.lb. .11¾- —
C, bskts., c.l., same basis.lb. .11¼- —
CNE, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .07¾- —
D, bskts., c.l., same basis, lb. .09¾- —
DK, bskts., c.l., same basis, lb. .07¾- —
DU, bskts., c.l., same basis, lb. .08¾- —
dust, bskts., c.l., same basis, lb. .06½- —
Sambas and white split chips, basks., c.l., same basis..lb. .14¾- —
Singapore, dust, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .06¾- —
spirit-soluble, CBB, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .08¾- —
DBB, bskts., c.l., same basis, lb. .08¾- —
MA, bskts., c.l., same basis, lb. .07¼- —
MB, bskts., c.l., same basis, lb. .06¾- —
WS, bskts., c.l., same basis, lb. .08¾- —
Philippine Manila, amber sorts, bskts., c.l., same basis...lb. 07¾- —
chips, pale, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .08¾- —
small, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .07¾- —
extra pale sorts, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .09½- —
nubs, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¾- —
pale, scraped, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¾- —
seeds and dust, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .06½- —

Gum, copal, Pontianak, bold, genuine, bgs., same basis. lb. .16½ - —
mixed, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14 - —
chips, bgs, c.l., same basis...lb. .10¼ - —
split, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .14⅝ - —
nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .12⅝ - —
Dammar, Batavia A, cs., c.l., same basis as copal..lb. .25½ - —
A/D, cs., c.l., same basis.lb. .20⅝ - —
A/E, cs., c.l., same basis.lb. .17⅛ - —
B, cs., c.l., same basis...lb. .24 - —
C, cs., c.l., same basis...lb. .20⅝ - —
D, cs., c.l., same basis...lb. .17½ - —
dust, cs., c.l., same basis.lb. .06⅝ - —
E, cs., c.l., same basis...lb. .08½ - —
F, cs., c.l., same basis...lb. .07¼ - —
Singapore, 1, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .22 - —
2, cs., c.l., same basis....lb. .16¼ - —
3, cs., c.l., same basis....lb. .06⅝ - —
chips, cs., c.l., same basis.lb. .13½ - —
dust., cs., c.l., same basis.lb. .05⅝ - —
seeds, cs., c.l., same basis.lb. .09½ - —
Elemi, cns., c.l., same basis as copal..lb. .09⅝ - —
Ester, dms., 75,000 lbs., dlvd. lb. .10 - —
c.l., single shipment, dlvd. lb. .10¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .10½ - —
Euphorbium, cs.....lb. .17 - .18
Galbanum, cs.....lb. .95 - 1.00
Gamboge, pipe, cs.....lb. .80 Nom.
powd., bbls.....lb. .85 Nom.
Ghatti, soluble, bgs.....lb. .11 - .15
superior, bgs.....lb. .09 - .11
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya XXX, bbls., bxs., dms..lb. .27 - .30
XX, bbls., bxs., dms.....lb. .18 - .19
1, bbls., bxs., dms.....lb. .12 - .13
2, bbls., bxs., dms.....lb. .11 - .12
Kauri, brown, XXX, cs., c.l., lb. .60 - —
BX, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .38 - —
B1, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .28 - —
B2, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .24 - —
B3, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .18½ - —
80% chips, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .13⅝ - —
pale, XXX, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .61 - —
1, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .41 - —
2, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .24 - —
3, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17⅝ - —
Kino, tins.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Mastic, cs., c.l., same basis as copal..lb. .55 - .56
Myrrh, USP, cs.....lb. .36 - .37
Olibanum, siftings, cs.....lb. .07½ - .18
tears, ns.....lb. .13 - .24
Opium (see O)
Rosin (see R)
Sandarac, cks, c.l., same basis ac copal..lb. .25 - .26
Scammony, cs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Senegal, picked, bgs.....lb. .27 - .29
sorts, bgs.....lb. .13 - .13½
Talha, bgs.....lb. .07¼ - .08
Thus, bbls.....280 lbs. 13.75 - 14.00
Tragacanth, Aleppo, 1, cs....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
2, cs.....lb. 2.40 - 2.45
3, cs.....lb. 2.35 - 2.40
4, cs.....lb. 2.30 - 2.35
5, cs.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Flake, bgs.....lb. .50 - 1.00
Yacca, bgs., c.l., same basis as copal..lb. .06¼ - —
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .04½ - —
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., frt. equald.ton. 21.15 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kans., frt. equald..ton. 17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton. 27.15 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald..ton. 17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald..ton. 21.15 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton. 12.50 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald..ton. 12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton. 15.70 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald..ton. 12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald..ton. 12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Texas; Blue Rapids, Kans., Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum, O.; New Brighton, N.Y.; Oakfield, N. Y.; Plasterco, Va.; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald, ton. 8.00 - —
Terra alba, dom., paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. New Brighton, N. Y., Southard, Okla., frt. equald..ton. 12.00 - —
import, bgs., ex dock....ton. 27.50 - —

H

Heliotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.80 - 2.80
Hellebore, white, root, powd., bbls. lb. .12 - .13
Helonias root, bls.....lb. .70 - .75
Hematine crystals, bbls.....lb. .18 - .84
Hemlock extract, 25% tan., bbls. lb. .03 - .03¼
Hempseed, Manchur, bgs.....lb. .04½ - .05
Henbane leaves, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .07½ - .09
powd., bbls, bxs.....lb. .10 - .11
Heptane, mixed, 77-115°C., dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .12 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .16 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .08½ - —
normal, 86-100°., dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .13 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .17 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .10½ - —
Hexalin, dms.....lb. .30 - —
Hexane, normal, 60-70° C., dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .13 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .17 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .10½ - —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .25 - —
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., dms., 1,500 lbs. or more shipments, f.o.b. Perth Amboy or N. Y. C..lb. .35 - —
150 to 1,350 lbs. shipments, same basis..lb. .36 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, shipments, same basis, lb. .46 - —
100 to 400 lbs. shipments, same basis..lb. .47 - —
Hexyl acetate, secondary, dms., c.l., frt. pd. E. of Rocky Mts..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .13½ - —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .12 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs..oz. 13.00 - —
25 ozs.....oz. 18.50 - —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammon., bulk, f.o.b. Chicago..unit-ton. 3.40 - —
Hops, dom., 1936 crop, bls....lb. .46 - .51
import., 1936 crop, bls.....lb. .55 - .70
Horehound, bls.....lb. .13 - .14
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Hydrastine, bots., 4 ozs.....oz. 17.25 - —
cns., 16 ozs.....oz. 17.00 - —
Hydrochloride, bots., 4 ozs...oz. 17.25 - —
cns., 16 ozs.....oz. 17.00 - —
Sulphate, bots., 4 ozs.....oz. 19.25 - —
cns., 16 oz.....oz. 19.00 - —
Hydrastis (see Golden seal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., 100 lbs. or more, works..lb. .30 - —
fib. ctns., works.....lb. .40 - —
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls. lb. .03¾ - .04
100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. R. lb. .20 - —
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .21 - —
Hydroquinone, dealers, bbls., dms..lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots..oz. 18.00 - 19.00
Hyoscyamine, bots.....oz. 15.00 - —
Hydrobromide, bots.....oz. 15.00 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz. 15.00 - —
Hypernic, liq., 51°, bbls.....lb. .16 - .21
solid, bxs.....lb. .18½ - .20½

I

Iceland moss, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Ichthyol, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., Bengal, bbls.....lb. 2.40 - —
synth., liq., bbls.....lb. .16½ - .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .74½ - .85
Indol, CP, bots.....lb. 34.00 - 38.00
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 1.15 - —
kgs, 150 lbs.....lb. .90 - —
resubl., bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 1.60 - —
jars, 50 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - —
tincture, USP, bbls., 47 gals., gal. 1.65 - —
cbys., 5 gals.....gal. 1.75 - —
mild, bbls., 47 gals.....gal. .90 - —
cbys., 5 gals.....gal. 1.00 - —
Iodoform, dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 3.75 - —
jrs., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.85 - —
Ionone, bots.....lb. 1.30 - 4.05
Ipecac root, bgs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
powd., bxs.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Irish moss, ordinary, bls.....lb. .10 - .11
powd., 80-90 mesh, bbls...lb. .24 - .32
prime, bleached, bls.....lb. .19 - .20
Iron acetate, N. F. IV, cbys., 100 lbs..lb. .15 - —
IV, djns., 50 lbs.....lb. .16 - —
Chloride, tech., cryst., bbls., kgs..lb. .05 - .08
USP, cryst., bbls., 500 lbs..lb. .07½ - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .08½ - —
solut., USP, cbys., 130 lbs., lb. .06½ - —
djns., 50 lbs.....lb. .16 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, pearls, cns., lb. .72 - .75
powd., cns.....lb. .84 - .87
scales, cns.....lb. .77 - .80
Glycerophosphate, bbls., kgs., 1,000 lb. lots..lb. 2.87 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.97 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.09 - —
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Iodide, bots.....lb. 2.85 - 3.00
syrup, djns.....lb. .37 - .38
bots.....lb. .52 - —
Nitrate, comi., kgs.....lb. .02¾ - .06
Oxalate, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —
cns.....lb. .52 - —
scales, cns.....lb. .83 - .85
Oxide (see Black, Red, etc.),
Phosphate, ferric, pearls, cns., 50 lbs..lb. .54 - —
25 lbs.....lb. .57 - —
scales, cns., 50 lbs.....lb. .59 - —
25 lbs.....lb. .62 - —
Ferrous, bbls., 200 lbs.....lb. .35 - —
bxs., 25 lbs.....lb. .40 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .37 - —
Pyrophosphate, pearls, cns...lb. .59 - .62
scales, cns.....lb. .64 - .67
Reduced, 90%, cs.....lb. .60 - .65
Sulphate, tech. (see Copperas and ferric sulphate),
USP, cryst., bbls., 275 lbs. lb. .04½ - —
dms., 100 lbs.....lb. .06½ - —
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, gran., cns..lb. .37 - .40
pearls, cns.....lb. .37 - .40
scales, f cns.....lb. .47 - .50
green, gran., cns.....lb. .37 - .40
pearls, cns.....lb. .37 - .40
scales, cns.....lb. .47 - .50
Oxalate, bxs.....lb. .31 - —
fib., dms.....lb. .24½ - —
kgs.....lb. .26½ - —
Iron-potash oxalate, bbls.....lb. .42 - —
kgs.....lb. .44 - —
jars.....lb. .48 - —
Iron-soda oxalate, bxs.....lb. .31 - —
fib., dms.....lb. .24½ - —
kgs.....lb. .26½ - —
Isobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol).
Isopentane, dms., works.....lb. .48 - —
small lots, works.....lb. .58 - —
Isopropanol, see Alcohol, isopropyl.
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., frt. pd. E. of Rocky Mts..lb. .07½ - —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .06½ - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol).
Ether, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss R..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .08 - —
tanks.....lb. .06 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb. .17 - .19
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .20 - .21
Juniper berries, bgs.....lb. .05½ - .06

K

Kamala, tins.....lb. .37 - .38
Kava kava root, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
Kerosene, at refinery:—
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w., tanks. gal. .06¼ - —
Gulf ports, p.w., bulk, export. gal. .05½ - .05¾
w.w., bulk..gal. .05½ - .05⅝
Louisiana - Arkansas, 41-43 w.w., bulk..gal. .04½ - .04⅝
Oklahoma-Texas, 41-43 w.w., tanks..gal. .03⅝ - .04¼
42-44 w.w., tanks.....gal. .04½ - .04⅝
Pennsylvania, 45 w.w., tanks. gal. .05¼ - —
46 w.w., tanks.....gal. .05⅝ - —
47 w.w., tanks.....gal. .05½ - —
Kerosene, tankwagon:—
Atlanta.....gal. .12 - —
Boston.....gal. .06½ - —
Chicago.....gal. .101 - —
Cincinnati.....gal. .13½ - —
Denver.....gal. .11½ - —
Louisville.....gal. .10¾ - —
Minneapolis.....gal. .10½ - —
New Orleans.....gal. .13 - —
New York.....gal. .09 - —
San Francisco.....gal. .11½ - —
Kerosene distillate (see Oil, furnace).
Kieserite, calc., 94-96%, $MgSO_4$, bgs., c.l., ex vessel Atlantic, Gulf ports, duty pd..ton. No prices
Kola nut, bgs.....lb. .08 - .09

L

Lady slipper root, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).
Lard, city, tubs.....100 lbs. 10.25 - 10.50
Middlewestern, trcs.....100 lbs. 9.65 - 9.75
Neutral, trcs.....100 lbs. 12.00 - 12.25
Western, choice, trcs..100 lbs. 9.75 - 9.85
Compound, trcs.....100 lbs. 10.25 - 10.50
Larkspur seed, bgs.....lb. .35 - .38
Laurel berries, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Leaves, Ital., bls.....lb. .05½ - .05⅝
Lavender flowers, ordinary, bls. lb. .35 - .40
select, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Lead acetate, white, broken, bbls..lb. .12 - —
cryst., bbls.....lb. .12 - —
gran., bbls.....lb. .12¾ - —
powd., bbls.....lb. .12¾ - —
Arsenate, dms., dealers, E. of Rockies..lb. .13 - —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .11½ - —
l.c.l., bgs, dealers, E. of Rockies..lb. .13½ - —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .12½ - —
Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for works or whse. pick-ups.
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd., E..lb. .07 - —
dlvd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo.,.....lb. .07¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd., E.....lb. .07¼ - —
dlvd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo. .....lb. .07½ - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white)
Chloride, pure, bots., 5 lbs..lb. .62 - —
fib. dms., 25 lbs.....lb. .49 - —
Iodide, N. F., V., powd., bots., 5 lbs..lb. 2.52 - —
jars.....lb. 2.40 - —
Linoleate, pale, precip., dms., lb. .19 - —
Metal (see daily quotations in market report)
Metallic, paste, 200-lb. cont., f.o.b. works..lb. .22½ - —
5 lb. cont., f.o.b. works..lb. .25½ - —
Nitrate, bbls.....lb. .11 - .11½
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .18½ - .20
Peroxide, cns., works.....lb. .46 - .47
Red, dry, 95% or less, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., (20 tons), dlvd., Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .08¼ - —
other points.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd., Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .08¾ - —
dlvd., Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.lb. .09¼ - —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo.....lb. .09 - —
other points.....lb. .08¾ - —
smaller lots, dlvd., Ala., etc..lb. .09¼ - —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .09 - —
other points.....lb. .08¾ - —
97%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., (20 tons) dlvd., Ala., etc., lb. .08½ - —
other points.....lb. .08¼ - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd., Ala., etc..lb. .09 - —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .09½ - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .09¼ - —
other points.....lb. .08¾ - —
smaller lots dlvd., Ala., etc..lb. .09½ - —
Ariz.....lb. .10 - —
Colo.....lb. .09½ - —
other points.....lb. .09¼ - —
98%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., (20 tons), dlvd., Ala., etc..lb. .08¾ - —
other points.....lb. .08½ - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd., Ala., etc..lb. .09¼ - —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .09¾ - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .09½ - —
other points.....lb. .09 - —
smaller lots, dlvd., Ala., etc..lb. .09¾ - —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10¼ - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10 - —
other points.....lb. .09½ - —
in oil, 100-lb. kgs., agents..lb. .11¾ - —
Resinate, fused, 16%, bbls.....lb. .09½ - —
pale, bbls.....lb. .11½ - —
precip., bbls.....lb. .16½ - —
Stearate, bbls.....lb. .22 - .28
Sulphate (see Lead, white, basic sulphate).
Titanate, bbls., c.l., f.o.b. works, frt. alld..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, one delvy, dlvd., lb. .12¼ - —
smaller lots.....lb. .12½ - —
White, dry, basic carbonate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., Cal., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash. and Wyo..lb. .07¾ - —
other points.....lb. .07½ - —
l.c.l. dlvd. Ariz., etc..lb. .08 - —
other points.....lb. .07¾ - —
basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc...lb. .07¼ - —
other points.....lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc..lb. .07½ - —
other points.....lb. .07¼ - —
in oil, 100-lb. kgs., consumers..lb. .12¾ - —
dealers.....lb. .10½ - —
painters.....lb. .11½ - —
Lemon peel, bls.....lb. .10 - .11
Licorice extract, mass, cs....lb. .17 - .18
powd., bbls.....lb. .27 - .28
Root, bls.....lb. .04½ - .05
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .07 - .08
select, bndls., cs.....lb. .17 - .18
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump or pebble, bulk, f.o.b. Bellefonte, Pa. ....ton. 7.00 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 7.00 - —
California, northern..ton. 11.80 - —
southern.....ton. 11.45 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa..ton. 8.00 - —
Chicago.....ton. 7.25 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 9.25 - —
Dallas, Texas.....ton. 8.50 - —
Durbin, Ohio.....ton. 6.50 - —

Gum, Copal—Liverwort

Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump or pebble, bulk, f.o.b., Eagle Mountain, Va.ton. 6.25 - —
Easton, La. .....ton. 7.00 - —
Farnams, Mass. ....ton. 7.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 7.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo. .....ton. 6.50 - —
Keystone, Ala. .....ton. 7.00 - —
Knoxville, Tenn...ton. 6.25 - —
Leroy, Minn. .....ton. 8.00 - —
Limedale, Ark. .....ton. 7.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio....ton. 6.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton. 7.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va..ton. 7.00 - —
Menominee, Mich. ..ton. 7.50 - —
Mitchell, Ind. .....ton. 6.50 - —
Newala, Ala. .....ton. 6.25 - —
Petosky, Mich.....ton. 8.00 - —
Port Island, Mich....ton. 7.50 - —
Ripplemead, Va. ....ton. 6.25 - —
Riverton, Va. .....ton. 6.25 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 6.00 - —
Sheboygan, Wis. ....ton. 7.00 - —
Sherwood, Wis. ....ton. 7.50 - —
Springfield, Mo. .....ton. 7.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
hyrated, paper bags, f.o.b. Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 8.50 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 8.50 - —
Buffalo .....ton. 10.00 - —
California, northern..ton. 15.30 - —
southern .....ton. 13.95 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa....ton. 8.50 - —
Chicago .....ton. 9.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 9.00 - —
Dallas, Tex.....ton. 12.00 - —
Durbin, Ohio .....ton. 8.00 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va..ton. 8.50 - —
Easton, La. .....ton. 9.00 - —
Farnams, Mass. ....ton. 9.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 8.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo. .....ton. 8.50 - —
Keystone, Ala. .....ton. 9.00 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 9.00 - —
Limedale, Ark. .....ton. 9.00 - —
Longview, Ala. .....ton. 9.00 - —
Louisville, Ky. .....ton. 14.50 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio...ton. 8.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton. 9.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.ton. 8.50 - —
Milltown, Ind. .....ton. 12.50 - —
Mitchell, Ind. .....ton. 9.00 - —
Newala, Ala. .....ton. 9.00 - —
Pelham, Ala. .....ton. 9.00 - —
Petoisky, Mich. .....ton. 9.00 - —
Port Island, Mich....ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. D.....ton. 12.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va. .....ton. 8.00 - —
Riverton, Va. .....ton. 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 8.00 - —
Sherwood, Wis. ....ton. 9.00 - —
Siluria, Ala. .....ton. 9.00 - —
Springfield, Mo. ....ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
spray, paper bgs., f.o.b. Bellefonte, Pa...ton. 9.00 - —
Durbin, Ohio .....ton. 9.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 9.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 11.00 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio....ton. 11.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton. 11.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind. .....ton. 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio .....ton. 9.00 - —
Sherwood, Wis. ....ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 11.00 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium)
Lime-sulphur, dry, dealers, bgs., c.l., E. of and incl. N. Dak., S. Dak., Neb., Kan., Okla., Tex..lb. .07½ - .08½
dms., same basis.....lb. .10½ - —
400 lbs., or more, bgs., same basis..lb. .07¾ - .08¾
dms., same basis.....lb. .11 - —
less than 400 lbs., same basis, lb. .08½ - .09½
dms., same basis.....lb. .12 - —
solution, dms., consumer, c.l., works, fr't all'd..gal. .13½ - .14½
dealer, fr't all'd.....gal. .13 - .16
l.c.l., consumer, fr't all'd, gal. .15 - .18
dealer, fr't all'd.....gal. .14 - .17
tanks, consumer, dlvd. gal. .11½ - —
dealer, dlvd.....gal. .11 - —
Pacific Coast, tanks, f.o.b. Richmond or San Jose, Calif. .....gal. .10 - —
53-gal. dms., same basis, gal. .13 - —
53-gal. dms., ex whse., gal. .15 - —
Linalool, cns.....lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Linalyl acetate, cns., 25 lbs...lb. 1.70 - 2.45
Linden flowers, with leaves, bls. lb. .18 - .19
without leaves, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Linseed cake, bgs., export....ton. 31.00 - —
Meal, 32% om., bgs.....ton. 42.00 - —
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., 20-tons dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo. and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .07¼ - —
other points.....lb. .07 - —
5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash....lb. .07¾ - —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah, and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .08¼ - —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .08 - —
other points.....lb. .07½ - —
smaller lots, dlvd., Ala., etc..lb. .08¼ - —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .08¾ - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .08½ - —
other points.....lb. .08 - —
Lithium bromide, 100 lbs., works, frt. equal'd..lb. 1.90 - —
50 lbs., works.....lb. 1.93 - —
25 lbs., works.....lb. 1.95 - —
Carbonate, bbls., 250 lbs....lb. 1.25 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. 1.30 - —
Chloride, jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Citrate, bbls., 250 lbs.....lb. 1.40 - —
fib. dms., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.45 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. 1.40 - —
Iodide, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 4.85 - —
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 4.70 - —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. 2.10 - 2.85
Lithopone, dom., high-strength, bgs., 20 tons, dlvd. E. or ex whse. Pac. Cst.....lb. .05¾ - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .06½ - —
bbls., 20 tons, same basis, lb. .06¼ - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .06¾ - —
ordinary, bgs., 20 tons, same basis..lb. .04¾ - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .04¾ - —
bbls., 20 tons, same basis, lb. .04¾ - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .04¾ - —
titanated, bgs., 20 tons, same basis..lb. .05¾ - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .06¼ - —
bbls., 20 tons, same basis, lb. .06¼ - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .06¾ - —
Liverwort leaves, bls.....lb. .18 - .19

Lobelia Herb—Methyl Acetone

Lobelia herb, bls.	lb.	.13	- .15
Seed, bgs.	lb.	.35	- .36
Logwood extract, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.18	- .23
liquid, 51°, bbls.	lb.	.00½	- .11¼
solid bxs.	lb.	.15	- .19
Sticks, Haitian, shipt.	ton.	24.00	-25.00
Lovage root, dom., bls.	lb.	.55	- .65
import, bls.	lb.	.85	- .87
Lupulin, N E., tins	lb.	1.75	- 2.00
Lycopodium, cs.	lb.	1.30	- 1.35

M

Mace, Banda, cs.	lb.	.57	- .68
Batavia, cs.	lb.	.48	- .49
Siauw, 1, cs.	lb.	.53	- .54
Madder, Dutch, bgs.	lb.	.22	- .25
Magnesia arsenate, cs., dms.	lb.	.18	- .20
Calcined, dom., four-hour, including activator, ctns., 10,000 lbs. or over, f.o.b. Plymouth Meeting, Pa., frt. alld. to Balto., Bost., N. Y., Phila.	lb.	.27	- —
1,000-10,000 lbs., same basis.	lb.	.28½	- —
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis.	lb.	.30	- —
tech., heavy, bbls., f.o.b. Plymouth Meeting, Pa., frt. alld. to Balto., Bost., N. Y., Phila.	lb.	.28	- —
1-lb. pkgs., same basis.	lb.	.38	- —
light, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.23	- —
1-lb. tins, same basis.	lb.	.33	- —
USP, heavy, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.30	- —
1-lb. pkgs., same basis.	lb.	.40	- —
Magnesia, calcined, special, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.27	- —
super light, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.30	- —
calcined, USP, import., heavy, pharm., bbls.	lb.	.50	- —
light, extra, bbls.	lb.	.36	- .40
standard, bbls.	lb.	.90	- —
Carbonate, tech., Zone 1, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.06¼	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.07	- —
bbls., c.l.	lb.	.07¼	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.08	- —
kgs., c.l.	lb.	.08¾	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.09⅛	- —
Zone 2, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.06	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06¼	- —
bbls., c.l.	lb.	.07	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.07½	- —
kgs., c.l.	lb.	.08½	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.09	- —
USP, Zone 1, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.08¼	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.09	- —
kgs., c.l.	lb.	.09¾	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.10½	- —
Zone 2, works, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.08	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.08½	- —
kgs., c.l.	lb.	.09½	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.10	- —

Zone 1:—Mass., Conn., R. I., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Del., and Md. C.l. shipm'ts, full fr't alld. up to, but not exceeding 25c. per 100 lbs., actually paid by customers. On l.c.l. shipm'ts., frt. alld., including divd. store-door. Zone 2:—Balance of U. S.

Chloride, flake, dom., bbls., works.	ton.	39.00	-42.00
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 lbs.	lb.	1.45	- —
25 lbs.	lb.	1.50	- —
Oxide (see Calcined).			
Palmitate, bbls.	lb.	.32	Nom.
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works.	lb.	1.00	- 1.95
Silicate (see Talc)			
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.00½	- .10½
Magnesia, stearate, bbls., ctns. c.l.	lb.	.21	- —
1 ton	lb.	.23	- —
1,000-2,000 lbs.	lb.	.23	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.24	- —
Sulphate (see Epsom salt)			
Magnesite, cal., import, bbls.	ton.	60.00	-65.00
dead-burned, dom., bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Chewelah, Wash.	ton.	25.00	- —
Malva flowers, black, bls.	lb.	.40	- .42
Blue, bls.	lb.	.45	- .50
Leaves, bls.	lb.	.12	- .18
Manaca root, bls.	lb.	.20	- .21
Mandrake root, bls.	lb.	.17	- .18
Manganese acetate, dms.	lb.	.26½	- —
Arsenate, bgs.	lb.	.12	- .12½
Borate, tech., bbls.	lb.	.15	- .16
Carbonate, bbls.	lb.	.21	- .22
Chloride, bbls.	lb.	.09	- —
Dioxide, Caucasian, 85-90%, bbls., c.l., works.	ton.	66.50	- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works.	ton.	69.50	- —
smaller lots, works.	ton.	74.50	- —
burlap bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	64.50	- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works.	ton.	67.50	- —
smaller lots, works.	ton.	72.50	- —
paper bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	62.50	- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works.	ton.	65.50	- —
Glycerophosphate, bbls., kgs., 1,000-lb. lots.	lb.	2.61	- —
smaller lots.	lb.	2.71	- —
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	2.85	- —
solut., djns., 1,000 lbs. lots,	lb.	.61	- —
smaller lots.	lb.	.71	- —
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	.81	- —
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.82	- —
Iodide, bots., 5 lbs.	lb.	5.25	- —
jars, 25 lbs.	lb.	5.10	- —
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms.	lb.	.18	- .19½
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls.	lb.	.19	- —
Ore, 50-52%, basis, bbls., c.l. Atl. ports.	unit-ton.	.50	Nom.
Manganese, resinate, fused, 3½%, bbls.	lb.	.08¼	- .08½
precip., dms.	lb.	.12	- —
Sulphate, anhyd., bbls., works,	lb.	.07	- .07½
cryst., 65% $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd. South.	ton.	48.75	- —
l.c.l., bgs.	ton.	55.75	- —
80-86%, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. to S.F.A. territory unit-ton.		.75	- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works.	lb.	.02½	- —
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.04	- —
Mangrove bark, bgs., shipt.	ton.	26.50	-27.00
Manna flake, large, cs.	lb.	.40	- .42
small, cs.	lb.	.20	- .22
Mannitol, pure, cryst., cs., works.	lb.	1.45	- —
Marble flour, bgs.	ton.	12.00	-14.00
Marjoram, French, bbls.	lb.	.20	- .20½
Tunisian, bls.	lb.	.19	- .19½
Matico leaves, bls.	lb.	.28	- .30
Menthol, USP, natural, cs.	lb.	3.45	- 3.55
synthetic, tech., cs.	lb.	2.25	- —
U.S.P., cs.	lb.	3.25	- —
liquid, dms., 40 lbs.	lb.	1.60	- —
Methyl salicylate, tins, 100 lb. lots.	lb.	3.00	- —
25 lb. lots	lb.	3.10	- —
Mercurial ointment, 30%, pails, 50 lbs.	lb.	.87	- —
25 lbs.	lb.	.89	- —
50%, pails, 50 lbs.	lb.	1.26	- —
25 lbs.	lb.	1.28	- —
Mercury (see Quicksilver).			
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).			
Bisulphate, bots., 5 lbs.	lb.	1.81	- —
fib., dms., 100 lbs.	lb.	1.68	- —
jars, 25 lbs.	lb.	1.70	- —
Chloride (see Calomel).			
Iodide, red, N. F., bots., 5 lbs.	lb.	3.67	- —
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	3.55	- —
fib. dms., 100 lbs.	lb.	3.55	- —
yellow, bls., 5 lbs.	lb.	3.67	- —
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	3.65	- —
fib. dms., 100 lbs.	lb.	3.65	- —
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment)			
Oxide red, N.F. (see Red precipitate)			
tech. (See Red, mercury oxide).			
Yellow, dom., tech., bbl.	lb.	1.49	- 1.50
USP, fib. dms.	lb.	2.01	- 2.03
Mercury and chalk, ctns., 5 lbs.,	lb.	1.22	- —
fib., dms., 25 lbs.	lb.	1.10	- 1.12
Mesityl oxide, cns., works.	lb.	.25½	- .27½
dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.21	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.21½	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.20	- —
Metal leaf, pkgs. of 20 books (500 leaves), aluminum, 5½x5½ in.	pkg.	1.50	- 1.75
Composition, 5½x3½ in.	pkg.	1.70	- 1.80
Gold, XX deep, 3⅜x3⅜ in.	pkg.	14.25	-14.75
3⅜x3⅜ in.	pkg.	15.50	-16.50
4x4 in.	pkg.	18.50	-19.00
3⅜x5⅞ in.	pkg.	21.50	-22.00
3⅜x5⅞ in.	pkg.	23.50	-24.00
Silver, 3⅜x3⅜ in.	pkg.	2.25	- 2.35
Metanitroaniliin, kgs.	lb.	.67	Nom.
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls.	lb.	1.45	- —
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs.	lb.	.80	- —
Metatoluylenediamine, kgs.	lb.	.65	- —
Methanol, denat. grade, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. of Rockies.	gal.	.44	- —
tanks, frt. alld., E. of Rockies.	gal.	.38	- —
pure, nat'l or synth., dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. all.	gal.	.38	- —
2, frt. alld.	gal.	.41	- —
3, frt. alld.	gal.	.42	- —
4, frt. alld.	gal.	.44	- —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or dlvd.	gal.	.40½	- —
2, frt. alld. or dlvd.	gal.	.47	- —
3, frt. alld. or dlvd.	gal.	.44½	- —
4, frt. alld. or dlvd.	gal.	.60	- —
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld.	gal.	.33	- —
2, frt. alld.	gal.	.35½	- —
3, frt. alld.	gal.	.36½	- —
4, frt. alld.	gal.	.37	- —

95%, 2c. less than pure, all zones, frt. alld.
97%, 1c. less than pure, all zones, frt. alld.

Methanol sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal., San Francisco, Cal., Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.

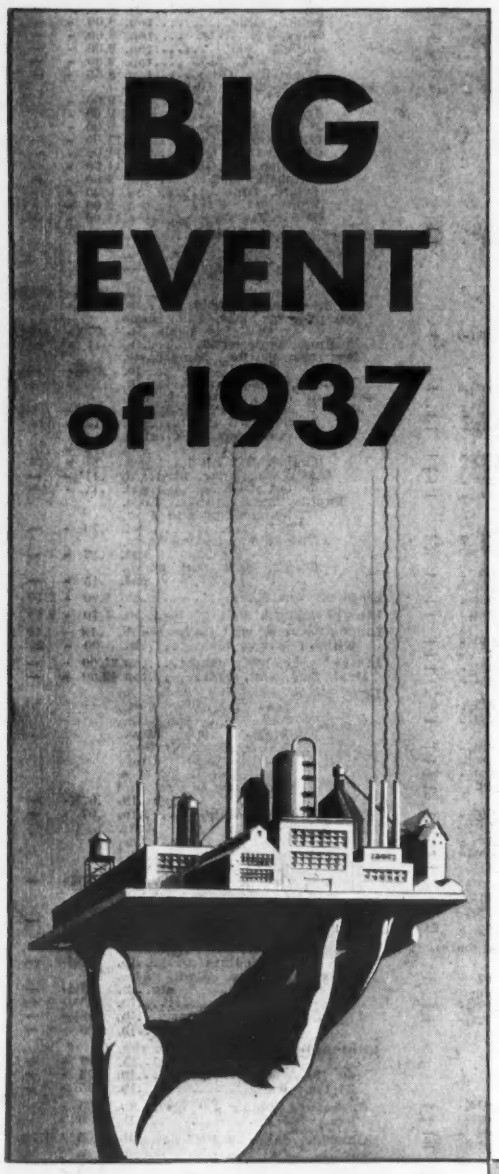
Methyl acetate, 99%, dms., c.l.; frt. alld. E. of Rockies.	lb.	.16	- —
W. of Rockies.	lb.	.16½	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies.	lb.	.17	- —
W. of Rockies.	lb.	.17½	- —
82%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies.	lb.	.13	- —
W. of Rockies.	lb.	.13½	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies.	lb.	.14	- —
W. of Rockies.	lb.	.14½	- —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.29½	- —
Methyl acetone, nat., dms., c.l., contracts, Zone 1.	gal.	.36	- —
2,	gal.	.39	- —
3,	gal.	.40	- —
4.	gal.	.42	- —
tanks, contracts, Zone 1.	gal.	.30	- —
2	gal.	.32½	- —
3	gal.	.33½	- —
4	gal.	.34	- —

Methyl acetone, natural, prices are quoted for direct shipment from refinery f.o.b. shipping point, freight allowed to destination; barrell packing, 2½c. per gal. more, in all brackets. The sale zones are: Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal., San Francisco, Cal., Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.

Acetone, synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. E. of Rockies.	gal.	.42	- —
2, frt. alld. E. of Rockies.	gal.	.45	- —
3, Pacific coast.	gal.	.46	- —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. E of Rockies.	gal.	.44½	- —
l.c.l., Zone 2, frt. alld. E. of Rockies.	gal.	.51	- —
3, Pacific Cst.	gal.	.48½	- —
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld. E. of Rockies.	gal.	.36	- —
2, ft. alld. E. of Rockies.	gal.	.38½	- —
3, Pacific Coast.	gal.	.39½	- —

Methyl acetone, synthetic, sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Dela., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., West Va. and Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C. and S. D.; Zone 3, Pacific Coast.

The Chemical Industries'



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Assistant Division Purchasing Agent,
E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.

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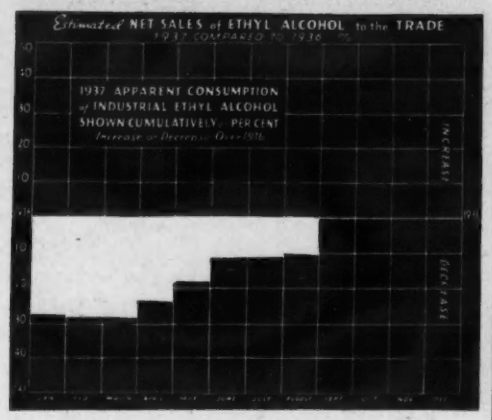
SOLVENT NEWS

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

November ★ A Monthly Series of Articles for Chemists and Executives of the Solvent-Consuming Industries ★ 1937



Apparent consumption of industrial ethyl alcohol from Jan. 1 to August 31, 1937, was 33,757,000 wine gallons. This is 11.0 per cent less than during the same period in 1936 when 38,034,000 wine gallons were consumed.

Revoke S.D. Formulas 1-A, 15, 44-A; Effective Jan. 1

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Specially denatured alcohol formulas 1-A, 15, and 44-A will be revoked, effective January 1, 1938, it has been announced by Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Stewart Berkshire.

This move is understood to be in harmony with the department's efforts to reduce the number of specially denatured alcohol formulas and simplify the denatured alcohol structure.

A survey of the trade is reported to have revealed that the above formulas are used very little and that their purpose is adequately served by other approved formulas.

Form Dyes In Lacquer To Improve Light-fastness

Successful application of a method for forming dyes within a lacquer rather than adding the dyestuff to the solvent is claimed in a recent German patent. Drawing upon methods used in the textile industry, the inventor of this process adds to the lacquer base a leuco base and chromic acid or its salts in solid form, and heats gently to produce a light-resistant complex chromium dyestuff.

A typical example of the process is given as follows: One hundred parts of a lacquer which consists of 100 parts of nitro-cellulose, 100 parts of normal butyl alcohol, 150 parts of ethyl lactate, 250 parts of butyl acetate, 375 parts of ethyl alcohol, 20 parts of triphenyl phosphate and 5 parts of adipic acid ester are used to dissolve 0.5 parts of the leuco base of Erichrome Azurol B (Color index number 720). The solution is developed with 0.25 parts of sodium bichromate and 0.25 parts of oxalic acid by gentle heating. A blue lacquer of excellent light resistance is obtained, the patent claims.

Don't Miss the U. S. I. Exhibit at Booth 90

EXPOSITION OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES

Grand Central Palace, New York

December 6 to 11, 1937

Chemists Report Diethyl Carbonate In New Process for Dye Synthesis

Claim Hitherto Unknown Reaction for Making Crystal Violet And Other Dyes Eliminates Need for Costly Chemicals

What is to many chemists still an unusual organic chemical, Diethyl Carbonate, a product which has for some time been manufactured exclusively in this country by the U. S. Industrial Chemical Co., Inc., has recently shown signs of increasing usefulness.

One of its first known applications was in the production of a highly specialized lacquer, used for coating radio tube elements. In this case, the comparatively high cost of the chemical in relation to other solvents was compensated for by its absence of acidity and because its dissociation products are entirely inert.

A recent review of the scientific literature has brought to light a totally new application of Diethyl Carbonate, in which the carbonate structure, and not the solvent power, of the product plays the important part. Briefly, interesting possibilities seem to lie in the synthesis of triphenyl methane dyes.

Previous Methods Expensive

Declaring that they have utilized a "hitherto unknown reaction to condense the halides of certain N-di-substituted amino aryl compounds with compounds containing the carbonyl group," Avery A. Morton, Waterton, and Joseph R. Stevens, Cambridge, Mass., claim in U. S. Patent 2,029,830 a simple and inexpensive method for preparing dyes, of which malachite green and crystal violet are examples.

Previous methods of preparing these dyes, it is pointed out, have a disadvantage either in the expense of the ingredients or in the difficulty of carrying out the reaction.

As an example of their method, the inventors state that they first make a halide deriva-

(*Continued on next page*)

Suggest Standardization For Packaging Materials

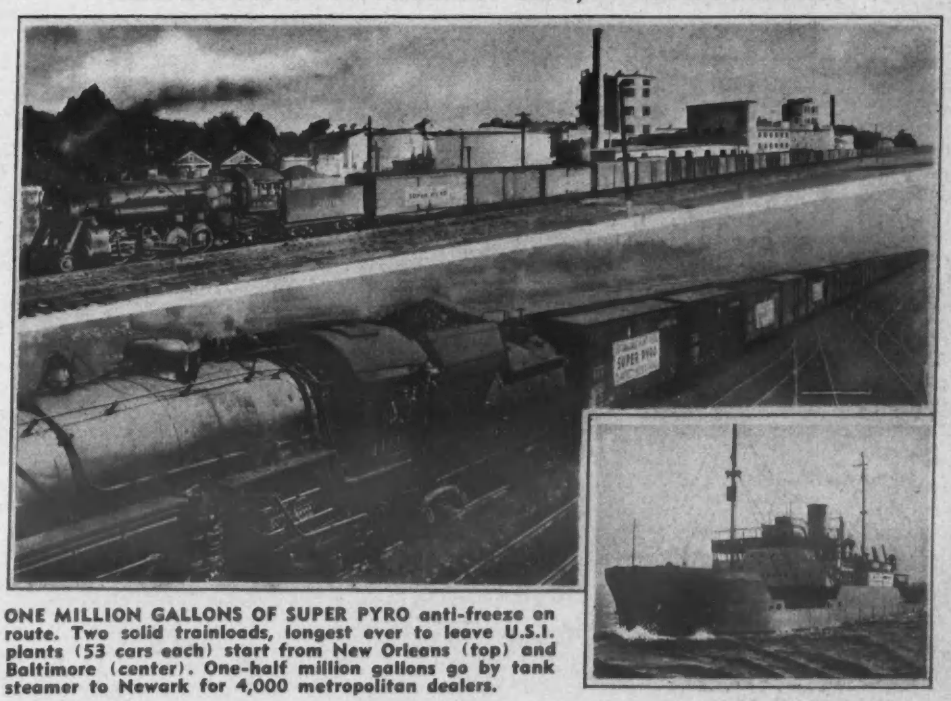
Standardization of testing methods for moisture-resistant packaging materials is suggested by the Bureau of Standards in its *Technical News Bulletin*. A great need exists for an adequate method to test the permeability to water vapor of such materials as paint and varnish films, cellulose wrappings and rubber compounds, the Bulletin reports.

Many minor modifications are made in the methods now used for this purpose, the article continues. Test periods range from 2 to 2000 hours; temperatures from —14 to 45 deg. C; vapor pressure differences from 0 to 72 mm. of mercury and specimen areas from 0.15 to 323 sq. cm. Variations also occur in the method of attaching the specimen to prevent leakage, the movement of air, the approach to the steady state and the units in which results are expressed.

Name Kennedy, Grigsby and Connell To New Posts in Alcohol Tax Unit

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Effective September 16, 1937, Mr. W. H. Kennedy was appointed to the position of Assistant Deputy Commissioner, (Permissive), of the Alcohol Tax Unit, Bureau of Internal Revenue; Mr. E. G. Grigsby was made Technical Advisor to Deputy Commissioner Berkshire; and Mr. L. B. Connell was made Supervisor at St. Paul.

Anti-Freeze Protection for 540,000 Automobiles



ONE MILLION GALLONS OF SUPER PYRO anti-freeze en route. Two solid trainloads, longest ever to leave U.S.I. plants (53 cars each) start from New Orleans (top) and Baltimore (center). One-half million gallons go by tank steamer to Newark for 4,000 metropolitan dealers.

ADVERTISEMENT—*This entire page is a paid advertisement.*

November ★ SOLVENT NEWS ★ 1937

Chlorides Used To Disperse Titanium Oxide In Alcohols

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Methods of dispersing titanium dioxide in alcohols by means of small amounts of acid-reacting halides (aluminum chloride, titanium tetrachloride, ferric chloride and others) are described in a patent which has just been granted here.

Equally applicable to primary, secondary or tertiary alcohols—according to the patentee—the methods are advanced as being particularly suitable for alcohols such as methyl, ethyl, isopropyl, etc.

As a typical example, 50 grams of aluminum chloride, 10 kilograms of ethyl alcohol and 20 kilograms of titanium oxide are milled together in a ball mill for about an hour. Suspensions made from this paste or according to other methods outlined, it is declared, settle out slowly over a long period of time and are easily shaken into suspension again.

It is pointed out that these and similar suspensions are well adapted to the manufacture of inks, shoe-polish and other materials where quick-drying, non-aqueous suspensions are demanded.

Use Aluminum Powders In Heat-indicating Paints

BERLIN, GERMANY—Renewed interest in heat-indicating paints may be aroused by a recent report here that suitably treated aluminum powders undergo a sharp change in color at moderately high temperatures.

The new process is reported as involving mordanting of the aluminum powder with tannin, followed by treatment with oxalic acid and dyeing with suitable basic dyes.

This discovery is considered important by many because it is expected that the aluminum powders will be less expensive than the mercuric compounds commonly used in these paints. In addition, it is pointed out that whereas the mercuric compounds undergo a reversible color change, the aluminum powder method can be modified to give both reversible and non-reversible colors.

Identification of blown or sulfonated castor oils may be made microscopically if the oil is first treated with a saturated solution of potassium hydroxide in normal butyl alcohol, a recent report states. Characteristic crystals are said to be formed.

Higher Foundry Output Adds To Curbay Demand

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Although there were 9% fewer foundries in operation this year than in 1930, total production for the first half of 1937 compared favorably with that of 1929 and in some cases was as high as 124% of the 1920-1929 averages, data released here indicates.

This year marks the twentieth anniversary of U. S. I.'s Curbay Core Binder. This core binder is now standard in many foundries where it has won lasting acceptance because of its easy miscibility with sand and its property of producing cores with porous, glazed surfaces after baking. Another important advantage is its comparatively low cost.

Diethyl Carbonate In Dye Synthesis Process

(*Continued from previous page*)

tive of the di-substituted amino group, such as parabromdimethylaniline.

The preparation of crystal violet, according to the patent, is as follows: Three parts of sodium is placed in 100 parts of dry benzene, to which there is added a mixture of three parts diethyl carbonate and ten parts of parabromdimethylaniline.

This, Morton and Stevens continue, is preferably heated in a refluxing apparatus until all of the sodium has reacted. The mixture is then decomposed by the addition of water, after which the benzene is evaporated. The solid residue remaining is filtered off and converted to crystal violet by treatment with dilute hydrochloric acid.

Other Carbonyl Compounds

By this method the inventors claim they easily obtain a yield of more than 30 per cent. Another factor which, they point out, contributes to the economy of the method lies in the fact that their reaction employs a molecular ratio of three parts of the halide compound to one of the carbonyl compound.

In addition to diethyl carbonate, other carbonyl compounds such as diethyl oxalate, diethyl phthalate and chlorethyl formate (ethyl chlorcarbonate) [Ed. note: All manufactured by U.S.I.] may be used to prepare other dyes with similar substantial reductions in costs, according to the patentees.

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Further information on these items may be obtained by writing to U.S.I.

A new synthetic drying oil, similar in some respects to chinawood oil, has been announced. Advantages reported are high waterproofness, excellent color retentivity and resistance to premature jelling during kettling. It is said to be compatible with common varnish ingredients and lacquer solvents. **(No. 31)**

U S I

Phthalate-treated titanium dioxide, now announced for commercial production, is said to combine higher resistance to chalking and higher tinting strength than any other white pigment. Typical applications for its outstanding exposure durability are in tinting finishes of the N.C. lacquer or short-oil oleoresinous type, according to the manufacturer. **(No. 32)**

U S I

A new caulking compound which can be applied with either tool or gun was announced recently. The manufacturer states that it is made of rubber, linseed oil and asbestos, which combination makes possible a tough, elastic, air-tight and water-proof compound. **(No. 33)**

U S I

A rust-proofing process recently announced is said to produce an effective anchorage on steel for a subsequent protective finish. It is especially recommended by the developers for use on the inside of steel barrels and containers prior to the pitching process. **(No. 34)**

U S I

Plastic molding powder of the cellulose acetate type combined with plasticizers and coloring ingredients was announced recently. The manufacturer states that this powder can be used in either compression or injection molding and is available in a number of grades. **(No. 35)**

U S I

A new cold-water, flexible adhesive compound is said to mix readily with water-soluble pastes and glues, prevent foaming, and impart flexibility to other adhesives. Suggested uses include labeling on tin or glass. **(No. 36)**

U S I

A new synthetic wax, said to be similar in some of its properties to carnauba is on the market. It is lower in acid number, saponification value and iodine number and is available in shades from gray to white with melting points from 75 to 88 deg. C., the manufacturer states. **(No. 37)**

U S I

Two new types of phenolic resins have been introduced. One is said to speed the bodying of substituted oils in paints and varnishes. The other, according to the manufacturer, does not lose its drying speed as rapidly as other resins in short or medium-oil length vehicles. **(No. 38)**

U S I

The level of pulverized material in bins and hoppers is shown by a new device recently marketed. This dry-measurer is described as a dust-tight canvas diaphragm which actuates a mercury switch through a counterweighted lever. **(No. 39)**

U.S. INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL CO.
U.S. INDUSTRIAL CHEMICAL CO., INC.
WORLD'S LARGEST PRODUCERS OF ALCOHOL DERIVED SOLVENTS
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AMYL ALCOHOLS
Refined Amyl Alcohol
Refined Fusel Oil
Secondary Amyl Alcohol

ETHYL ALCOHOLS
Specially Denatured
Completely Denatured
Anhydrous Denatured
Absolute—Pure
C.P. 96%—Pure and Denatured
Pure (190 Proof)—Taxpaid, Tax Free

*SOLOX—The General Solvent
*SUPER PYRO—The premium Quality Anti-freeze

BUTYL ALCOHOLS
Normal and Secondary

ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

METHYL ALCOHOLS
95%, 97% and Pure

METHYL ACETONE

ETHYL ETHER
U.S.P. and Absolute (A.C.S.)

COLLODIONS
U.S.P., U.S.P. Flexible and Photo

NITROCELLULOSE SOLUTIONS

DIAMYL PHTHALATE
DIBUTYL PHTHALATE
DIETHYL PHTHALATE
DIMETHYL PHTHALATE

ACETIC ETHER
AMYL ACETATES
High Test Commercial
Technical Secondary
BUTYL ACETATES
Normal and Secondary
***DIATOL**
DIETHYL CARBONATE

ETHYL ACETATES
85-88%, 95-98%, 99% and U.S.P

ETHYL LACTATE
ISOPROPYL ACETATE
AMYL PROPIONATE
BUTYL PROPIONATE

ANSOLS
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ACETOACETANILID
ACETOACET-O-CHLORANILID
ACETOACET-O-TOLUIDID
ETHYL ACETOACETATE
SODIUM ETHYL OXALACETATE
PARACHLOR-O-NITRANILINE

ACETONE
DIBUTYL OXALATE
DIETHYL OXALATE
ETHYL CHLORCARBONATE
ETHYLENE
URETHANE

***CURBAY BINDER**
POTASH BY-PRODUCTS

*Trade-mark registered

Methyl Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, bots.....lb. 1.95 - 2.05
Benzoate, cns. 25 lbs.....lb. .70 - 1.00
Chloride, refrigeration, 500 lb. and up, machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders..lb. .32- —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .36 - —
60 to 499 lbs, cyl., mach. mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .36 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .40 - —
tanks, multi-unit, mach. mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .31 - —
service men and consumers, lb. .35 - —
Methyl chloride prices are spot or contract, effective July 1, for delivery to any common carrier point in United States. Prices above are in 60, 90 and 130 lbs. cylinders. Prices on the 20-lb. cylinders are uniformly 10c. per pound higher than above prices.
Cinnamate, bots.....lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Formate, dms.....lb. .35 - .36
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 5.80 - 5.85
Salicylate, dms.....lb. .40 - .43
tins.....lb. .42 - .45
Violet toner, bbls. (500 lbs.)..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .42 - —
permanent, bbls.....lb. .50 - —
Methylbutyl ketone, dms., c.l., frt. pd. E. of Rocky Mts..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .12 - —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .10¾- —
Methylene blue, medicl., kgs., 100 lbs..lb. 2.00 - —
cns., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.35 - —
Chloride, dms., f.o.b. works..lb. .18 - .22
Methylheptenone, bots.....lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Methylheptin carbonate, bots..lb. 27.50 -44.00
Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., wks..lb. .60 - —
Methylisobutyl ketone, dms., c.l. wks..gal. .76 - —
l.c.l. wks.....gal. .80 - —
tanks, wks.....gal. .70 - —
Methylnaphtyl ketone, cryst., bots..lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Methylpropyl carbinol (see Carbinol).
Ketone, dms., c.l.....lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .20 - —
tanks .....lb. .15 - —
Metronite pigment, 120 mesh, containers, extra, c.l., f.o.b. Milwaukee..ton. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.11.00 - —
180 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.13.00 - —
250 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.13.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.15.00 - —
325 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.13.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.20.00 - —
Mica, dry-grd., plastic, No. 100, 40 mesh, bgs.,c.l., works.ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l. works.....ton.43.75 - —
second grade, bgs., c.l., works..ton.33.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.41.25 - —
250, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.40.00 -50.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.50.00 -60.00
second grade, bgs., c.l., works..ton.23.90 -30.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.29.90 -47.50
300, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.50.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.62.50 - —
roofing, bgs., c.l., works..ton.23.50 -30.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.30.00 -37.50
wet-ground, paint, oil or lacquer, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E....lb. .04¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04¼- —
water, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04 - —
paper, wall or coated bgs., c.l., frt. alld., E..lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l., 2,000 lbs., frt. all., E..lb. .04¼- —
smaller lots, frt. alld., E..lb. .04¾- —
rubber, bgs., c.l., frt. alld., E..lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., 2,000 lbs., ft., alld., E..lb. .04 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld., E..lb. .04½- —
wet-ground mica prices are ½c. per pound higher on Pacific coast.
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l...lb. .07½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08½- —
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09½- —
unskimmed, roller, bbls., c.l..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17½- —
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17½- —
Millet seed, bgs.....lb. .02¾- .03
hulled, bgs.....lb. .06½- .07
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum thinner and V M & P, naphtha).
Molasses, blackstrap, tanks..gal. .07 - —
New Orleans.....gal. 06½- —
Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).
Molybdenum metal, kgs., 99% powd .lb. No prices
Monoamylamine, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .52 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .55 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .65 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms.....lb. .06 - .06½
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., dms .....lb. .27 - —
tanks .....lb. .25 - —
Monoethylanilin, dms.....lb. .77 Nom.
Monomethylpara-aminophenol sulphate, dms..lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.....oz.11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Ethylhydrochloride, bots., 5 ozs., oz.10.75 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.55 - —
Hydrobromide, bots., 5 ozs..oz. 8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.75 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Mullein flowers, cns.....lb. .85 - .90
Leaves, bls.....lb. .07 - .08
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grained, bots..oz.21.00 -22.00
pods, caddies, 20 ozs.....oz.19.00 -21.00
synth., ambrette, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 3.90 - —
5 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.20 - —
1 lb.....lb. 4.35 - —
Ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 4.05 - —
5 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.35 - —
1 lb.....lb. 4.50 - —
Xylol, cns., 100 lbs. or more lb. 1.15 - —
5 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 1.25 - —
1 lb.....lb. 1.40 - —
Musk root, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
Mustard seed, Bombay, brown, bgs..lb. .06½- .06¾
California, brown, bgs....lb. .07¾- .08¼
yellow, bgs.....lb. No stocks.
Chinese, yellow, bgs.....lb. .05¾- .06¼
Danish, yellow, bgs.....lb. .08 - .08½
Dutch, yellow, bgs.....lb. .08 - .08½
English, yellow, bgs.....lb. .08¾- .09¼
Hungarian, yellow, bgs....lb. .07¾- .07¾
Roumanian, yellow, bgs....lb. .06 - .06½
Myrobalans, J1, bgs., shipt..ton.30.00 - —
J, bgs., shipt.....ton.22.50 - —
R2, bgs., shipt.....ton.22.00 - —
Extract, liquid, 25%, bbls....lb. .04¼- .05¼

N

Naphtha, Painters' (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74 deg., works..100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.75
import., bgs., Atlantic ports, 100 lbs. 2.25 - 2.50
78 deg., dom., bgs., works, 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.25
import, bgs., Atl. ports, 100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.00
Naphthalene, refined, balls or flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, f.o.b. works, lb. .07¼- —
jobbers, cs., same basis.. lb. .07½- —
pkgs. (16 oz.), same basis, lb. .08 - —
(12 oz.) same basis..pkg. .06¼- —
chipped, crushed, bbls., same basis..lb. .06¼- —
rice, cryst., powd., bbls., same basis..lb. .07¼- —
Nerolin, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Nickel carbonate, bbls.....lb. .36 - .37½
Chloride, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Oxide, black, bbls.....lb. .35 - .38
Salt, double, bbls.....lb. .13 - .13¼
single, bbls.....lb. .13 - .13¼
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, dms., works, frt. alld.lb. .76 - —
10-lb. tins.....lb. .86½- —
Nitrocake, bulk, works.....ton.16.00 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., l.c.l..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
tanks .....lb. .07½- —
Nitrocellulose, alcohol-soluble, ½, and 40, sec. vis., bbls., works..lb. .28 - —
bronzing, 20, 40, 70 sec. vis., bbls., works..lb. .29 - —
ester-soluble, ¼, ½, 5-6, 15-20 sec., bbls., c.l., dry weight, works..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., ¼, ½, 5-6, 15-20 and higher vis., bbls. lb. .26 - —
lacquer, 20-30 and 60-80 sec. vis., bbls., works.....lb. .29 —
Nitrocellulose prices are quoted on the basis of dry weight; denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels are to be paid for extra, but are returnable.
Nitrogen solution, 45½% ammon., tanks, f.o.b. Atlantic and Gulf ports..unit-ton. 1.04 - —
Nitrogenous fertilizer material, 8-11% ammon., dom., bulk, f.o.b. Carrollville, Wis., dlvd.....unit-ton. 2.25 - —
Chemical, Ill....unit-ton. 2.40 Nom.
East Coast producing points..unit-ton. 3.00 - —
import., bgs., c.i.f. Atlantic ports, ship..unit-ton. 2.75 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bbls.....lb. .24 - .25
Nitrotoluene, mixed, dms.....lb. .10½- .11
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs., cs.....lb. No prices
Chinese, shipmt., cs.....lb. No prices
Extract (see Gall extract).
Nutmegs, 80s, bgs., cs.....lb. .19½- .19¾
110s, bgs., cs.....lb. .17½- .17¾
West Indian, bgs.....lb. .13½- .14
Nux vomica, bls.....lb. .06 - .07
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .06½- .07

O

Oakbark extract, 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works....lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., bbls., works.....lb. .03¾- —
Ocher (see Yellow).
Octanes, 100-140° C., mixed, dms., c.l., G.3..gal. .13 - —
l.c.l., G.3.....gal. .15 - —
tanks, G.3.....gal. .10½- —
Octyl acetate, dms., c.l., works.lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .15 - —
Oil, almond, bitter, artif. (see Benzaldehyde).
natural, bots.....lb. 2.25 - 2.75
s.p.a., bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
sweet, true, exp., cns....lb. .75 - .80
Amber, crude, cns.....lb. .16 - .17
refd., cns.....lb. .45 - .46
Amyris, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Angelica root, bots.....lb.64.00 -75.00
Seed, bots.....lb.70.00 -80.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 1.45 Nom.
Apricot kernel, cns.....lb. .30 - .31
Babassu, tanks, futures.....lb. .07½- .07¾
Bay, W. I., cns.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
natural, coppers.....lb. 4.00 - 4.10
Betula (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birch tar, crude, dms.....lb. .14 - .17
rectif'd., cns.....lb. .70 - .75
Bois de rose, Brazil, cans....lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Cayenne, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Cade, USP IX (see Oil, juniper tar).
Cajeput, tech., dms.....lb. .55 - .60
USP IX, cns.....lb. .60 - .72
Calamus, cns.....lb. 5.50 - 5.75
Camphor, sassafrassy, cns...lb. .20 - .21
dms. .....lb. .17 - .18
white, cns. .....lb. .20 - .21
dms. .....lb. .17 - .18
Cananga, native, cns.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
rectified, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 3.00
Capsicum (oleoresin), USP VIII, cns..lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Caraway, USP, cns.....lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Cardamom, bots.....lb.20.00 -38.00
Cassia, USP, cns, dms.....lb. 1.30 Nom.
Castor, blown, one-way dms., c.l..lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13 - —
medicinal, bbls., c.l.....lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11½- —
cns. (1-gal), l.c.l.....lb. .14½- —
dms. (returnable), c.l....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11¼- —
(5-gal.), l.c.l.....lb. .12½- —
tanks .....lb. .10 - —
Oil, castor, No. 3, bbls., c.l....lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - —
dms. (returnable), c.l...lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .10¾- —
tanks .....lb. .09½- —
Castor oil, med. and No. 3, prices are dlvd. all points between N. Y. and Philadelphia, Albany, and N. E. States; Chicago c.l. prices ¾c. higher than N. Y.; l.c.l. prices ¾c. higher than N. Y.; one-way dms., ¼c. higher, all points.
sulphonated, 50% (43% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08½- —
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .12 - —
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13 - —
Cedarleaf, cns.....lb. .85 - 1.15
dms. .....lb. .80 - 1.10
Cedarwood, Oregon, cns., dms., lb. .28 - .30
Southern, cns., dms.....lb. .24 - .26
Celery, bots.....lb.10.50 -12.50
Chaulmoogra, USP, cns., 500 lbs. lb. .90 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Chinawood, dms., Atlantic Cst. lb. .18 Nom.
tanks .....lb. .18 Nom.
Cinnamon, Ceylon, bots.....lb. 8.00 -22.00
Seychelle, bots. .....lb. 6.50 - 7.50
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.....lb. .42 - .44
dms. .....lb. .40 - .42
Java, dms.....lb. .45 - .48
Clove, makers, USP, cns....lb. 1.12 - —
dms. .....lb. 1.10 - —
Coconut, Manila, crude, Nov.-Dec., tanks..lb. .04½- —
Pac. Cst.....lb. .04⅝- —
edible, 76°, tax incl., dms., (returnable), c.l..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - —
tanks .....lb. .10 - —
Cod, Newfoundland, tanked, bbls..gal. .52 Nom.
Norwegian, shipt., bbls...gal. .38 - .39
Codliver, med., USP, Norwegian, bbls..bbl.27.00 -28.00
Coriander, bots.....lb.24.00 -25.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works....lb. .07 Nom.
refd., bbls.....lb. .09¾- .10
Cottonseed, dom., cooking, bbls., lb. .08½- —
salad, bbls.....lb. .08⅝- —
import., Brazilian, semi-refd. dms..lb. .05 Nom.
British, semi-refd., dms..lb. .05¾ Nom.
Creosote (see C).
Croton, USP, cns.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Cubeb, USP, cns.....lb. 2.85 - 3.10
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cumin, bots.....lb. 8.00 - 9.00
Cypress, dom., bots.....lb. 5.25 - 5.30
import., cns.....lb.12.00 -12.25
Degras (see D)
Diesel, Bayonne, bulk.....bbl. 2.20 - —
California, 27 plus, bulk..bbl. 1.00 - 1.25
Dill seed, bots.....lb. 3.15 - 3.50
Weed, bots.....lb. 4.10 - 4.20
Dip (See D):—
Erigeron, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Eucalyptus, cns.....lb. .44 - .46
dms. .....lb. .42 - .44
Fennel, sweet, cns.....lb. 1.20 - 1.30
Fuel, bunker, California, tide-water..bbl. 1.05 - 1.20
Gulf Coast.....bbl. 1.00 - 1.05
Louisiana - Arkansas, 10-14, bbl. .80 - .85
N. Y. and N. J. terminals:—
Monday .....bbl. 1.35 - 1.50
Tuesday .....bbl. 1.35 - 1.50
Wednesday .....bbl. 1.35 - 1.50
Thursday .....bbl. 1.35 - 1.50
Friday .....bbl. 1.35 - 1.50
Saturday .....bbl. 1.35 - 1.50
North Texas, 18-22.....bbl. .80 - .85
24-28, zero cold test....bbl. .95 - 1.05
Oklahoma, 18-22.....bbl. .85 - .90
24-28, zero cold test...bbl. 1.07½- 1.12½
24-28, 15 and above.....bbl. .90 - .95
Pennsylvania, 36-40.....gal. .04½- .04⅝
Furnace, Bayonne, 1, bulk, refinery..gal. .05½- —
2, bulk, same basis.....gal. .03½- —
3, bulk, same basis.....gal. .05 - —
4, bulk, same basis.....gal. .04⅞- —
Louisiana - Arkansas, 32 - 36, light straw..gal. .03⅞- .04
Oklahoma, 28-30.....gal. .03¼- .03½
32-36 .....gal. .03½- .03⅝
36-38 .....gal. .03⅝- .03⅞
38-40, straw.....gal. .03¾- .04
38-40 zero, 60 c.p.....gal. .03¾- .04
Fusel (see F).
Gas, Bayonne, bulk.....gal. .04¾- —
Gulf Coast, bulk.....gal. .03¾- —
North Texas, bulk.....gal. .03 - —
Oklahoma, bulk.....gal. .03½- —
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen leaf).
Geranium, Algerian, rose, cns.lb. 4.00 - 4.75
Bourbon, cns.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Turkish (see Palmarosa).
Grapefruit, cns.....lb. 2.20 - 3.00
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb. 8.00 - 8.50
Guaiac wood, concrete, bots.lb. 3.10 - 3.15
Haarlem, import, bots....gross. 3.25 - 3.35
Halibut-liver, dms ..... 1,000 A unit-gal. .75 - 1.00
Hemlock, cns.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Juniper berry, USP, cns....lb. 1.20 - 1.75
Wood, tech., cns.....lb. .45 - —
Juniper tar, U.S.P.XI, 1,000 lb. dms..lb. .43 - .45
cns .....lb. .48 - .50
Lard, common, 1, bbls.....lb. .09½- —
2, bbls.....lb. .09½- —
extra, bbls.....lb. .11¾- —
1, bbls.....lb. .10½- —
headlight, burning, bbls....lb. .13¾- —
prime, ed., bbls.....lb. .15 - —
fned., bbls.....lb. .13¼- —
winter, strained, extra bbls., lb. .12½- —
prime, bbls.....lb. .12⅝- —
Laurel, bots.....lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Lavandin, cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 2.25 - —
Lavender flower, French, USP, 50% ester, cns....lb. 5.50 - 5.60
USP, 38-42% ester, cns....lb. 4.80 - 4.90
XI, 55% ester, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 4.50
XI, 30% ester, cns.....lb. 2.80 - 3.00
IX, 30% ester, cns.....lb. 2.65 - 2.75
VIII, 30% ester, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.35
garden, cns.....lb. .42 - .45
Spike, Spanish, tech., cns..lb. 1.05 - 1.10
dms .....lb. .95 - 1.10
Lemon, Calif., cns.....lb. 2.50 - —
Messina, coppers, cns.....lb. 2.55 - 3.00
Lemongrass, native, cns., dms., lb. .42 - .43
Lime, dist., cans.....lb. 5.40 - 6.00
expressed, cans.....lb. 8.75 - 9.25
Linaloe wood, cns.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Linseed, boiled, bbls., c.l..lb. .1140- —
l.c.l., 5 or more.....lb. .1180- —
less than 5.....lb. .1220- .1240
tanks .....lb. .1080- —
double boiled, bbls., less than 5..lbs. .1240- .1260

Methyl Alcohol—Oil, Pine

Oil, linseed, raw, bbls., c.l.....lb. .1100- —
l.c.l., 5 or more.....lb. .1140- —
less than 5.....lb. .1180- —
tanks .....lb. .1040- —
Lovage, bots.....lb.41.25 -42.00
Lubricating, at refinery (including U.S. tax 4c. per gal.):—
California, green, 70, 80, 100, vis., dms..gal. .20 - —
140 vis., dms. ....gal. .25 - —
green, pale, 750, 900 vis., dms..gal. .26 - —
green, pale, red, 200, 300, 350, 400, 450, 500, 600, 700 vis., dms..gal. .26 - —
Oklahoma, bright stocks, 100-110 D, color 4, 0-10 pour, tanks..gal. .19½- —
15-25 pour, tanks.gal. .18½- —
150-160 D, color 4½, 0-10 pour, tanks..gal. .21 - —
15-25 pour, tanks.gal. .20 - —
150-160 E, color 5½, 15-25 pour, tanks..gal. .19½- —
190-200 D, color 4½, 15-25 pour, tanks..gal. .24 - —
200-210 E, 15-25 pour, tanks..gal. .25 - —
neutrals, 0-10 pour, 150 vis., 3 color, tanks..gal. .13 - —
180 vis., 3 color, tanks, gal. .14 - —
4 color, tanks....gal. .13½- —
200 vis., 3 color, tanks, gal. .14½- —
4 color, tanks....gal. .14 - —
250 vis., 3 color, tanks, gal. .15½- —
4 color, tanks....gal. .15 - —
280 vis., 3 color, tanks, gal. .16½- —
4 color, tanks....gal. .16 - —
300 vis., 3½, color, tanks..gal. .17 - —
350 vis., same basis.gal. .17½- —
400 vis., same basis.gal. .18 - —
500 vis., same basis.gal. .18½- —
600 vis., same basis.gal. .19 - —
15-25 pour prices are ½c. per gallon higher than zero to 10° pour
Penn., bright, 600 cold test, 10-40 pour, tanks...gal. .20 - —
10-15 pour, tanks...gal. .21 - —
cylinder, 600 fire, tanks, gal. .14½- —
600 flash, tanks.....gal. .18 - —
630 flash, tanks.....gal. .22 - —
635 fire, tanks.....gal. .15½- —
650 fire, tanks.....gal. .17 - —
Warren, E, amber, tanks, gal. .19 - —
neutral, 150 vis., 3 color, tanks..gal. .24 - —
180 vis.,3 color,tanks.gal. .26 - —
200 vis.,2 color,tanks.gal. .28½- —
spot, Penna., bright, bbls., c.l., f.a.s..gal. .32 - —
unfiltered, 600 s.r....bbls. f.a.s..gal. .24½- —
600 flash, s.r., bbls., c.l., gal. .28 - —
650 s.r., bbls., c.l., f.a.s. gal. .28 - —
Warren, E. bbls., c.l.,f.a.s. gal. .27 - —
smaller lots, f.o.b...gal. .29 - —
Mace, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Mandarin, superior, coppers..lb. 7.50 - 7.75
Menhaden, crude, tanks, f.o.b. Balto..gal. .33 Nom.
refd., alkali, dms.....lb. .0800- .0820
tanks .....lb. .0740- —
blown, dms.....lb. .0800- .0820
kettle-boiled, dms.....lb. .0900- .0920
light pressed, dms.....lb. .0740- .0760
tanks .....lb. .0670- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral)
Mustard, artif., USP, cns...lb. 1.90 - 2.00
dist., natural, bots.....lb. 8.50 - 9.00
expressed, bbls.....lb. .90 - .95
Neatsfoot, cold test, bbls....lb. .16¾- —
extra, bbls.....lb. .10¾- —
1, bbls.....lb. .10½- —
pure, bbls.....lb. .12¾- —
special, bbls.....lb. .12 - —
sulphonated, common, 25% moisture, dms..lb. .10½- —
Neroli, bots.....lb.115.00 -140.00
Nutmeg, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Oiticica, dms.....lb. .17 Nom.
Oleo, 1, bbls.....lb.13.00 - —
2, bbls.....lb.12.25 - —
Olibanum, bots.....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Olive, denat., bbls.....gal. 1.30 Nom.
edible, bbls.....gal. 2.40 Nom.
foots, bbls.....lb. .10¼- .10½
sulphonated, 50% (43% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .12½- —
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17 - —
Orange, sweet, dist., cs.....lb. .80 - —
expressed, African, cns., dms..lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Calif., cns.....lb. 2.25 - —
Florida, cns.....lb. 2.25 - —
Messina, USP, coppers..lb. 2.20 - 2.75
West India, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 2.05
Origanum, Spanish, cns.....lb. .90 - 1.60
Orris, Florentine, concrete, extra strong, bots..oz. 5.25 - 5.50
Palm, Niger, cks.....lb. .04½ Nom.
shipment .....lb. .04½ Nom.
softs, 12½%, bulk shipt....lb. .0390 Nom.
20%, bulk, shipt.....lb. .0380 Nom.
Sumatra, shipment, bulk...lb. .03¾ Nom.
Palmarosa, cns.....lb. 2.40 - 2.60
Palmkernel, bulk, shipt.....lb. .05 Nom.
Paraffin, 320° flash, 60-70 vis., tanks, G. 3..gal. .05¼- —
330° flash, 70-80 vis., tanks, G. 3..gal. .05½- —
80-85 vis., bbls., extra, Ind. refy..gal. .12 - —
350° flash, 100-105 vis., bbls. extra, Ind. refy..gal. .14 - —
360° flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G. 3..gal. .05¾- —
Patchouli, bots., cns.....lb. 5.00 - 5.50
Peanut, crude, dom., tanks, works..lb. .06½Nom.
refd., edible, bbls.....lb. .10½ Nom.
Pennyroyal, dom., cns.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
import, cns.....lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Peppermint, natural, cns., dms. lb. 2.25 - 2.50
redist., USP, cns., dms....lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Perilla, dms.....lb. .13½- .13⅝
tanks .....lb. .12¾- .13
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns...lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Pimento berry, cns.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
leaf, cns.....lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Pine, dest.-dist., straw-color, dms., dlvd., E. ports...gal. .62 - .65
steam-dist., dms.....gal. .60 - —
tanks .....gal. .54 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian, cns....lb. 1.02 - 1.05

Oil, Putty—Phosphate Rock

Oil, putty, bbls., El Segundo, Richmond, Cal..gal. .22½- —
contracts .....gal. .19¾- —
Whiting, Ind.....gal. .28 - —
dms., c.l., Bost., Provid..gal. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .27 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .18 - —
Martinez, Cal.....gal. .28 - —
Rapeseed, blown, bbls.....lb. .14½- .14¾
denat., bbls.....gal. .93 - .94
Red. dist. or saponif. bbls. dlvd..lb. .10⅝- .11⅝
dms., dlvd.....lb. .10¾- .11¼
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .09½- .10½
white, dms.....lb. .12⅞- .13¾
Rose, artif., bots.....oz. 2.00 - 8.00
natural, coppers.....oz. 5.25 -22.50
Rosemary, Spanish, cns.....lb. .56 - .75
dms., ...lb. .51 Nom.
Rosin, 1st. rectfd., dms....gal. .56 - .58
2d rectfd., dms.....gal. .58 - .60
3d rectfd., dms.....gal. .62 - .64
Rue, bots.....lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Sage, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Sandalwood, Australia, cns..lb. 4.50 - 5.00
E.I., USP, cns.....lb. 5.25 - 5.50
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. Cst., gal. .35 Nom.
refd., alkali, dms.....lb. .0800- .0820
tanks .....lb. .0740- —
kettle-bodied, dms.....lb. .0900- .0920
light, pressed, dms.....lb. .0740- .0760
tanks .....lb. .0670- —
Sassafras, artif., cns.....lb. .37 - .38
dms. .....lb. .34 - .35
natural, cns., dms.....lb. .90 - 1.05
Savin, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Savory, cns. .....lb. 3.15 - 3.20
Sesame, dom., refd., white, dms. lb. .10½Nom.
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works, gal. .18 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .21 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .14 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns...lb.10.00 -11.00
Soybean, dom., crude, dms...lb. .0750- .0800
tanks .....lb. .0700- —
refd., dms.....lb. .0850- .0900
tanks .....lb. .0800- —
Spearmint, USP, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Sperm, bleach, 38°, dms....lb. .1000- .1020
45°, dms .....lb. .0930- .0950
natural, dms.....lb. .0880- .0900
Spruce, cans.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Sweet birch, North, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
South, cns.....lb. 1.65 - 2.00
Tallow, acidless, bbls.....lb. .09¾- —
tanks .....lb. .09¼- —
Tansy, cns.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Tar, com'l, dms., c.l., dlvd., E. cities..gal. .26 - —
E. ports.....gal. .25 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .26 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. cities....gal. .20 - —
rectfd., USP, bbls., dlvd. E. ports..gal. .50 - —
Tar acid (see T).
Teaseed, crude, dms.....lb. .09¼- .09⅜
Tea Tree (see Oil, ti tree).
Thyme, NF, red, dms.....lb. .69 - 1.50
white, dms .....lb. .78 - 1.70
Ti tree, cns.....lb. 3.50 - 4.00
Tung (see Oil, chinawood).
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine (see T).
Turtle, cns.....gal. 4.25 - 5.00
Valerian, bots.....lb.12.00 -14.00
Vetiver, bots.....lb. 6.00 -10.50
Walnut, crude, dms.....lb. .13 - —
refd., dms.....lb. .14¼- —
Whale, refd., natural, dms..lb. .0940- .0960
winter, bleach, dms.....lb. .0980- .1000
Wheat germ, cns., dms....gal.27.50 -30.00
White mineral, dom., tech., 50-60 vis., dms.....gal. .42 - .44
65-75 vis., dms.....gal. .44 - .46
80-90 vis., dms.....gal. .45 - .47
USP, 80-90 vis., dms..gal. .54 - .56
95-105 vis., dms.....gal. .63 - .65
125-135 vis., dms.....gal. .75½- .77½
140-150 vis., dms.....gal. .76½- .78½
175-185 vis., dms.....gal. .78½- .80½
200-210 vis., dms.....gal. .80 - .82
220-230 vis., dms.....gal. .85½- .87½
335-345 vis., dms.....gal. .87 - .89
Russian, 80-90 vis., dms., gal. .54 - —
145-155 vis., dms.....gal. .74½- —
175-185 vis., dms.....gal. .76½- —
335-345 vis., dms.....gal. .85 - —
Wintergreen, natural, North. cns..lb. 4.00 - 8.00
South, cns.....lb. 3.35 - 3.75
synth. (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, chinawood).
Wormseed, cns.....lb. 2.60 - 2.70
Wormwood, cns.....lb. 2.65 - 2.75
Ylang-ylang, Bourb., bots., cns., lb. 3.50 - 6.00
Manila, bots. .....lb.18.00 -24.00
Opium, USP, cns.....lb.11.50 -12.50
gran., cns.....lb.12.50 -13.50
powd., cns.....lb.12.50 -13.50
Orange, Lake, Persian, bbls..lb. .30 - .45
Mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash....lb. .11¼- —
dlvd., Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash. .....lb. .11¾- —
Colo., Mont., N.M., Wyo. lb. .11½- —
Other points.....lb. .11 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .11¾- —
Ariz., etc. .....lb. .12¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo..lb. .12 - —
Other points.....lb. .11½- —
French, Tours, csks., ex dock, lb. .17 - —
kgs., ex dock.....lb. .18½- —
Molybdate, bbls.....lb. .81 - —
Toner, bbls.....lb. .80 - —
Orangeflower petals, cs.....lb. .35 - .40
Orange peel, bitter, bls.....lb. .08 - .09
Sweet, bls.....lb. .10 - .11
Orris root, Florentine, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
fingers, cs.....lb. .90 - .95
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .14 - .15
Verona, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
powd., bxs., cs.....lb. .13 - .14
Orthoanisidin, bbls.....lb. .70 - .74
Orthochloroaniliin, dms.....lb. .60 - .75
Orthochlorophenol, dms.....lb. .35 - .75
Orthocresol, dms., c.l., works..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .14¼- —
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., dms., same basis...lb. .07 - —
100-lb. tins, same basis.lb. .08 - —
50-lb. tins, same basis..lb. .09 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .05½- —
Orthodichlorobenzene prices west of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
Orthonitroaniln, dms.....lb. .55 - —
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, kgs..lb. .28 - .29
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns.lb. .70 - .75
Orthonitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .07 - —
Orthotoluene sulphonate, kgs..lb. 2.00 - 2.05
Orthotoluidin, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Osage orange extract, cryst., bbls., lb. .17 - .19
liquid, 51°, bbls.....lb. .07 - .08
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100-lbs., works..lb. 3.50 - —
bots., cns., 1-50 lbs.....lb. 3.65 - 4.00

P

Papain, powd., cs.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Paprika, Hungarian, extra fancy, bgs..lb. .21 - .21½
medium, bgs.....lb. .20½- .21
Spanish, extra fancy, cs.....lb. .25 - .25½
fair, bgs.....lb. .22½- .23
fancy, bgs.....lb. .25½- .26
medium, bgs.....lb. .24 - .24½
Para-aminoacetanilide, kgs....lb. .85 Nom.
Para-amylphenol, tertiary, dms., c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
Parachlorophenol, dms.....lb. .30 - .45
Paracymene, refd., dms.....gal. .75 - 1.25
Paradichlorobenzene, dms.....lb. .16 - .20
kgs. .....lb. .18 - .25
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 122-124 A.m.p., bgs., c.l., Okla., refy..lb. .03 - —
bbls., c.l., N. Y....lb. .0295- —
124-126 A.m.p., bgs., c.l., Okla., refy..lb. .06¼- —
bbls., c.l., N. Y....lb. .0295- —
yellow, 124-126 A.m.p., bbls., c.l., N. Y..lb. .02⅝ Nom.
fully refd., slabs, 123-125 A.m.p., bgs., c.l...lb. .0445- —
export, f.a.s., N. Y..lb. .0465- —
125-127 A.m.p., bgs., c.l..lb. .0455- —
export, f.a.s., N. Y..lb. .04¾- —
128-130 A.m.p., bgs., c.l..lb. .0480- —
export, f.a.s., N. Y..lb. .05 - —
130-132 A.m.p., bgs., c.l..lb. .0495- —
export, f.a.s., N. Y..lb. .0515- —
133-135 A.m.p., bgs., c.l..lb. .0555- —
export, f.a.s., N. Y..lb. .05¾- —
135-137 A.m.p., bgs., c.l..lb. .0580- —
export, f.a.s., N. Y..lb. .06 - —
138-140 A.m.p., bgs., c.l..lb. .0635- —
143-145 A.m.p., bgs., c.l..lb. .0790- —
refined paraffin prices in cases are ½c. lb. higher than bags price.
match, A.m.p. up to and incl. 110-112 bbls., c.l..lb. .03¼- —
semirfd., solid, 122-124 A.m.p., bgs..lb. .03¼ Nom.
Paraformaldehyde, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more shipments, f.o.b. Perth Amboy, Philadelphia, or N. Y. C..lb. .34 - —
100 to 900 lbs. shipments, same basis..lb. .35 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., dms., wks.lb. .16 - .18
USP, cbys.....lb. .37 - .45
Paranitroanilin, kgs., c.l., works, lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .47 - —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs...lb. .23¼- .24
Paranitrophenol, kgs.....lb. .35 - .37
Paranitrotoluene, kgs.....lb. .35 - —
Paraphenylenediamine, bbls....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.lb. .70 - .75
Paratoluidin, bbls.....lb. .56 - —
Pareira brava root, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
Paris green, dealer, dms., cans, f.o.b. works frt. all'd less car lot, same basis.lb. .25½- .27½
car lot, same basis.lb. .26½- .28½
Passion flower herb, bls.....lb. .06½- .07
Patchouli leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Pellitory root, bls.....lb. .18 - .20
Pennyroyal, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Pentane, norm., 28-38°, dms., c.l., G.3..gal. .12½- —
l.c.l., G.3.....gal. .16 - —
tanks, G.3.....gal. .08½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., G.3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., G.3.....gal. .23 - —
Pepper, black, Alleppy, bgs...lb. .09¼- .09½
Lampong, bgs.....lb. .05¼- .05½
Tellicherry, bgs.....lb. .09¼- .09½
Red, birdseye, bgs.....lb. .15 Nom.
Japanese 1, bgs.....lb. .14 - .14½
Mombassa, bgs.....lb. .18 - .18¼
White, Java, Muntok, bgs...lb. .09½- .10
Singapore, Muntok, bgs....lb. .09¼- .09½
Peppermint leaves, dom., bls..lb. .32 - .33
import, bls.....lb. .40 - .42
Peru balsam, dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Petrolatum, amber, bbls., c.l., lb. .02⅞- .03
l.c.l. .....lb. .04 - .04¼
extra, bbls.....lb. .03¼- .03¾
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¼- .04½
cream (see white, cream)
green (see red)
red, veterinary, bbls., c.l....lb. .02⅝- .02⅞
l.c.l. .....lb. .03¾- —
white, cream, bbls., c.l....lb. .05 - .05¼
l.c.l. .....lb. .06⅝- —
lily, bbls., c.l.....lb. .06 - .06¼
l.c.l. .....lb. .07⅝- —
snow, bbls., c.l.....lb. .07 - .07¼
l.c.l. .....lb. .08⅝- —
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells:—
California:—
Alamitos Heights.....bbl. .74 - .95
Athens .....bbl. .84 - 1.66
Belridge .....bbl. .70 - 1.32
Buena Vista Hills.....bbl. .70 - 1.38
Coalinga .....bbl. .70 - .90
Coyote Hills (West)...bbl. .78 - 1.32
Dominguez .....bbl. .79 - 1.00
East Coyote .....bbl. .76 - .96
Elk Hills .....bbl. .70 - 1.38
Elwood Terrace, f.o.b. ship., bbl. 1.28 - 1.43
El Segundo .....bbl. .80 - 1.21
Huntington Beach.....bbl. .78 - 1.22
Inglewood .....bbl. .79 - 1.27
Kern Front .....bbl. .70 - —
Kern River .....bbl. .70 - —
Kettleman Hills .....bbl. 1.19 - 1.43
La Habra.....bbl. .76 - .96
Lakeview .....bbl. .70 - 1.38
Lost Hills .....bbl. .70 - 1.32
McKittrick .....bbl. .70 - —
Midway - Sunset (except Lakeview)..bbl. .70 - 1.38
Montebello .....bbl. .77 - 1.43
Mt Poso .....bbl. .70 - —
Mountain View.....bbl. .70 - 1.20
Newhall .....bbl. .70 - —
Orcutt .....bbl. .70 - .93
Olinda Brea .....bbl. .76 - 1.27
Playa del Rey, f.o.b. pipe-line .....bbl. .80 - 1.16
Richfield .....bbl. .76 - 1.09
Rosecrans .....bbl. .84 - 1.66
Round Mt. .....bbl. .70 - —
Santa Fe Springs.....bbl. .78 - 1.42
Santa Paula.....bbl. .70 - 1.01
Seal Beach.....bbl. .79 - 1.19
Signal Hill .....bbl. .80 - 1.21
Torrence .....bbl. .80 - 1.05
Wheeler Ridge .....bbl. .70 - .83
Whittier .....bbl. .76 - .96
Wilmington .....bbl. .75 - 1.21
Canada:—
Oil Springs.....bbl. 2.17 - —
Petrolia .....bbl. 2.10 - —
Central West:—
Illinois .....bbl. 1.35 - —
Lima .....bbl. 1.23 - —
Petroleum crude, bulk, at wells, Central West (Continued):—
Midland (Mich.) .....bbl. 1.42 - —
Princeton .....bbl. 1.35 - —
East Texas.....bbl. 1.35 - —
Gulf Coast:—
Barber's Hill.....bbl. .95 - 1.41
Batson .....bbl. .95 - 1.41
Dayton .....bbl. .95 - 1.41
Esperson .....bbl. .95 - 1.41
Goose Creek .....bbl. .95 - 1.41
Hull .....bbl. .95 - 1.41
Humble .....bbl. .90 - 1.41
Liberty .....bbl. .90 - 1.41
Markham .....bbl. .90 - 1.29
Orange .....bbl. .95 - 1.41
Pettus .....bbl. 1.37 - —
Pierce Junction .....bbl. .95 - 1.41
Refugio (incl. Greta, Taft, Saxet)..bbl. 1.01 - 1.17
Saratoga .....bbl. .95 - 1.41
Sour Lake .....bbl. .90 - 1.41
Spindle Top .....bbl. .95 - 1.41
Sugarland .....bbl. .95 - 1.41
West Columbia .....bbl. .95 - 1.41
Kentucky, Tennessee:—
Big Sandy river.....bbl. 1.42 - —
Kentucky river.....bbl. 1.50 - —
Western Kentucky (Owensboro..bbl. 1.40 - —
Louisiana, Arkansas:—
Bull Bayou.....bbl. .90 - 1.22
Caddo .....bbl. .90 - 1.22
Cameron Meadows....bbl. .90 - 1.30
Choctaw .....bbl. .90 - 1.30
Cotton Valley.....bbl. .90 - 1.22
Darrow .....bbl. .90 - 1.30
De Soto.....bbl. .90 - 1.22
El Dorado.....bbl. .90 - 1.22
Haynesville .....bbl. .90 - 1.22
Homer .....bbl. .90 - 1.22
Iowa .....bbl. .90 - 1.30
Lockport .....bbl. .90 - 1.30
Miller County.....bbl. .90 - 1.22
Pine Island.....bbls. .90 - 1.22
Rainbow .....bbl. .90 - 1.22
Rodessa .....bbl. .90 - 1.22
Smackover .....bbl. .90 - —
Tepetate .....bbl. 1.24 - —
Urania .....bbl. 1.02 - —
Mexico, f.o.b. terminals Mexican ports—based on contract:—
Panuco .....bbl. 1.08 - —
Tax, 16.048c. per bbl.
Tuxpan .....bbl. No Prices.
Tax, 26.047c. per bbl.
Midcontinent:—
North Texas.....bbl. .96 - 1.20
Oklahoma-Kansas ....bbl. .98 - 1.30
Altus, Tipton (Okla.), bbl. .96 - 1.20
Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia:—
Bradford-Allegany ....bbl. 2.35 - —
Corning .....bbl. 1.27 - —
Pennsylvania grade, in Buckeye lines..bbl. 1.85 - —
Eureka lines.....bbl. 2.00 - —
N. Y. Transit lines.bbl. 2.35 - —
S.W. Penn. lines...bbl. 2.05 - —
lower district in National Transit lines.bbl. 2.30 - 2.35
Rocky Mountain:—
Big Muddy .....bbl. 1.18 - 1.23
Canon City-Florence..bbl. 1.10 - —
Cat Creek .....bbl. 1.40 - —
Dutton Creek.....bbl. 1.06 - 1.30
Elk Basin.....bbl. 1.30 - —
Fort Collins-Wellington... bbl. 1.01 - 1.25
Frannie, light.....bbl. .82 - —
Grass Creek.....bbl. 1.30 - —
Greybull .....bbl. 1.30 - —
Iles .....bbl. 1.12 - 1.18
Lance Creek.....bbl. .97 - —
Midway .....bbl. 1.06 - 1.30
Rock Creek.....bbl. 1.20½- —
Salt Creek.....bbl. 1.06 - 1.30
Sunburst .....bbl. 1.20 - —
Torchlight .....bbl. 1.30 - —
South, Central and Southwestern Texas:—
Cass County.....bbl. .98 - 1.25
Cleveland-Liberty ....bbl. 1.27 - —
Conroe .....bbl. 1.20 - 1.44
Darst Creek.....bbl. 1.09 - —
Hardin-Liberty .....bbl. 1.15 - —
Luling .....bbl. 1.00 - —
Lytton Springs.....bbl. 1.12 - —
Mirando (incl. Duval).... bbl. .96 - 1.36
Panola County.....bbl. .93 - 1.25
Salt Flat .....bbl. 1.09 - —
Tomball .....bbl. 1.20 - 1.44
Van .....bbl. 1.10 - —
Texas Panhandle:—
Carson-Hutchinson counties, bbl. .91 - 1.08
Gray County .....bbl. .96 - 1.08
West Texas:—
Artesia, N. M.....bbl. .90 - —
Crane .....bbl. .78 - 1.08
Crockett .....bbl. .78 - 1.08
Ector .....bbl. .78 - 1.08
Glasscock .....bbl. .78 - 1.08
Hogback .....bbl. 1.33 - —
Howard .....bbl. .78 - 1.08
Jackson, N. M.....bbl. .90 - —
Lea, N. M.....bbl. .78 - 1.08
Maljamar, N. M.....bbl. .90 - —
Mitchell .....bbl. .78 - 1.08
Pecos .....bbl. .91 - —
Upton .....bbl. .78 - 1.08
Winkler .....bbl. .78 - 1.08
Ether, 30-60°, dms., c.l., G. 3. gal. .14 - —
l.c.l., G.3.....gal. .17 - —
tanks, G.3 .....gal. .13 - —
55-60°, dms., l.c.l., G.3....gal. .35 - —
40-75°, dms., c.l., G.3.....gal. .14 - —
l.c.l., G.3.....gal. .16 - —
tanks, G.3.....gal. .13 - —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., G.3..gal. .16 - —
c.l., G.3.....gal. .25 - —
10-gal. lots, G.3.....gal. .50 - —
Lacquer, diluent, at refinery:—
California 60, 169 l.b.p., 263 e.p., tanks, delvd. Los Angeles..gal. .11 - —
San Francisco..gal. .11½- —
f.o.b. Richmond..gal. .11½- —
Willbridge, Ore.; Pt. Wells, Wash..gal. .12 - —
East Coast, tanks....gal. .12 - .12½
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07⅞- .08⅜
Naphtha, cleaners, at refinery:—
East Coast, tanks.....gal. .10 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .06⅞- .07⅜
tankwagon, Boston, ex-tax, gal. .13 - —
Bridgeport .....gal. .13½- —
Chicago, inc. 4c. tax..gal. .171 - —
Decatur, inc. 4c. tax..gal. .19 - —
Des Moines, inc. 4c. tax.gal. .188 - —
Evansville, inc. ex tax.gal. .14½- .15½
Milwaukee, inc. 5c. tax, gal. .203 - —
Minneapolis-St. Paul, inc. 5c. tax..gal. .204 - —
Newark, ex tax.....gal. .12 - —
New York, ex tax.....gal. .12 - —
Omaha ex tax.....gal. .144 - .154
Oklahoma City, ex tax.gal. .16 - —
Petroleum, naphtha, cleaners', tankwagon, Philadelphia, ex tax..gal. .11½- —
St. Louis, inc. 1c. tax..gal. .157 - —
Syracuse, 150 gals.....gal. .14 - —
smaller lots, galv. drums, gal. .16 - —
milk cans.....gal. .21 - —
high-solvency aromatic, No. 1, over 70% arom., tanks, f.o.b. Bayway..gal. .18 - —
2, over 90% arom., same basis..gal. .21 - —
3, tanks, f.o.b. Bayway..gal. .16 - —
8, tanks, frt. alld. within 100 mi. radius of Paulsboro, N. J..gal. .17 - —
delivery beyond 100 mi., f.o.b. Paulsboro, frt. equald nearest comp. pt...gal. .16¼- —
30, same basis.....gal. .18¼- .19
40, same basis.....gal. .14½- .15½
V. m. & p., at refinery:—
California, 46.5, 254 l.b.p., 380 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. El Segundo..gal. .11 - —
Richmond .....gal. .11¼- —
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash..gal. .12 - —
54-57, 190 l.b.p., 310 e.p. tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles..gal. .10 - —
San Francisco..gal. .10½- —
Portland, Seattle..gal. .11 - —
East Coast, tanks.....gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .06⅞- .07⅜
tankwagon, Boston, ex tax gal. .13 - .14
Chicago, inc. 4c. tax..gal. .161 - —
Decatur, inc. 4c. tax..gal. .19 - —
Des Moines, inc. 4c. tax.gal. .188 - —
Evansville, Ind.,ex tax.gal. .147 - .157
Milwaukee, inc. 5c.tax.gal. .203 - —
Minneapolis-St. Paul, inc. 4c. tax..gal. .204 - —
Newark, ex tax.....gal. .13½- —
New York, ex tax.....gal. .12 - —
Omaha, ex tax.....gal. .144 - .154
Philadelphia, ex tax...gal. .12½- —
St. Louis, inc. 1c. tax.gal. .157 - —
solvent, rubber, at refinery, East Coast, tanks..gal. .10 - —
Group 3, light, 120 l.b.p., 250 e.p., tanks..gal. .06⅞- .07⅜
standard, 180 l.b.p., 288 e.p., tanks, gal. .06⅞- .07⅜
Stoddard (CS 3-28), at refinery:—
East Coast, tanks.....gal. .10 - —
Group 3, tanks..... .gal. .06⅞- .06⅞
tankwagon, Boston, ex tax, gal. .12½- .13½
Chicago, inc. 4c. tax..gal. .155 - —
Decatur, inc. 4c. tax..gal. .18 - —
Des Moines, inc. 4c.tax.gal. .178 - —
Evansville, Ind., ex tax.gal. .135 - .145
Milwaukee, inc. 5c. tax, gal. .193 - —
Minneapolis - St. Paul, inc. 5c. tax..gal. .18 - —
Newark, ex tax.....gal. .11½- —
New Orleans, ex tax..gal. .11 - —
New York, ex tax.....gal. .11½- —
Omaha .....gal. .131 - .141
Philadelphia, ex tax...gal. .11½- —
St. Louis, inc. 1c .tax.gal. .146 - —
Tulsa, ex tax.....gal. .10 - .11
Thinner, at refinery:—
California, 34, 325 i.b.p., 390 e.p., low anilin, tanks f.o.b. Los Angeles....gal. .14 - —
Portland, Ore.....gal. .15 - —
Richmond .....gal. .13½- —
Seattle, Wash....gal. .15½- —
44, 311 i.b.p., 385 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. Point Wells, Wash.; Willbridge, Ore., gal. .10½- —
Richmond .....gal. .10 - —
Southern Calif....gal. .09½- —
56, 200 i.b.p., 300 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. El Segundo..gal. .11 - —
Portland, Ore.....gal. .12 - —
Richmond .....gal. .11½- —
Seattle, Wash....gal. .12 - —
East Coast, 43-47, tanks.gal. .09½- .10
47-49, tanks.....gal. .09½- .10
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .05⅞- .06⅜
tankwagon, tax included:—
Albany .....gal. .13 - —
Baltimore (100 gals.)..gal. .12½- .15½
25-99 gals.....gal. .13½- .15½
Boston .....gal. .12½- .13½
Bound Brook, North Amboy, N. J. .....gal. .11½- .13½
Bridgeport, Conn. ....gal. .13 - —
Buffalo .....gal. .12½- —
Camden, N. J.....gal. .115 - .135
Chicago .....gal. .158 - —
Decatur, Ill. .....gal. .18 - —
Des Moines .....gal. .178 - —
Evansville, Ind.....gal. .137 - .147
Milwaukee .....gal. .193 - —
Minneapolis-St. Paul..gal. .194 - —
Newark .....gal. .10½- .11
New York (200 gals.).gal. .11 - —
smaller lots.....gal. .11½- .12
Omaha .....gal. .131 - .141
Philadelphia .....gal. .115 - .135
Pittsburgh .....gal. .12 - .14
Providence .....gal. .12⅝- .13½
Rochester .....gal. .12 - .16
St. Louis.....gal. .147 - —
Syracuse .....gal. .14 - —
Trenton .....gal. .11½- .14
Wilmington, Del.....gal. .11½- .13½
Phenobarbital, bots., 5 lbs....lb. 4.35 - —
bots. or cns., spot or contract, 100 lbs..lb. 4.00 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - —
Phenol, USP, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .14½- .15½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15¼- .16¼
under 1,000 lbs.....lb. .16¼- .17¼
tanks, works.....lb. .13½- —
Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls., dms. 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .85 - —
bbls., dms., kegs, 100-250 lbs. lb. .87 - .89
yellow, fib., dms., 2,000-lb. lots. lb. .80 - —
100-lb. fib. dms.....lb. .82 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. .87 - —
50-lb. kgs.....lb. .84 - —
Phenyl chloride, dms.....lb. .17 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde, bots.....lb. 2.25 - 3.50
Dimethylacetate, cns.....lb.14.50 -15.00
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots., lb.15.50 -16.00
Phenylhydrazine base, CP, bots. lb. 4.00 - —
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works..lb. 4.00 - —
commercial, kgs., works....lb. 1.50 - —
pure, bbls., works.....lb. 2.25 - —
Phloroglucinol, CP, tins, works.lb.20.00 -22.00
tech., tins, works.....lb.15.00 -16.50
Phosphate rock, Fla., high-grade, hard, 77% basis, 76% min., bulk, mines..long ton. 4.35 - —
land pebble, 68% min., bulk, mines..long ton. 1.85 - —
70% min., bulk, mines.. long ton. 2.35 - —
72% min., bulk, mines.... long ton. 2.85 - —
75% basis, 74% min., bulk mines..long ton. 3.85 - —

Phosphate rock, Tenn., 72%, bulk, mines	long ton	4.50	—
75%, bulk, mines	long ton	5.50	—
Phosphorus, red, cs	lb.	.40	.44
Yellow, cs	lb.	.24	.30
Oxychloride, cyls	lb.	.15	.18
Sesquisulphide, cs	lb.	.38	.42
Trichloride, cyls	lb.	.15	.18
Phthalic anhydride, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.14½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½	—
Pichi leaves, bgs	lb.	.08	.10
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, bots., vis.	oz.	2.50	2.75
Nitrate, bots., vis	oz.	2.40	2.65
Pimento, bgs	lb.	.14½	.15
Pinkroot, bls	lb.	.45	.46
Pitch, Burgundy (see B)			
Coaltar, 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works	ton.	19.00	—
l.c.l.	ton.	22.00	—
Pitch, hardwood, 1-time, dm., c.l., dlvd. Akron	ton.	23.75	24.00
Linseed, dms	lb.	.04¾	.05¼
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).			
Pine, bbls	bbl.	6.00	6.50
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).			
Pleurisy root, bls	lb.	.12	.13
Podophyllin, dms	lb.	4.30	4.35
Poke root, bls	lb.	.07½	.08
Pomegranate bark, bgs	lb.	.18	.19
Root bark, bgs	lb.	.40	.41
Poppy flowers, red, bls	lb.	.50	.55
Seed, Dutch, bgs	lb.	.09½	.09¾
Polish, bgs	lb.	.09¼	Nom.
Potash acetate, USP, bbls., 250 lbs.	lb.	.28	—
kgs., 100 lbs	lb.	.30	—
cns., 25 lbs	lb.	.33	—
Arsenite, USP, solut., cbys., 100 lbs.	lb.	.11	—
demj., 50 lbs	lb.	.12	—
Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., bbls., 300 lbs.	lb.	.18	—
kgs., 100 lbs	lb.	.20	—
gran., bbls., 250 lbs	lb.	.18	—
kgs., 100 lbs	lb.	.20	—
Bichromate spot, c.l., works, lb.		.08¾	—
6 casks or 10 bbls., or over, works	lb.	.08¾	—
5 casks or 9 bbls., or less, works	lb.	.09	—
Binoxalate, dms	lb.	.23	—
Bisulphate, kgs	lb.	.15½	.18
Bromide, USP., gran., bbls., 500 lbs.	lb.	.31	—
fib., dms., 100 lbs	lb.	.32	—
Carbonate, calc., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.06½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.06¾	—
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.05½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05¾	—
liquid, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.02¾	—
l.c.l., 10 dms. or over	lb.	.03¼	—
less than 10 dms	lb.	.03½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.02¾	—
USP, gran., bbls., 325 lbs.	lb.	.14	—
kgs., 100 lbs	lb.	.16	—
powd., bbls., 325 lbs	lb.	.19	—
kgs., 100 lbs	lb.	.21	—
Caustic, flake, 88-92%, dom., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.07	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.07¼	.07½
import, dms	lb.	.07	.07½
liquid, 45% basis, dms	lb.	.03½	.03¾
tanks	lb.	.02¾	—
solid, 88-92%, dom., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.06¼	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.06¾	.06¾
import, casks	lb.	.06¼	.06¾
Chlorate, cryst., kgs	lb.	.09¼	.09½
gran., kgs	lb.	.12	.13
powd., kgs	lb.	.08½	.08¾
Chloride, tech., 98%, cryst., bgs., kgs	lb.	.04	.05
Chromate, kgs	lb.	.19	.23
Citrate, USP, gran., bbls., 250 lbs.	lb.	.84	—
kgs, 100 lbs	lb.	.35	—
cns., 50 lbs	lb.	.36	—
cns., 25 lbs	lb.	.38	.39
Cyanide, cns., dms	lb.	.55	.60
Glycerophosphate, 75%, sol., dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.15	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.30	—
cns., 25 lbs	lb.	1.40	—
Guaiacolsulphonate, fib., dms., 100 lbs.	lb.	1.65	—
cns., 25 lbs	lb.	1.75	—
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, cns., 110 lbs.	lb.	.30	—
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 lbs., lb.		.72	—
25 to 50 lbs	lb.	.75	—
Iodate, bbls., bots., 5 lbs	lb.	3.17	—
cns., 25 lbs	lb.	3.05	—
Iodide, bbls., 250 lbs	lb.	.93	—
bots., or cns	lb.	1.02	1.28
dms.	lb.	.95	.96
Kainit, 20% K_2O, bulk, c.i.f., ports	ton.	12.75	—
Manure salt, dom., run of mine, approx. 30%, K_2O, bulk, c.i.f. ports, unit-ton.		.58½	—
import., 30%, K_2O, bulk, shipt. unit-ton.		.58½	—
Metabisulphite, kgs	lb.	.13	.15
Muriate, dom., all strengths, min. 50% K_2O, bulk... unit-ton.		.53½	—
import, all strengths, min. 80% KCl, basis 50% K_2O, bulk, c.i.f. ports	unit-ton.	.53½	—
Potash muriate prices in bags are $3 ton higher than bulk price.			
Oxalate, pure, cryst., kgs	lb.	.30	.31
tech., bbls	lb.	.25	.26
Perchlorate, kgs., works	lb.	.09	.11
Permanganate, tech., dms	lb.	.18½	.19
Prussiate, red, bbls	lb.	.35	.37
Yellow, bbls	lb.	.15	.16
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls	lb.	.13	—
Silicate alkaline, lump, bgs	lb.	.07	—
Sulphate, NF, cryst., bbls., 400 lbs.	lb.	.13	—
kgs., 100 lbs	lb.	.15	—
powd., bbls., 350 lbs	lb.	.14	—
kgs., 100 lbs	lb.	.16	—
tech., 90-95%, min. 90%, bgs., shipt., c.i.f. ports	ton.	38.00	—
Xanthate, dms., c.l.	lb.	.13	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.13½	—
Potash-magnesia sulphate, 48-53%, min. 48%, bgs., shipt.	ton.	25.75	—
Potash-titanium oxalate, kgs.	lb.	.33	.35
Prickly ash bark, bls	lb.	.12	.13
Berries, bls	lb.	.15	.16
Prince's pine herb, bls	lb.	.22	.26
Propane, tanks, G.3	gal.	.03	.04¾
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).			
Pulsatilla, bls	lb.	.18	.19
Pumice stone, Italian, Amer.-grd., 4F, 3F, 2F, 1½F, and coarser, bbls., 3 or over, works	lb.	.03	—
less than 3, works	lb.	.03½	—
F and 1, bbls., 3 or over, works	lb.	.03½	—
less than 3, works	lb.	.04	—
0, 0-½, 0-¾, and ½, bbls., 3 or over, works	lb.	.04	—
less than 3, works	lb.	.04½	—
Pumice stone, Ital., Ital.-grd., bgs., c.l., shipt. ex dock, N.Y.	ton.	32.85	Nom.
l.c.l., 5-29 tons, ex whse.	ton.	37.70	—
1,000-10,000 lbs., ex whse.	ton.	38.70	—
2 bgs. to 1,000 lbs., ex whse.	ton.	40.70	—
single bgs., ex whse.	ton.	45.70	—
Pumpkin seed, bgs	lb.	.11	.14
Purple lake (see Red).			
Putty, com'l., dms., 1,000 lbs. 100 lbs.		2.90	—
500-999 lbs	100 lbs.	3.10	—
100-499 lbs	100 lbs.	3.25	—
linseed oil, raw, dms., 1,000 lbs.	100 lbs.	4.65	—
500-999 lbs	100 lbs.	4.85	—
100-499 lbs	100 lbs.	5.00	—
refined dms., 1,000 lbs.	100 lbs.	5.15	—
500-999 lbs	100 lbs.	5.35	—
100-499 lbs	100 lbs.	5.50	—
standard, dms., 1,000 lbs., 100 lbs.		3.65	—
500-999 lbs	100 lbs.	3.85	—
100-499 lbs	100 lbs.	4.00	—
Pyrethrum concentrate, liq. (20 to 1), basis 2.4% pyrethrins (Seil test) 55 gal. dms. (incl.), frt. alld. E. of Rockies, standard brand	gal.	5.00	5.25
basis (30 to 1) 3.6% pyrethrins, 55 gal. dms. (incl.) frt. alld. E. of Rockies, standard brand,	gal.	7.75	7.85
Pyrethrum, flowers, coarse, grnd. (g.d.p.), Japan, bgs., frt. alld., 15 tons or over	lb.	.18	—
fine powd. Japan, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld.	lb.	.19	—
Pyridin, denaturing, dms.	gal.	1.55	—
refd., 2° dms	lb.	.45	—
Pyrites, Spanish, bulk, c.i.f. Atl. ports	unit-ton.	.12-.13	Nom.
Pyrocatechin, CP, cryst., works, fib, dms., tins.	lb.	2.15	2.40
resublimed, fib. dms., tins.	lb.	4.60	—
Pyroxylin scrap, amber, cs., works.	lb.	.15	—
black, cs., works	lb.	.10	—
China white, ivory, cs., works.	lb.	.16	—
dense white, cs., works	lb.	.12	—
gray, cs., works	lb.	.10	—
mixed, mottles, opaque, cs., works.	lb.	.04	—
shell-dem., cs., works	lb.	.12	—
translucent pastels, cs., works.	lb.	.10	—
transparent, cs., works	lb.	.20	—
colors, cs., works	lb.	.12	—
shavings, amber, cs., works.	lb.	.16	—
colors, mixed, cs., works.	lb.	.10	—
white, cs., works	lb.	.15	—

Q

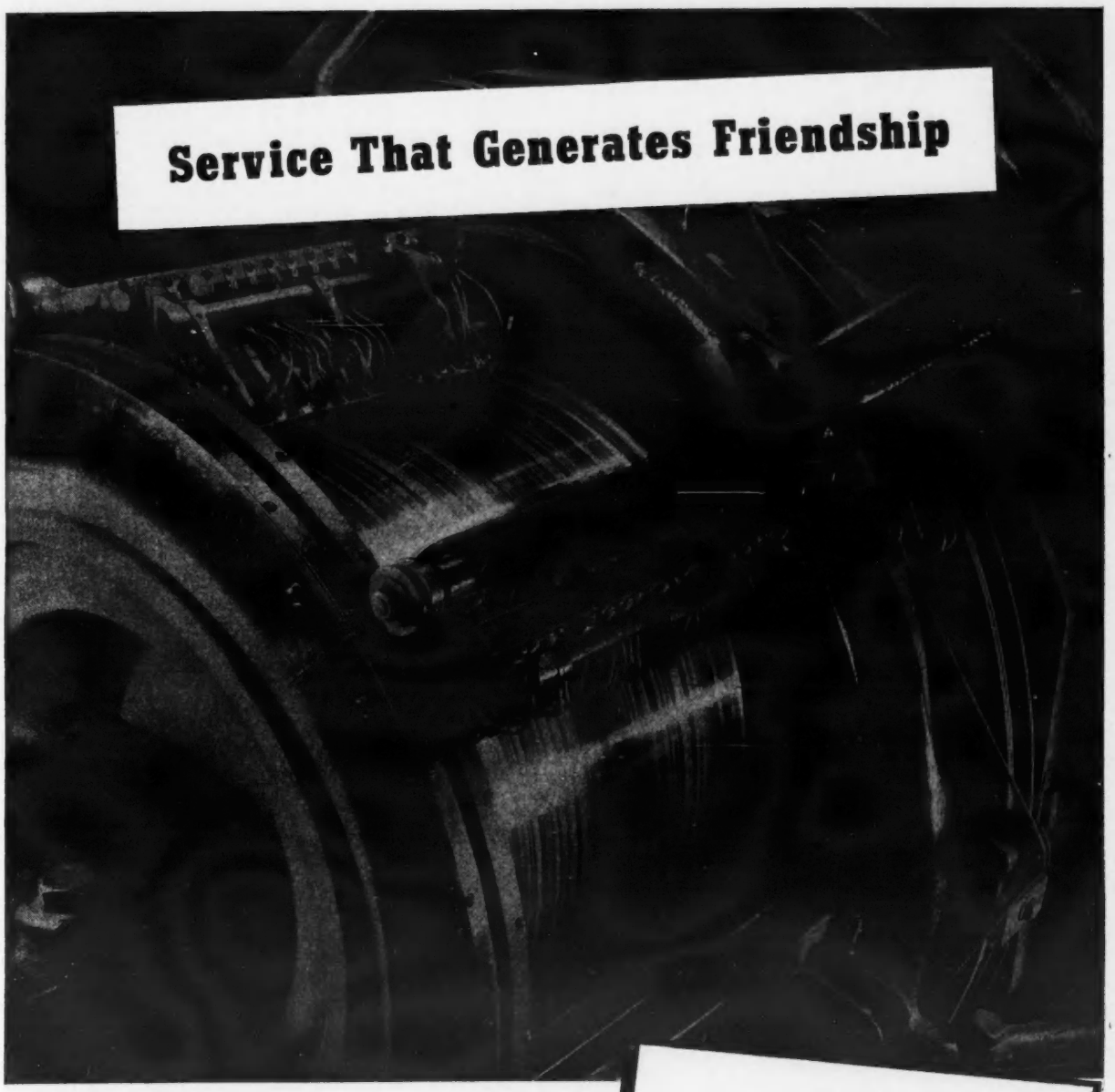
Quassia, chips, bls	lb.	.06	.07
Quebracho extract, liquid, 35% tan., bbls., works.	lb.	.03½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.03	—
Quebracho, solid, 63%, bgs., c.l., ex dock, plus duty.	lb.	.04	—
clarified, 64%, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.04¼	—
Queen of the meadow herb, bgs.	lb.	.10	.12
Root, bgs	lb.	.09	.10
Quercitron, extract, liquid, 51°, bbls.	lb.	.06	.08
solid, dms.	lb.	.10	—

Phosphate Rock—Rapeseed

Quicksilver, dom., flasks (76 lbs. net), dlvd., N. Y. flasks		85.00	86.00
Quince seed, bgs	lb.	.85	1.50
Quinidine, cryst., small cns	oz.	.96	—
large, cns	oz.	.98	—
powd., precip., cans	oz.	.91	—
Sulphate, cns	oz.	.67	—
Quinine, 100 ozs., cns	oz.	.74	—
Acetate, cns	oz.	.98	—
Arsenate, cns	oz.	.98	—
Arsenite, cns	oz.	1.00	—
Bisulphate, cns	oz.	.53	—
Citrate, cns	oz.	.71	—
Dihydrobromide, bots	oz.	.74	—
Dihydrochloride, bots	oz.	.74	—
Ethylcarbonate, cns	oz.	.74	—
Ferrocyanide, cns	oz.	1.00	—
Formate, cns	oz.	.93	—
Glycerophosphate, cns	oz.	1.13	—
Hydrochloride, cns	oz.	.06½	—
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns	oz.	.74	—
Hydroiodide, cns	oz.	.98	—
Hypophosphite, cns	oz.	.98	—
Phosphate, cns	oz.	.81	—
Salicylate, cns	oz.	.72	—
Sulphate, U.S.P. X, cns	oz.	.53	—
U.S.P. XI, cns	oz.	.59½	—
Sulphocarbolate, cns	oz.	.96	—
Tannate, cns	oz.	.67	—
Tartrate, cns	oz.	.96	—
Valerate, cns	oz.	.92	—
Quinine-urea hydrochloride cns.	oz.	.74	—

R

R salt, bbls	lb.	.53	.55
Rapeseed, Belgian, bgs	lb.	.06	.06½
Dutch, bgs	lb.	.06	.06½
Japanese, bgs	lb.	.06	.06½
Raspberries, dried, bbls	lb.	.75	.80



● Those who use Niagara's products know that Niagara delivers orders promptly and in good condition. They also know that Niagara service does not stop at delivery. We are interested in seeing that our products do their work as it should be done. This willingness to give thoroughgoing technical cooperation has generated many friendships for Niagara and rapidly increased the number of manufacturers who buy...

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NIAGARA CAUSTIC SODA
NIAGARA CAUSTIC POTASH
NIAGARA CARBONATE OF POTASH

Red—Spikenard Root

Red, alizarin lake bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. 1.10 - —

Red, Alizarin lake prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., Ia. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; ½c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Amaranth (see Red, maroon, lake)

Cadmium, lithopone, deep shade, bbls., ton lots, works, frt. allo..lb. .91 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .96 - —
kgs., ton lots, same basis, lb. .96 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. 1.01 - —
light shade, bbls., ton lots, same basis..lb. .76 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .81 - —
kgs., ton lots, same basis, lb. .81 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .86 - —
light-medium shade, bbls., ton-lots, same basis..lb. .81 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .86 - —
kgs., ton lots, same basis. lb. .86 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .91 - —
maroon shade, bbls., ton lots, same basis..lb. 1.01 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. 1.06 - —
kgs., ton lots, same basis, lb. 1.06 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. 1.11 - —
medium shade, bbls., ton lots, same basis..lb. .86 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .91 - —
medium shade, kgs., ton lots., same basis..lb. .85 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .96 - —
Selenide, bbls., dark works..lb. 2.75 - —
light, works.....lb. 2.25 - —
Orange, bbls., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 1.60 - —
Carmine, 40, cns., 500 lbs....lb. 4.00 - —
100 lbs. .....lb. 4.15 - —
11 lbs. .....lb. 4.40 - 4.50
Crocus martis (see Red, purple oxide).
Eosin toner, blue shade, bbls. lb. 1.35 - —
yellow shade, bbls.....lb. 1.40 - —
Indian, pure, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y..lb. .08¾- —
50%-85%, bbls., same basis.lb. .07¼- —
Iron oxide (see Red, oxide).
Lake C toner, bbls., same basis alizarin lake, contracts.lb. 1.25 - —
open order.....lb. 1.30 - —
Lithol toner, bbls., same basis alizarin lake contracts..lb. .75 - —
open order .....lb. .80 - —
Lithol-rubin toner, bbls., same basis alizarin lake..lb. 1.50 - —
Maroon lake, 25%, kgs., same basis alizarin lake, contracts, lb. .40 - —
Oxide (see Red, purple oxide).
Mercury oxide, tech., dom.... bbls. 1.59 - 1.60
Metallic, bbls., Pa., works..lb. .02 - —
Orange, Persian (see O).
Oxide, pure, bbls., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¼- —
reduced, 52% copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, New Castle, N. Y..lb. .08¼- —
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis..lb. .07¾- —
Para toner, concent., kegs, same basis alizarin lake, contracts..lb. .75 - —
open order..lb. .80 - —
Persian Gulf oxide, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, N. Y..lb. .04½- —
ex whse., Chicago, St. Louis..lb. .05¾- —
San Fran., Los Ang., Portland, Seattle..lb. .05 - —
Phosphotungstic rhodamine Y, kgs..lb. 4.15 - —
Purple lake, kgs.....lb. .60 - 1.00
Oxide, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis..lb. .06 - —
Toner, kgs.....lb. 1.50 - 2.00
Rose lake, bbls.....lb. .20 - .30
Pink, bbls.....lb. .15 - .20
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., same basis alizarin lake..lb. .45 - —
Lake, kgs., same basis alizarin lake..lb. .25 - .30
Spanish oxide, bbls., dlvd...lb. .03½ Nom.
Toluidin toner, kgs., same basis alizarin lakes..lb. 1.35 - —
Tuscan, 1, bbls., f.o.b. N. Y., E. St. Louis..lb. .25½- —
2, bbls., same basis.....lb. .30½- —
3, bbls., same basis.....lb. .23½- —
4, bbls., same basis.....lb. .33½- —
5, bbls., same basis.....lb. .24 - —
6, bbls., same basis.....lb. .24 - —
7, bbls., same basis.....lb. .24 - —
8, bbls., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
9, bbls., same basis.....lb. .31½- —
10, bbls., same basis.....lb. .19¾- —
Venetian, bbls., works.....lb. .0220- —
10%, bbls., works.....lb. .0245- —
15%, bbls., works.....lb. .0256- —
20%, bbls., works.....lb. .02¾- —
25%, bbls., works.....lb. .03 - —
30%, bbls., works.....lb. .03¼- —
35%, bbls., works.....lb. .0360- —
40%, bbls., works.....lb. .04 - —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls., same basis alizarin lake..lb. .15 - —
English quicksilver, bbls., 500 lbs. 1.65 - 1.75
smaller lots.....lb. 1.66 - 1.74

Red dyes are listed under Dyes.

Red precipitate, N. F., powd., lb. dms..lb. 1.84 - 1.86
Red saunders wood, ground, bbls. lb. .12 - .17
Resorcinol, tech., dms., works.lb. .75 - .80
USP, cryst., bbls., works....lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Rhatany root, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10
Rhodinol, bots.....lb. 5.75 -15.00
Rhubarb root, cs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
powd., bbls., kgs.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Rochelle salt, cryst., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't..lb. .16 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .16½- —
powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't..lb. .15 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .15½- —
Rose flowers, pale, bls.....lb. .34 - .35
Red, bls.....lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Water, triple.....djn. 4.75 - 5.00
Rosemary flowers, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Leaves, bls.....lb. .05½- .06
Rosin, gum, B, bbls., ex dock.. 280 lbs. 7.50 - —
D, bbls.....280 lbs. 7.50 - —
E, bbls.....280 lbs. 7.75 - —
F, bbls.....280 lbs. 7.75 - —
G, bbls.....280 lbs. 7.75 - —
H, bbls.....280 lbs. 7.85 - —
I, bbls.....280 lbs. 7.85 - —
K, bbls.....280 lbs. 7.85 - —
M, bbls.....280 lbs. 7.85 - —
N, bbls.....280 lbs. 7.90 - —
W. G., bbls.....280 lbs. 8.10 - —
W. W., bbls.....280 lbs. 8.25 - —
X, bbls.....280 lbs. 8.25 - —
Wood, New York, F. F., bbls., 280 lbs. 8.20 - 9.15
K, bbls.....280 lbs. 8.45 - 9.40
M, bbls.....280 lbs. 8.55 - 9.50
N, bbls.....280 lbs. 9.30 -10.25
Rottenstone, dom., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mines..ton. 35.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton. 50.00 - —
import., lump, bbls.....lb. .12 - —
powd., bbls.....lb. .08½- .10
Rue, bls.....lb. .21 - .23

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls....lb. .21 - .22
Saccharin, dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 1.70 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.73 - 2.05
Safflower, bls.....lb. .25 - .36
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
.....lb. 19.00 -20.00
Safrol, cns.....lb. .50 - .55
dms.....lb. .47 - .55
Sage, Dalmatian, stemless....lb. .06 - .06¼
garden, bls.....lb. .06½- .07
Sago flour, bgs.....lb. .03¾- .04¼
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 5.00 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 4.75 - —
Salol, gran., bbls., 200 lbs.....lb. .90 - —
bxs., 25 lbs.....lb. .93 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .90 - —
powd., fib. dms., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.03 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Salt, rock, bgs., dlvd., N. Y..ton. 11.80 -12.80
l.c.l., bgs., dlvd., N. Y. ton. 14.00 -14.50
vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l., dlvd., N. Y..ton. 14.80 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. N. Y.....ton. 15.50 - —
Saltcake, grd., dom., bbls., works, ton. 19.00 -25.00
bulk, works.....ton. 13.50 - —
import, bulk, c.i.f.....ton. 15.00 -16.00
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltpeter, dbl. refined, cryst., 10-20 tons, bbls..100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.75
1-9 tons.....100 lbs. 7.40 - 7.90
less than ton lots..100 lbs. 7.40 - 8.15
gran., bbls., 10-20 tons.100 lbs. 6.00 - —
1-9 tons.....100 lbs. 6.15 - —
less than ton lots..100 lbs. 6.40 - —
powd., bbls., 10-20 tons.100 lbs. 7.00 - —
1-9 tons.....100 lbs. 7.15 - —
less than ton lots..100 lbs. 7.40 - —
Santonin, cryst., cns.....lb. 25.00 -26.00
Saponin, crude, cns.....lb. 1.45 - —
purified, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - —
Sarsaparilla root, Honduras, bls. lb. .45 - .50
Mexican, bls. .....lb. .19 - .20
Sassafras bark, ord., bls.....lb. .12 - .13
select, bls.....lb. .23 - .25
Savory, bbls.....lb. .07½- .08
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.....lb. .16 - .17
Scammony root, bgs.....lb. .06 - .07
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.....lb. .46 - —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't..lb. .12¾- —
smaller lots .....lb. .13½- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't.lb. .13½- —
smaller lots .....lb. .13¾- —
Senega root, bls.....lb. .60 - .62
Senna leaves, Alexandria, bls. lb. .10 - .11
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .10 - .11
2, bls.....lb. .07 - .08
3, bls.....lb. .05 - .06
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .09 - .10
siftings, bls.....lb. .10 - .11
Pods, bls.....lb. .06 - .07
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. .90 - .95
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bbls., f.o.b., N.Y..lb. .17½- .18
dlvd. Boston.....lb .18 - .18½
Chicago .....lb. .18½- .19
Pacific Coast .....lb. .19½- .20
refd., bbls., f.o.b, N. Y....lb. .23 - .24
dlvd. Boston.....lb. .23½- .24½
Chicago .....lb. .24 - .25
Pacific Coast.....lb. .26 - .27
Garnet, bgs.....lb. .14 - .15
Orange, D.C., VSO., Diamond, cases..lb. .22 - .23
superfine, bgs., f.o.b. Bost., N. Y..lb. .13 - .13½
dlvd. Chicago.....lb. .13½- .14
Pacific Coast.....lb. .16 - .16½
T N., bgs., f.o.b. Bost., N.Y., lb. .12 - .12½
dlvd., Chicago.....lb. .12½- .13
Pacific Coast.....lb. .15 - .15½
Shellac varnish, orange, 5-lb. cut, bbls..lb. .90 - 1.06
4½-lb. cut, bbls.....gal. .85 - .95
4-lb. cut, bbls.....gal. .80 - .90
white, 5-lb. cut, bbls....gal. 1.05 - 1.15
4½-lb. cut, bbls.....gal. 1.00 - 1.10
4-lb. cut, bbls.....gal. .95 - 1.05
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 95-97%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 17.00 - —
l.c.l., 2½ tons, works. ton. 19.00 - —
smaller lots, works. ton. 20.00 - —
wet-grd., 95-97%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 18.00 - —
l.c.l., 2½ tons, works. ton. 19.50 - —
smaller lots, works. ton. 21.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 35.00 - —
l.c.l., 2½ tons, works. ton. 36.50 - —
smaller lots, works. ton. 38.00 - —
96-98%, 3.25 mesh., bgs., c.l., works..ton. 20.00 - —
l.c.l., 2½ tons, works. ton. 21.50 - —
smaller lots, works. ton. 23.00 - —
99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 22.00 - —
l.c.l., 2½ tons, works. ton. 25.50 - —
smaller lots.....ton. 27.00 - —
hard-quartz, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 11.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 16.00 - —
Silver, bullion.....oz. .44%- —
Govt. purchase.....oz. .7757- —
Nitrate, vis.....oz. .32%- .34%
Nucleinate, bots., cns., 480 ozs., oz. .30 - .31
Proteinate, bots., cns., 480 ozs., oz. .29 - .30
Simarubra bark, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Skatol, bots.....lb. 76.00 -80.00
Skullcap, Eastern, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Western, bls. .....lb. .17 - .18
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 10.00 -15.00
Sloe berries, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10
Smalt, black, extra velvet, ctns. lb. .05 - .06
Blue, cts.....lb. .07 - .08½
Snakeroot, Canad., bls.....lb. .24 - .26
Soapbark, bls.....lb. .07 - .08
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .11 - .12
cut, bls., bbls.....lb. .10 - .11
powd., bbls.....lb. .14 - .15
Soda, abietate, dms.....lb. .13 - —
Acetate, anhyd., dms.....lb. .08¼- —
flake, gran., powd., 60%, dms..lb. .04¼- .05
Alginate, dms.....lb. .69 - —
Antimoniate, bbls.....lb. .14¾- .15¼
Arsenate, dms., dealers, c.l., works..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .08½- —
Arsenite, dry, gray, dms., c.l., dealers' works..lb. .07½- .09¼
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .08 - .10
white, dms., c.l., dealers' works..lb. .09 - .12
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .09¼- .12½
liquid, dms., works.....gal. .30 - .33
Arsenite, powd., bbls.....lb. .13 - .14

Soda arsenite, dry, gray prices are ¾c. per pound higher in Chicago; 1c. per pound higher in Houston, Tex., and Colorado. White prices are 1c. per pound higher in Tex. and Colo.

Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.10 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.02 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.15 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.42 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.82 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.25 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.40 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.65 - —
4 .....10 lbs. 3.05 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....100 lbs. .95 - —
extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l 100 lbs. 1.08 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 1.98 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.13 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.38 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.78 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 1.45 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —
light, 58%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.08
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 1.98 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.13 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.38 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.78 - —
bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.25 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.40 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.65 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.05 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —

Soda ash l.c.l. prices are per 100 lbs. and include delivery in any quantity to customer's sidewalk within recognized local trucking distance of seller's warehouse. For ex warehouse, deduct 15c. per 100 lbs. from the above prices; out of town shipments, use ex warehouse prices as f.o.b. cars at warehouse stock point. The sales zones are:—Zone 1, E. of Miss. R., but including Davenport and St. Louis, to S. bndry. of Va. and Ky., N. E. States (in Me., N.H., Vt.), special local prices apply for shipts. to various counties; Zone 2, Ala., Fla., Ga., Iowa (except Davenport), E. Kan. (incl. Wichita), Minn., Miss., Mo. (except St. Louis), N. C., Omaha, S.C., Tenn.; Zone 3, Ark., Kan. (W. of Wichita), La., Neb. (except Omaha), N.D., Okla., S.D., Tex. (except El Paso); Zone 4, Ariz., Colo., El Paso (Tex.), Idaho, Mont., Nev., N.M., Spokane, Utah, Wyo.; Zone 5, Calif., Ore., Wash. (except Spokane).

Benzoate, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .39 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .40 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .43 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs., or more..lb. .46 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .47 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .50 - —
dms., 4,000 lbs. or more.lb. .47 - .48
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .48 - .49
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .51 - .52
Bicarbonate, gran., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.15 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. N. Y...100 lbs. 2.39 - —
kgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. N. Y...100 lbs. 2.64 - —
Bichromate, spot, c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
6 cks. or 10 bbls. or over, works..lb. .06¾- —
5 cks. or 9 bbls. or less, works..lb. .07 - —
Bifluoride, bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Bisulphate (see Niter cake).
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.35
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.60
solution, 32 deg., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.100 lbs. 1.55 - —
38 deg., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.100 lbs. 1.60 - —
35 deg., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.100 lbs. 1.65 - —
40 deg., bbls., works.100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Bromide, U.S.P., gran., bbls., 500 lbs..lb. .31 - —
fiber dms.. 100 lbs.....lb. .32 - —
Cacodylate, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 6.32 - —
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 6.50 - —
Carbonate (see Soda ash, soda menohydrated soda, sal)
Caustic, flake, 76% l, grd., powd., ammon. process, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
dms., c.l., works...100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1....100 lbs. 3.45 - 4.60
2 .....100 lbs. 3.60 - 4.95
3 .....100 lbs. 3.85 - 5.20
4 .....100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
electro process, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., same zone prices as ammonia process.
liquid, 47-49% buyer's tanks, tanks, works..100 lbs. 1.95 - —
seller's tanks, works..... 100 lbs. 1.97½- —
70%, buyer's tanks, works, 100 lbs. 1.97½- —
seller's tanks, works..... 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
solid, 76%, ammon. process, dms., c.l., works...100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1....100 lbs. 3.05 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 3.20 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 3.45 - —
electro process, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., same zone prices as ammon. process.

Caustic soda l.c.l. prices are on the same basis as those for soda ash. The same zones are also the same.

Chlorate, dom., cryst., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- .06
powd., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .08½
Citrate, U.S.P. VIII, gran., bbls..225 lbs. .20 - —
cns., 50 lbs.....lb. .22 - —
25 lbs.....lb. .24 - .25
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .21 - —
Soda citrate, USP X, gran., bbls., 250 lbs—lb. .26½- —
cns., 50 lbs.....lb. .28½- —
25 lbs.....lb. .30½- .31¼
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .27 - —
powd., bbls., 250 lbs.....lb. .27 - —
cns., 50 lbs.....lb. .29 - —
25 lbs.....lb. .31 - .32
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .28 - —
Cyanide, 96-98%, dom., dms..lb. .16½- .17¼
import., cs.....lb. .16¼- .17
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., f.o.b. Phila..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., 10 or over, same basis..lb. .07½- —
5-9, same basis.....lb. .08 - —
1-4, same basis.....lb. .08¼- —
95%, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., 10 or over, same basis..lb. .07¾- —
5-9 same basis.....lb. .08¼- —
1-4, same basis.....lb. .08½- —

Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. Phila.

Glycerophosphate, N.F., cryst., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.40 - —
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, lb. 1.05 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 1.20 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.45 - —
Hydrosulphite, bbls..... lb. .16 - .17
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, cns., 160 lbs..lb. .23 - .24
Hypophosphite, N.F., cns... 100 lbs..lb. .67 - —
Hyposulphite, cryst., large, bbls., 100 lbs. 2.40 - 2.65
pea, bbls. .....100 lbs. 2.50 - 3.05
gran., bbls. .....100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.30
Iodate, jars.....lb. 5.02 - 5.07
Iodide, jars .....lb. 1.90 - 1.95
Mandelate, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 3.30 - —
jars, 25 lbs. .....lb. 3.20 - —
Metanilate, kgs .....lb. .41 Nom.
Metasilicate, cryst., bbls., c.l., gran., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.60 - 2.80
Molybdate, tech., anhyd., kgs., lb. No prices.
cryst., kgs.....lb. No prices.
Monohydrated, bbls.....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
works .....100 lbs. 2.30 - —
Naphthenate, bbls.....lb. .19 - —
Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .52 - .54
Nitrate, crude, c.l., 100-lb. bgs., Nov.-June divy, f.o.b. cars producing point or ports, rail or boat shipment..ton. 29.00 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis, ton. 28.30 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton. 27.00 - —
rfd., gran., bbls., 25..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
5-24 .....100 lbs. 2.40 - —
1-4 .....100 lbs. 2.65 - —
powd., bbls., ton lots....lb. .05¾- —
smaller lots .....lb .06¼- —
Nitrite, 96-98%, dom., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equalized..lb. .07 - —
c.l., West Coast, f.o.b. f.o.b. ports..lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08¼- .11¼

Soda nitrite l.c.l. price range represents delivery at various points.

Oxalate, neut., bbls.....lb. .09 - —
kgs .....lb. .11 - —
Perborate, N.F., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l. works.....lb. .15¼- —
Phosphate, dibasic, tech., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.95 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
monobasic, anhyd., bbls., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.51 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 8.35 - —
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 2.05 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
kgs., c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.95 - —
Picramate, kgs.....lb. .65 - —
Prussiate, yellow, bbls., works, lb. .10 - .11¼
Pyrophosphate, anhyd., bbls.lb. .10 - —
cryst., bbls.....lb. .09½- —
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Sal, bgs., dlvd., N. Y.....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.00 - —
bbls., dlvd. N. Y.....100 lbs. 1.30 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
Salicylate, bxs.....lb. .52 - —
Sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
20 dms. and up, delvd. N.Y.C. 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
5-19 dms.....100 lbs. 4.10 - —
1-4 dms.....100 lbs. 4.30 - —
Silicate, 40° turbid, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. .80 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 1.05 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
52° dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 1.75 - —
Silicofluoride, dom., bbls....lb. .05¾- .06
import, bbls.....lb. .05¾- .06
Stannate, dms.....lb. .32 - .35
Stearate, lump, powd., bbls., works..lb. .24 - —
Sulphate, anhyd., bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.45 - 1.65
5 tons or over, works, 100 lbs. 1.70 - 1.90
less than 5 tons, works, 100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.15
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
Sulphite, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons or over, dlvd. 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
less than 5 tons, dlvd. 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
solid, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons or over, dlvd. 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
less than 5 tons, dlvd. 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
bgs., works.....100 lbs. 2.10 - 2.35
bbls. .....100 lbs. 2.30 - 2.55
powd., bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more...100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4, ...100 lbs. 6.00 - —
Sulphocarbolate, cs.....lb. .27 - .32
Sulphocyanide, dms., cns....lb. .28 - .47
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Thiosulphate (see hyposulphite)
Tungstate, CP., kgs.....lb. No prices
tech., kgs.....lb. No prices
Solvent naphtha, high-flash, dms., works, frt. equald. gal. .36 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .31 - —
water-white, dms., works.gal. .35 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. allo..gal. .30 - —
W. of Omaha, works.gal. .30 - —
Sorbitol, com'l, syrup, dms., basis sorbitol cont., works. lb. .25 - —
Sparteine sulphate, cns.....oz. 1.10 - 1.15
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .20 - .22
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .14 - .15

Spruce extract, bbls., works	lb.	.01⅛-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.01 -	—
powd., bgs	lb.	.04¼-	—
super, bbls., works	lb.	.01⅞-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.01⅝-	—
Squawvine leaves, bls	lb.	.19 -	.20
Squill, red, bls	lb.	.14 -	.15
White, bls	lb.	.07 -	.08
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.12 -	.13
St. Ignatius beans, bgs	lb.	.45 -	.50
St. John's bread, bls	lb.	.08½-	.09
Starch, corn, pearl, bgs.	100 lbs.	3.48 -	3.68
powd., bgs	100 lbs.	3.58 -	3.78
Iodide, bots	lb.	1.87 -	—
Potato, dom., bgs	lb.	.05½	Nom.
import, bgs	lb.	.05½	Nom.
Rice, bbls	lb.	.07¼	Nom.
Wheat, thick boil, bbls	lb.	.07	Nom.
Staveacre seed, bgs	lb.	.25 -	.26
Stearin, oleo, bbls	lb.	.09¼-	.09½
Stillingia root, bls	lb.	.09½-	.10
Stoneroot, bls	lb.	.09 -	.09½
Storax, cs	lb.	.48 -	.49
Stramonium leaves, bls	lb.	.11 -	.12
Seed, bgs	lb.	.09 -	.10
Strontium bromide, fib, dms	lb.	.57 -	.58
kgs., 150 lbs	lb.	.55 -	—
Carbonate, pure, bbls	lb.	.30 -	.31
Strontium, iodide, jars, 25 lbs	lb.	2.70 -	—
bots., 5 lbs	lb.	2.76 -	—
Nitrate, dom., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.07¾-	—
25 bbls. and over	lb.	.06¼-	—
1-4 bbls. and over	lb.	.06⅝-	—
import, bbls	lb.	.06⅛-	.09
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs.	lb.	1.45 -	1.50
Strychnine, cryst., cns	oz.	.45 -	.51
powd., cns	oz.	.39 -	.47
Acetate, cns	oz.	.64 -	—
Arsenate, cns	oz.	.66 -	—
Arsenite, cns	oz.	.64 -	—
Glycerophosphate, cns	oz.	.65 -	—
Hydrochloride, cns	oz.	.64 -	—
Hydrophosphite, cns	oz.	.75 -	—
Nitrate, cns	oz.	.58 -	—
Phosphate, cryst., cns	oz.	.65 -	—
Sulphate, cryst., cns	oz.	.42 -	.45
powd., cns	oz.	.52 -	.55
Styralyl acetate, bots	lb.	6.75 -	7.00
Sucrose octa - acetate, denat. grade, bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.45 -	—
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.40 -	—
Sugar coloring, bbls	gal.	.75 -	1.10
Milk, bbls, c.l	lb.	.15 -	—
l.c.l., 10 or over	lb.	.16 -	—
less than 10	lb.	.17 -	—
Sulfanilamide, 5 lb. bots	lb.	2.20 -	—
fib., dms., 1,000 lbs., 1 delivery	lb.	1.25 -	—
100 lbs	lb.	1.80 -	—
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs	lb.	6.75 -	6.80
Sulphonmethane, kgs	lb.	6.25 -	5.80
Sulphur, crude, bulk, 1,000 tons, mines, contracts,	long ton.	18.00 -	—
c.l., spot, nearby, long ton.		21.00 -	—
ex vessel, Balto., N. Y., Phila., Southern ports, long ton.		22.00	-25.00
Bost., Portland.. long ton.		22.50	-25.50
flowers, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	3.00 -	—
bbls., works	100 lbs.	3.25 -	—
l.c.l., bgs., works	100 lbs.	3.35 -	3.75
bbls, wks	100 lbs.	3.70 -	4.10
refined, broken, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.15 -	—
bbls., works	100 lbs.	2.30 -	—
l.c.l., bgs., works	100 lbs.	2.50 -	2.90
bbls., works	100 lbs.	2.65 -	3.05
flour, com'l., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		1.65 -	—
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.95 -	—
l.c.l., bgs., works	100 lbs.	1.95 -	2.35
bbls., works	100 lbs.	2.30 -	2.70
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		2.85 -	—
bbls., works	100 lbs.	3.20 -	—
heavy, bags., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		2.55 -	—
bbls., works	100 lbs.	2.90 -	—
l.c.l., bgs., works	100 lbs.	2.90 -	3.30
bbls., works	100 lbs.	3.25 -	3.65
light, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		2.65 -	—
bbls., works	100 lbs.	3.00 -	—
l.c.l., bgs., works	100 lbs.	3.00 -	3.40
bbls., works	100 lbs.	3.35 -	3.75
rock, virgin, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		2.30 -	—
l.c.l., bbls., works	100 lbs.	2.15 -	—
roll, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.35 -	—
bbls., works	100 lbs.	2.50 -	—
l.c.l., bgs., works	100 lbs.	2.70 -	3.10
bbls., works	100 lbs.	2.85 -	3.25
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l	lb.	.03 -	—
l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.04 -	—
10-gal. dms., c.l	lb.	.07 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.08 -	—
Dioxide, liq., com'l., cyls., works	lb.	.07 -	.09
multi-unit cars, works	lb.	.04½-	.07
tanks, works	lb.	.04 -	.05
refrigeration, cyls., works	lb.	.16 -	.40
multi-unit cars, works	lb.	.07½-	.10
Iodide bots., jars	lb.	3.80 -	3.85
Sumac, grd., Silician, bls	ton.	61.00 -	—
leaf, bales	ton.	66.00 -	—
Extract, 42°, bbls	lb.	.05¼-	.06¼
51°, bbls	lb.	.06½-	.08½
stainless, bbls	lb.	.08½-	.09¼
Sunflower seed, Calif., large, bgs., lb.		.06 -	.06½
medium, bgs	lb.	.05½-	.06
poultry, bgs	lb.	.05 -	.05½
Superphosphate, guaranteed, 16%, bulk, f.o.b. cars, boat, Balto.	ton.	9.00 -	—
run-of-pile, basis 16%, bulk, same basis	ton.	8.50 -	—
triple, 44-45%, a.p.a. bulk, f.o.b. Balto.	unit-ton.	.85	Nom.

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Talc, dom., Calif., 1, bgs., c.l., mills	ton.	20.00 -	—
2, bgs., c.l., mills	ton.	17.00 -	—
N.Y., fibrous, 98-94%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., mills.	ton.	14.00 -	—
l.c.l., mills	ton.	16.00 -	—
96.98%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., mills	ton.	15.60 -	—
l.c.l., mills	ton.	17.00 -	—
98-99¼%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., mills	ton.	15.25 -	—
l.c.l., mills	ton.	17.25 -	—
99.85-99.95% 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., mills	ton.	17.00 -	—
coarse, off color, bgs., c.l., mills	ton.	11.00	-12.00
Ohio, alum-magn. type, grd., bgs., c.l., mills	ton.	21.00 -	—
l.c.l., mills	ton.	24.00 -	—
Vermont, bgs., c.l., mills	ton.	14.00 -	—
l.c.l., ex whse	ton.	25.00 -	—
Import, Canad., bgs., c.l., dlvd.	ton.	28.00 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd	ton.	28.50 -	—
French, high-grade, bgs, l.c.l., ex whse.	ton.	45.00	-60.00
ordinary, bgs., c.l., ex dock, arrival.	ton.	23.00	-25.00
l.c.l. ex whse	ton.	27.50	-32.50
Italian, 1, bgs., ex dock, arrival.	ton.	65.00	-67.00
ex whse	ton.	35.00 -	—
2, bgs., ex dock, arrival	ton.	60.00	-62.00
Tallow, animal, edible, bbls	lb.	.07¾	Nom.
extra, loose, works	lb.	.06⅝-	—
special, loose, works	lb.	.05⅝-	.06
sulphonated 35% (24% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	.07 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.07½-	—
50% (43% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	.07⅝-	—
l.c.l	lb.	.08 -	—
50% (49% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	.08 -	—
l.c.l	lb.	.08½-	—
Tamarinds, W. I., bbls	lb.	.06 -	.06¾
kegs	keg.	5.00 -	5.25
Tankage, animal, dom., grd., 10-12%, ammon., 15-20% b.p.l., bulk	unit-ton.	3.20 &	.10
unground, 9-11% ammon., 15-20% b.p.l., bulk	unit-ton.	3.10 &	.10
fertilizer grade, 10-11% ammon., 15-20% b.p.l., bulk, Chicago	unit-ton.	3.00 &	.10
high-grade feeding, bulk, Chicago	unit-ton.	3.00 &	.10
import., S. Amer., 10-12% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, c.i.f. ports, shipt.	unit-ton.	3.15 &	.10
Tansy leaves, bls	lb.	.18 -	.20
Tapioca flour, bgs	lb.	.03¼-	.05¼
Tar acid oil, 15%, dms., c.l., works	gal.	.22½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.25½-	—
25%, dms., c.l., works	gal.	.26½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.29½-	—
Pine, retort, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. cities	gal.	.26 -	—
dlvd. ports	gal.	.25 -	—
l.c.l	gal.	.26 -	—
tanks, dlvd. E. cities	gal.	.20 -	—
Tartar emetic tech., fine gran., bbls., 5 or more	lb.	.26¾-	—
less than 5	lb.	.27 -	—
powd., bbls., 5 or more	lb.	.26¾-	—
less than 5	lb.	.27 -	—
USP, powd., bbls	lb.	.32 -	.32½
Terebene, cns	lb.	.70 -	.75
Terpinyl acetate, cns	lb.	.80 -	1.00
Terpin hydrate, kgs	lb.	.45 -	.46
Terpineol, CP, cns	lb.	.26 -	—
dms.	lb.	.23 -	—
Terpineol, alpha, denat. grade, dms., c.l., wks., net wgt.	lb.	.17 -	—
Terra alba (see Gypsum).			
Terra alba (see Gypsum).			
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works	lb.	.08 -	.08¼
Tetrachloroethylene, CP, dms.	lb.	.21¼-	—
tech., dms	lb.	.10½-	—
Tetralin, dms	lb.	.12 -	—
Thallium sulphate, 99% pure, dms. works	lb.	7.25 -	7.50
Theobromine, cns	lb.	1.85 -	1.95
Sodiosalicylate, cns	lb.	1.65 -	1.75
Thiocarbanilide, dms	lb.	.20 -	—
Thorium nitrate, cs., works	lb.	2.00 -	—
Thyme, French, bls	lb.	.19½-	.20
Thymol, bots., 100 lbs	lb.	1.65 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.70 -	1.95
Iodide, kgs., 50 lbs	lb.	5.15 -	5.20
25 lbs	lb.	5.25 -	5.30
Timbo root, powd., imp't., 5% rotenone, bbls., ex-dock, approved assay, 15 tons, lb.		.26 -	—
5 tons, same bases	lb.	.27 -	—
4% rotenone prices 5c. per lb., less.			
Tin crystals, bbls., kgs	lb.	.37 -	.37½
Metal, Straits	lb.	.48⅝-	—
Oxide, bbls	lb.	.54 -	.56
Tetrachloride, anhyd., bbls	lb.	.24½-	—
Titanium, dioxide, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), E. frt. alld	lb.	.16 -	—
Pac. cst., f.o.b. terminals, lb.		.16 -	—
l.c.l., 1,000-39,999 lbs., E. dlvd	lb.	.16½-	—
Pac. cst., ex whse	lb.	.16½-	—
50-999 lbs., E. dlvd	lb.	.16¾-	—
Pac. cst., ex whse	lb.	.16¾-	—
under 50 lbs., E. dlvd	lb.	.19 -	—
Pac. cst., ex whse	lb.	.19 -	—
bbls., c.l., (20 tons) E., frt. alld	lb.	.16¼-	—
l.c.l., 1,000-39,999 lbs., E. dlvd	lb.	.16¾-	—
50-999 lbs., E. dlvd	lb.	.17 -	—
phthalate-treated, bgs., c.l., (20 tons) E. frt. alld	lb.	.24 -	—
Pac. cst., f.o.b. terminal	lb.	.24 -	—
l.c.l., 1,000-39,999 lbs., E. dlvd	lb.	.24½-	—
Pac. cst., ex whse	lb.	.24½-	—
50-999 lbs., E. dlvd	lb.	.24¾-	—
Pac. cst., ex whse	lb.	.24¾-	—
under 50 lbs	lb.	.27 -	—
bbls., c.l. (20 tons) E. frt. alld	lb.	.24½-	—
l.c.l., 1,000-39,999 lbs., E. dlvd	lb.	.24¾-	—
50-999 lbs., E. dlvd	lb.	.25 -	—
pigment, barium, calcium, or magnesium base, bgs., c.l., E. frt. alld	lb.	.05⅞-	—
Pac. cst., f.o.b. terminal	lb.	.05⅞-	—
l.c.l., E. dlvd	lb.	.06½-	—
Pac. cst., ex whse	lb.	.06¼-	—
under 50 lbs., E. dlvd	lb.	.06⅝-	—
bbls., c.l., E., frt. alld	lb.	.06¼-	—
l.c.l., E. dlvd	lb.	.06⅝-	—
Tolidin base, kgs	lb.	.88 -	.90
distilled, kgs	lb.	.95 -	1.00
Tolu, balsam, cns	lb.	.49 -	.50
Toluidin, mixed, dms	lb.	.26 -	—
Toluol (toluene), pure, dms., works	gal.	.35 -	—
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.	gal.	.30 -	—
W. of Omaha, works	gal.	.30 -	—
Tonga vine, NF, bls	lb.	.28 -	.30
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks.	lb.	2.50 -	2.60
Triacetin, dms	lb.	.36 -	—
Triamyl borate, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.27 -	—
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb.		.77 -	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.80 -	—
Tributylamines, dms., l.c.l., works lb.		.70 -	—
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.089 -	—
W. of Rockies	lb.	.099 -	—
l.c.l., works, frt. alld., E. of Rockies	lb.	.094-	—
W. of Rockies	lb.	.104 -	—
Tricresyl phosphate, CP, cns., dlvd.	lb.	.42 -	.53
dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.36 -	—
500 lbs., dlvd	lb.	.39 -	—
tech., 1, cn., dlvd	lb.	.30 -	.41
dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.26½-	—
500 lbs., dlvd	lb.	.27 -	—
2, cns., dlvd	lb.	.28 -	.39
dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.24½-	—
500 lbs., dlvd	lb.	.25 -	—
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., works, lb.		.21 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.22 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.20 -	—
Triethyleneglycol, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.26 -	—
Triphenyl phosphate, dms	lb.	.34 -	.39
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	25.00 -	—
l.c.l., ex whse., N.Y	ton.	40.00 -	—
1 ton, works	ton.	30.00 -	—
1 bg., works	bag.	4.00 -	—
Tripoli, double-grd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	17.00 -	—
l.c.l., 1 ton, works	ton.	22.50 -	—
1 bg., works	bag.	3.50 -	—
once-grd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	15.00 -	—
l.c.l., 1 ton, works	ton.	20.00 -	—
1 bg., works	bag.	3.00 -	—
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, tribasic).			
Tungsten metal, powd., 98%, dms., lb.		No prices	
99%, dms	lb.	No prices	
Oxide, CP, kgs	lb.	No prices	
tech., kgs	lb.	No prices	
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs.	lb.	.05½-	.06
Madras, bgs	lb.	.06½-	.07
Turpentine, spirits, gum, bbls., c.l., ex dock	gal.	.32 -	—
l.c.l., 10, ex docks	gal.	.34 -	—
5, ex dock	gal.	.36 -	—
wood, dest.-dist., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. cities, ports	gal.	.36 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.38 -	—
tanks, dlvd. E. cities	gal.	.33 -	—
steam-dist., dms., c.l., dlvd.	gal.	.32 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.35 -	—
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.27 -	—

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root). True (see Aletris root).			
Uranium oxide, kgs	lb.	1.30 -	—
Urea, dom., 46 + % N, bgs., 5 tons, f.o.b. Atl. ports or Belle, W. Va.	ton.	95.00 -	—
smaller lots, f.o.b. Belle, W. Va.	ton.	95.00 -	—
f.o.b. N. Y.	ton.	101.00 -	—
import, 46% N. bgs., 5 tons, f.o.b. Atl., Gulf ports or Belle, W. Va., shipt.	ton.	95.00 -	—
smaller lots, f.o.b. N. Y. from whse.		101.00 -	—
pure, cs.	lb.	.14½-	.15½
Urea-ammonia liquor 55% ammon., tanks, f.o.b. Belle, W. Va., or Atl. Gulf ports. NH_3 unit.		No prices.	
Uva ursi leaves, bls	lb.	.12 -	.13

V

Valerian root, bls	lb.	.12 -	.13
Valonia, beards, bgs., shipt.	ton.	52.00 -	—
Cups, bgs., shipt	ton.	35.00 -	—
Vanila beans, Bourbon, tins	lb.	4.00 -	4.25
Mexican, tins	lb.	4.35 -	4.50
cut, tins	lb.	4.20 -	4.35
South American, tins	lb.	4.25 -	4.50
Vanillin, ex eugenol, 25-lb. tins.	lb.	3.10 -	—
5-lb. tins	lb.	3.20 -	—
Vanillin, ex guaiacol, 10c. per lb. less.			
Venice turpentine, true, cs.	lb.	.42 -	.44
Verdigris, bbls., kgs	lb.	.24 -	.30
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).			
V.M.P. naphtha (see petroleum naphtha, v.m.p.).			

W

Wahoo root bark, bls	lb.	.55 -	.57
Tree bark, bls	lb.	.25 -	.26
Wattle bark, bgs., shipt	ton.	41.75	-43.75
Extract, bbls	lb.	.04⅝-	—
Wax, bayberry, import, bgs	lb.	.16⅞	.17
Bees, white, bleach, slabs, cs., 500 lbs.		.39 -	.45
yellow, crude, Africa, bgs., lots of 10	lb.	.26 -	.26½
1 bg	lb.	.26½-	.27
Brazil, Chile, bgs., 5-10 tons	lb.	.29½-	.30
1 ton	lb.	.30 -	.30½
500 lbs	lb.	.30½-	.31
100 lbs	lb.	.31 -	.31½
refd., slabs, cs., lbs	lb.	.35 -	.39
Candelilla, bgs., 1 ton	lb.	.15 -	.17
jobbing lots	lb.	.15½-	.17½
Carnauba, No. 3, bgs., chalky, 1 ton	lb.	.35 -	.36
5 bgs	lb.	.35½-	.36½
1 bg	lb.	.36 -	.37
N. C. 2, bgs	lb.	.39 -	.40
N. C. 3, bgs., 1 ton	lb.	.35 -	.36
5 bgs	lb.	.35½-	.36½
1 bg	lb.	.36 -	.37
refined, bgs	lb.	.40 -	.40½
yellow, No. 1, bgs., 1 ton	lb.	.44½-	.45½
5 bgs	lb.	.45 -	.46
1 bg	lb.	.45½-	.46½
No. 2, bgs	lb.	.43½-	.44½
Ceresin, dom., 138°-140° m.p., bgs., 1 ton	lb.	.08½-	—
jobbing lots	lb.	.09½-	—
150°160° m.p., bgs., 1 ton	lb.	.09½-	—
jobbing lots	lb.	.10½-	—
160° m.p., bgs., 1 ton	lb.	.10½-	—
jobbing lots	lb.	.11½-	—
Japan, cs	lb.	.10¾-	.11
Montan, bgs., c.l	lb.	.11 -	—
5 tons	lb.	.11¼-	.11¾
less than 1 ton	lb.	.11½-	.12
Ozokerite, hard green, congeal p. 66°-68° C., bgs.	lb.	.62	Nom.
70°-72° C., bgs	lb.	.55	Nom.
74°-76° C., bgs	lb.	.38	Nom.
Ozokerite, snow-white, pure 76°-78° C., bgs.	lb.	.45 -	.46
yellow, natural, 76°-78° C., bgs.	lb.	.35 -	.36
Paraffin (see P).			
Spermaceti, blocks, cs	lb.	.23 -	.24
cakes cs	lb.	.24 -	.25
White lead (see Lead, white).			
White pine bark, rossed, bls	lb.	.06 -	.06½
White precipitate, powd., bots. 5 lbs.	lb.	1.99 -	—
dms	lb.	1.86 -	1.88
Whiting, chalk, com'l., dry-grd., blp. bgs., c.l., works	ton.	12.00 -	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	14.00 -	—
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	15.00	-16.50
l.c.l., works	ton.	17.00 -	—
pap. bgs., c.l., works	ton.	11.20	-13.50
l.c.l., works	ton.	13.20	-14.50
wet-grnd., blp., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	14.50	-15.00
l.c.l., works	ton.	15.00	-19.00
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	17.00	-18.00
gilder's bolted, blp. bgs., c.l., works	ton.	15.00 -	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	16.00 -	—
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	18.00	-19.50
l.c.l., works	ton.	19.00	-20.00
pap. bgs., c.l., works	ton.	14.60	-15.50
l.c.l., works	ton.	15.60	-16.50

Spruce Extract—Yellow, Ochre

Whiting, chalk, gilders, extra bolted, blp., bgs., c.l., workston.		15.00 -	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	16.00 -	—
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	18.00	-22.50
l.c.l., works	ton.	19.00	-22.00
pap. bgs., c.l., works	ton.	14.60	-17.50
l.c.l., works	ton.	15.60	-18.50
Paris white, blp., bags., c.l., works	ton.	15.00 -	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	16.00 -	—
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	18.00	-24.00
l.c.l., works	ton.	19.00	-25.00
pap. bgs., c.l., works	ton.	14.60	-20.00
l.c.l., works	ton.	15.60	-21.50
English cliffstone (see Whiting, chalk, Paris white).			
limestone, air floated, 99.75%, 180 mesh, paper bgs., c.l., works	ton.	9.35 -	—
99.75% 200 mesh, paper bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	5.50 -	—
90% 200 mesh, paper bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	6.25 -	—
gilders, bgs. (extra), c.l., works	ton.	11.50 -	—
l.c.l., 8-20 tons, works	ton.	12.50 -	—
4-8 tons, works	ton.	13.50 -	—
2-4 tons, works	ton.	14.50 -	—
extra bgs., (extra), c.l., works	ton.	12.50 -	—
l.c.l., 8-20 tons, works	ton.	13.50 -	—
4-8 tons, works	ton.	14.50 -	—
2-4 tons, works	ton.	15.50 -	—
putty grade, bgs. (extra), c.l., works	ton.	11.00 -	—
l.c.l., 8-20 tons, works	ton.	12.00 -	—
4-8 tons, works	ton.	13.00 -	—
2-4 tons, works	ton.	14.00 -	—
water-floated, bgs, (extra), c.l., works	ton.	11.50 -	—
l.c.l., 8-20 tons, works	ton.	12.50 -	—
4-8 tons, works	ton.	13.50 -	—
2-4 tons, works	ton.	14.50 -	—
Precipitated, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	15.00 -	—
l.c.l., 5 tons, works	ton.	20.00 -	—
smaller lots, works	ton.	25.00 -	—
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls.	lb.	.04½-	.05
rossed, bls	lb.	.06½-	.07
thin, natural, bls	lb.	.06½-	.07
rossed, green, bls	lb.	.10 -	.11
Wild indigo root, bgs	lb.	.09 -	.10
Witch-hazel extract, dist., NF, bbls.	gal.	.40 -	.45
Leaves, bls	lb.	.08 -	.08½
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).			
Woodflour, dom., fine, bgs., extra, c.l., works	ton.	25.00 -	—
standard, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	20.00 -	—
import, 40-60 mesh, bgs., ex dock	ton.	20.00 -	—
70-80 mesh, bgs., ex dock	ton.	22.00 -	—
100 mesh, bgs., ex dock	ton.	27.00 -	—
120 mesh, bgs., ex dock	ton.	33.00 -	—
Wormseed, American, bgs	lb.	.10 -	.11
Levant, bgs	lb.	3.90 -	4.00
Wormwood, bls	lb.	.09 -	.10

X

Xylol (xylene), comi., dms., works	gal.	.35 -	—
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.,	gal.	.30 -	—
W. of Omaha, works	gal.	.30 -	—
nitration tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.	gal.	.41 -	—
W. of Omaha, works	gal.	.41 -	—
5°, dms., works	gal.	.41 -	—
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.,	gal.	.36 -	—
W of Omaha, works	gal.	.36 -	—
10°, dms., works	gal.	.38 -	—
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.,	gal.	.33 -	—
W. of Omaha, works	gal.	.33 -	—
Xylidin, mixed, dms	lb.	.35 -	.36

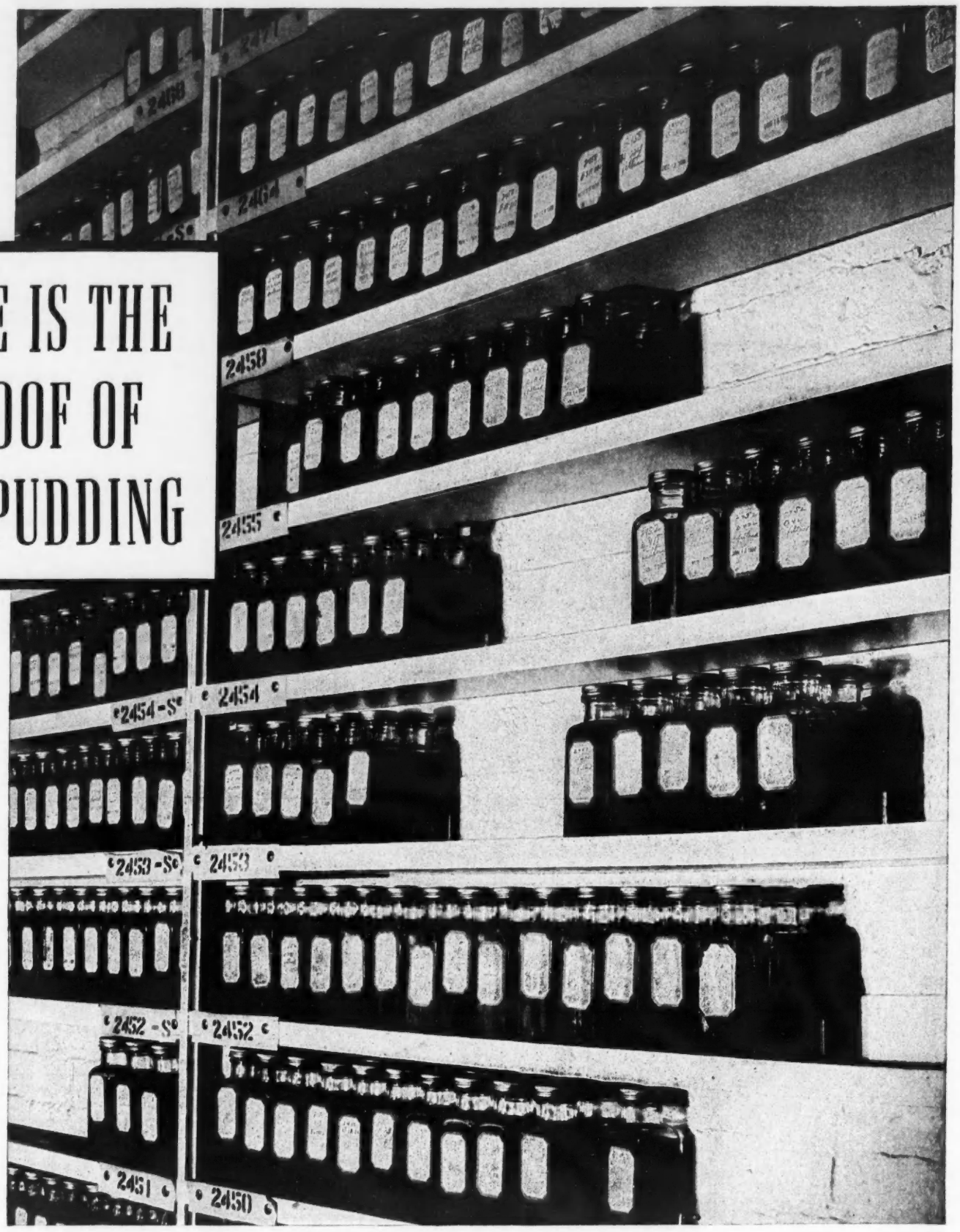
Y

Yara yara, cryst., cns	lb.	1.25 -	1.50
Yellow, cadmium, CP, import., bxs.	lb.	1.80 -	2.50
lithopone, all shades, bbls., 1 ton, works, frt. alld.	lb.	.51 -	—
smaller lots, same basis,	lb.	.56 -	—
kgs., ton lots, same basis,	lb.	.56 -	—
smaller lots, same basis,	lb.	.61 -	—
sulphide, orange, bbls., works,	lb.	1.50 -	1.60
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts	lb.	.14½-	—
open order	lb.	.15½-	—

Chrome yellow CP prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex., (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; ½c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Dutch pink, bbls	lb.	.09 -	.11
Hansa, bbls., same basis, chrome	lb.	1.37 -	—
Mercury oxide (see M).			
Ocher, Amer., golden, A, bbls., works	lb.	.06¼-	—
B, bbls., works	lb.	.04½-	—
C, bbls., works	lb.	.03½-	—
yellow, A, bbls., works	lb.	.02⅝-	—
B, bbls., works	lb.	.02½-	—
C, bbls., works	lb.	.02 -	—
D, bbls., works	lb.	.0195-	—
E, bbls., works	lb.	.01775-	—
F, bbls., works	lb.	.01½-	—
G, bbls., works	lb.	.01¼-	—
H, bbls., works	lb.	.01⅛-	—
French, all shades, cks., c.l., ex dock, Balto, Boston, N. Orleans, for import.	lb.	.02475-	—
New York (f.o.b.)	lb.	.02⅝-	—
Philadelphia, for import.	lb.	.02⅝-	—
Portland, Seattle	lb.	.03 -	—
San Pedro, S. Francisco	lb.	.0290-	—
l.c.l., ex dock, Balto., Boston, N. Orleans.	lb.	.02575-	—
New York	lb.	.02½-	—
Philadelphia, for import.	lb.	.02⅝-	—
Portland, Seattle	lb.	.03⅛-	—
San Pedro, S. Francisco	lb.	.03 -	—

TIME IS THE PROOF OF THE PUDDING



A retained sample of every batch of Glyptal solution is kept for future testing to determine stability.

Stability is one of the many qualities on which has been built G-E Glyptal's reputation as a superior vehicle. Time is the proof of the pudding as in the case of a sample recently picked at random and tested — three years and five months after the batch was made for the customer.

The retest showed: appearance and color — still clear and brilliant; viscosity — only 180 cp difference; acid number of solution only 0.9 difference. These results are characteristic of the hundreds of retained samples which line the walls of the G-E laboratory, and they assure you of that important quality which is so necessary in the manufacture of your high-quality paints — STABILITY.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

GLYPTAL

APPLIANCE AND MERCHANDISE DEPARTMENT GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

Yellow ocher, French, all shades, cskg, l.c.l., ex whse., Balto., Boston, N. Orleans	lb.	.02725- —
Chicago, E. St. Louis, Ind'polis, K. City, Milwauk., St. Louis,	lb.	.03⅝- —
Minneapolis	lb.	.03½- —
New York	lb.	.02¾- —
Pittsburgh	lb.	.03¼- —
Portland, Seattle	lb.	.03⅜- —
San Pedro, S. Francisco	lb.	.03¼- —
f.o.b. N. Y. from dock,	lb.	.02⅝- —
from whse	lb.	.02⅞- —
Oxide, nat., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem Easton, N. Y.,	lb.	.04½- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.04¾- —
synth., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.06¾- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07 - .07¼
Persian orange (see O).		
Zinc, bbls., same basis chrome CP, contracts	lb.	.18 - —
open order	lb.	.19 - —
Yellow dock root, bls	lb.	.10 - .11
Yellow root (xanthoriza), bls	lb.	.09 - .10
Yerba santa leaves, bls	lb.	.10 - .11
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vls.	oz.	2.50 - 2.55

Z

Zinc, acetate, USP., bbls., 250 lbs.	lb.	.27 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.	lb.	.29 - —
Arsenate, bgs., cs., c.l., dealers, E. of Rockies	lb.	.10½- —
l.c.l., bgs. cs.	lb.	.11 - —
Arsenate, bgs., cs., c.l., dealers, west of Rockies	lb.	.10½- —
l.c.l., bgs., cs.	lb.	.11 - —
Zinc arsenate and arsenite price are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck, allowance for plant or whse. pick-up.		
Carbonate, tech., bbls.	lb.	.14 - .15
USP, precip., powd., bbls.	lb.	.31 - —
dms.	lb.	.36 - —
kgs.	lb.	.33 - —
Chloride, fused, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.25 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.60 - —
gran., dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.00 - —
l.c.l., dms., works	100 lbs.	5.75 - —
solution, dms., works	lb.	.04½- —
tanks, works	lb.	.0225- —
gran., U.S.P., dms., 200 lbs.	lb.	.25 - —
jars, 25 lbs	lb.	.31 - —
Cyanide, kgs., works	lb.	.36 - .38
Dust, bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.0765- —
l.c.l., bbls., dlvd	lb.	.0825- —
Fluoride, bbls	lb.	.20 - .25
Iodide, N.F., bots	lb.	4.15 - —
jars	lb.	4.00 - —
Metal (see daily quotations in report)		Market re-
Oxide, pigment, dom., Amer., process, coml., lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.06¼- .07½
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst	lb.	.06½- .07¾
ex whse., Pac. cst.,	lb.	.06½- .07¾
bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.06½- .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst	lb.	.06¾- .08
ex whse., Pac. cst	lb.	.06¾- .08
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.06½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst	lb.	.06¾- —
ex whse., Pac. cs	lb.	.06¾- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.06¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst	lb.	.06¾- —
ex whse., Pac. cst	lb.	.06¾- —
35%, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.06¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst	lb.	.06½- —
ex whse., Pac. cst	lb.	.06½- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.06½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst	lb.	.06¾- —
ex whse., Pac. cst	lb.	.06¾- —
50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.06¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst	lb.	.06⅞- —
ex whse., Pac. cst	lb.	.06⅞- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.06⅞- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst	lb.	.06⅞- —
ex whse., Pac. cst	lb.	.06⅞- —
French process, coml., lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.06¼- .07½
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst	lb.	.06½- .07¾
ex whse., Pac. cst	lb.	.06½- .07¾
bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.06½- .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst	lb.	.06¾- .08
ex whse., Pac. cst	lb.	.06¾- .08
green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst	lb.	.08¼- —
ex whse., Pac. cst	lb.	.08¼- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.08¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst	lb.	.08½- —
ex whse., Pac. cst	lb.	.08½- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst	lb.	.07¾- —
ex whse., Pac. cst	lb.	.07¾- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst	lb.	.08 - —
ex whse., Pac. cst	lb.	.08 - —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst	lb.	.08¾- —
ex whse., Pac. cst	lb.	.08¾- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.08¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst	lb.	.09 - —
ex whse., Pac. cst	lb.	.09 - —
import., gold seal, cks, ex whse	lb.	.13 - .14
green seal, bbls., ex whse.,	lb.	.10 - —
white seal, cks., ex whse.,	lb.	.11 - .12⅛
Oxide, USP, bbls., c.l	lb.	.09½- —
Palmitate, bbls	lb.	.23 - .25
Resinate, fused, pale, bbls	lb.	.10 - —
precip., dms., dlvd	lb.	.15 - —
Stearate, tech., precip., bbls., ctns., c.l	lb.	.20 - —
l.c.l., 1 ton	lb.	.21 - —
1,000-2,000 lbs	lb.	.22 - —
less than 1,000 lbs	lb.	.23 - —
USP, bbls	lb.	.21 - —
Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.15 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	3.90 - —
bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.30 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.00 - —
Zinc, sulphate, flake, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.00 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.35 - —
bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.75 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.50 - —
powd., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	5.00 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	5.75 - —
bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	5.15 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	5.90 - —
Zinc, sulphide, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd	lb.	.09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. or ex whse., Pac. cst	lb.	.09¼- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd	lb.	.09¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. or ex whse., Pac. cst	lb.	.09½- —
Sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls	lb.	.24 - .26
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.15 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.50 - —
Zinc-iron oxide, pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. except Pac. cst	lb.	.05½- —
ex whse., Pac. cst	lb.	.05½- —
Zirconium nitrate, kgs., works	lb.	3.00 - 4.00
Oxide, crude, 73-75%, grd., bbls., works	ton	75.00 -100.00
kgs., small lots, works	lb.	.04¼- .04½
white, 98%, grd., kgs., works.	lb.	1.40 - 1.50

Synthetic Resins
and other
Branded Paint Materials
(Manufacturers' List Prices)

A

Abalyn resin, 55-gal. dms., non-returnable, works	lb.	.16 - —
Aroclors, distilled, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23 - —
ton lots, works	lb.	.25 - —
single dms., works	lb.	.27 - —
Aroclors, undistilled, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18 - —
ton lots, works	lb.	.20 - —
single dms., works	lb.	.22 - —

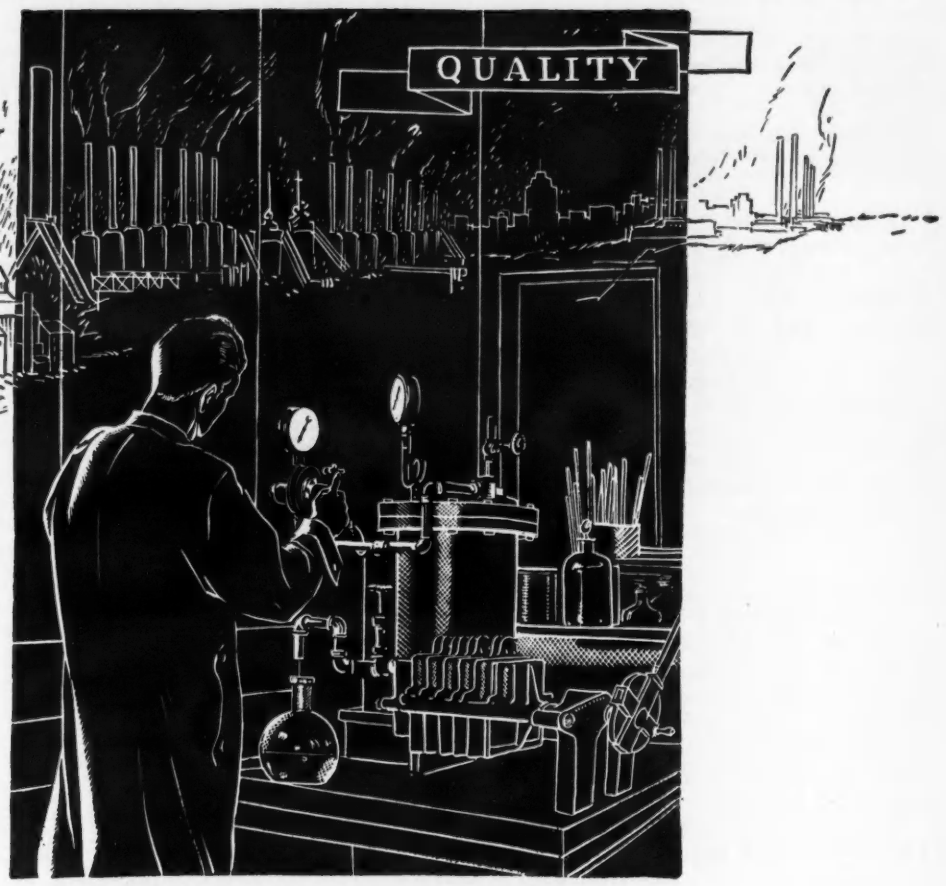
B

Bakelite, gooks, BK, 3962, XK 6791, dms., 30,000 lbs., works	lb.	.22½- —
15,000 lbs., works	lb.	.23 - —
5,000 lbs., works	lb.	.23½- —
lacquer, XR 2342, dms., 30,000 lbs, works	lb.	.38 - —
15,000 lbs., works	lb.	.38½- —
5,000 lbs., works	lb.	.39 - —
3180, dms., 30,000 lbs., works	lb.	.59 - —
15,000 lbs., works	lb.	.60 - —
5,000 lbs., works	lb.	.61 - —
4357, dms., 30,000 lbs., works	lb.	.55 - —
15,000 lbs., works	lb.	.56 - —
5,000 lbs., works	lb.	.57 - —
phenolic, 100%, BR, 254, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works	lb.	.45 - —
15,000 lbs., works	lb.	.46 - —
5,000 lbs., works	lb.	.47 - —
1329, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works	lb.	.32 - —
15,000 lbs., works	lb.	.33 - —
5,000 lbs., works	lb.	.34 - —
2987, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works	lb.	.32 - —
15,000 lbs., works	lb.	.33 - —
5,000 lbs., works	lb.	.34 - —
3360, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works	lb.	.42 - —
15,000 lbs., works	lb.	.43 - —
5,000 lbs., works	lb.	.44 - —
4006, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works	lb.	.55 - —
15,000 lbs., works	lb.	.56 - —
5,000 lbs., works	lb.	.57 - —

Yellow—Bakelite

Bakelite phenolic, 100%, BR, 4036, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works	lb.	.40 - —
15,000 lbs., works	lb.	.41 - —
5,000 lbs., works	lb.	.42 - —
6882, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works	lb.	.42½- —
15,000 lbs., works	lb.	.43½- —
5,000 lbs., works	lb.	.44½- —
8900, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works	lb.	.48 - —
15,000 lbs., works	lb.	.49 - —
5,000 lbs., works	lb.	.50 - —
9476, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works	lb.	.28 - —
15,000 lbs., works	lb.	.29 - —
5,000 lbs., works	lb.	.30 - —
XR, 4503, dms., 30,000 lbs., works	lb.	.56 - —
15,000 lbs., works	lb.	.57 - —
5,000 lbs., works	lb.	.58 - —
modified, BR 302, dms., 30,000 lbs., works	lb.	.26 - —
15,000 lbs., works	lb.	.26½- —
5,000 lbs., works	lb.	.27 - —
2072, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works	lb.	.23 - —
15,000 lbs., works	lb.	.23½- —
5,000 lbs., works	lb.	.24 - —
2175, cns., 30,000 lbs., works	lb.	.23 - —
15,000 lbs., works	lb.	.23½- —
5,000 lbs., works	lb.	.24 - —
2963, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works	lb.	.24 - —
15,000 lbs., works	lb.	.24½- —
5,000 lbs., works	lb.	.25 - —

(Continued on page 79)



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Problem of Drying Oils

In the forty years or so that tung oil has been of increasing importance as a paint and varnish material in Occidental countries the flow of adequate supplies has been interrupted time and again. But, it required something like three decades for the idea of endeavoring to provide sources independent of the recurring interferences to attain a practical stage, and even today the quantity available from such sources is practically negligible in the face of the demand that is daily becoming more difficult to meet.

It is conditions such as that which now confronts industrial users of tung oil with a deal of seriousness which lend support to thoughts that there may be much more of actual value in the idea of economic planning than industrialists as a rule are ready to admit. Dimishing supplies of a necessary industrial material of foreign origin must throw a new light on the economic theory of national self-sufficiency. But, the matter is not so simple as it appears under emergency conditions. The coexistence of a national economy and a world economy cannot be so lightly dismissed, and there are more sides than one to the question of supplanting the materials supplied by cheaply producing nations with the same material or a substitute produced under conditions of substantially greater cost.

The problem of tung oil supply is one of providing an equally useful substitute at a comparatively acceptable price. Substitutes that are of a substantial degree of satisfactory performance can be made; some are being made. But, their cost is too high to admit them to normal competition. Promising as are the resources of synthetic chemisty, the cost factor remains—and it is far from insignificant in any expectation of a solution of the tung oil problem with the assistance of agriculture.

Great advantages are claimed for mechanized agriculture. Some of these are actual. It is not, however, evident that there is sufficient advantage in the use of farming machines to offset a substantial part of the low cost of manual labor in the production of chia and perilla seeds in their native lands. Domestic tung oil is a matter of time. Domestic supplies of other drying oils depend on economic facts.

Drying oils are not the only useful and necessary materials in which a famine is being created by the upsetting of the Orient. Ephedrine is becoming as scarce as buggies, and ephedrine has come to be regarded as a necessary drug. The acreage of *Ephedra vulgaris* in the United States is only decimal as far as commercial cultivation of this plant is concerned.

Then There's Ephedrine

Doubtless it would be difficult to get any ephedra seeds, or slips, or whatever is the form in which it is propagated. But, not even a Department of Agriculture suggestion of an ephedra crop has been in evidence. The reason is a very simple one; the growing of drug plants does not fit in with the American system or standard of living—governmental relief is more compatible with this vaunted superiority.

Doubtless ephedrine can be produced synthetically; the theory is not beyond possibility. But, doubtless its synthesis would be attended with no little practical difficulty, as in the case of quinine—another useful drug for which there is no basic farming in the United States, but apparently with better reason. There are synthetic drugs that possess some of the virtues of ephedrine, but these are not quite all that ephedrine is.

It would seem that the industrial genius of the United States would find a field for its large capacity in the development of mass production of drug plants and aromatic plants and plants providing industrial materials of other sorts. The domestic production of such articles of commerce would of course curtail the sale of certain American products in foreign markets. But, there is a fertile field for study in the possibility that those engaged in exotic farming might constitute a more profitable market. And it begins to look as if some new usefulness will have to be found for the surplus cotton acreage of the .United States. Science and industry may do much "chemurgically" for agriculture. But, the real salvation of the farmer will be won only by his willingness to diversify his activities to meet industrial needs.

—O-P-D—

Fair Trade Field Extended

Steps are being taken to extend the price-stabilization opportunities of State fair trade acts to the marketing of bulk commodities. As many of these commodities, including a large number of chemicals and related materials, are sold under trade-names or brands—and most of them could be—the application of fair trade laws to their distribution offers no difficulty. It is undeniable that the selling of many such commodities is more than a little demoralized in the sense of profitableness by competitive pricing practices. It would not be difficult to point to whole industries in the chemical field which would be benefited by price-stabilization.

While the stabilization of prices on certain bulk commodities where this step would be industrially salutary would raise the cost of the commodities to the manufacturing or the ultimate consumer, it can be expected that the great majority of the consuming public would eventually be benefited. The reason for this belief is that the cutting of a price beyond a reasonable minimum is practically always accompanied by a more than commensurate cutting of quality. Price-cutters in this field do not usually have the opportunity that exists for bargain-baiters in the retail merchandising field to recoup their losses on leaders by overcharging for other articles. The cutter of bulk goods prices can get his only by supplying material of inferior quality. He exists simply because he outsmarts the chiseling buyer or deceives the ignorant.

Application of fair-trade acts to the stabilization of prices in the field of bulk materials depends for its effectiveness on the support that the manufacturers get from distributors. In this it is like the application of these laws to package goods; but the dependence is greater because the competition is more in product than in brand promotion. There are industries in which to make the plan successful a revolutionary change in the system of distribution might be necessary. The results would be worth it.

—O-P-D—

Is Czech Glass A Bargain

Announcement that negotiation of a tariff bargain with Venezuela was contemplated centers more intensively the interest that had been aroused by the pending bargain with Czechoslovakia in this sort of endeavors to promote the foreign trade of the United States and of the world. From the viewpoint of American industry the policy adopted early in the year, of making known in advance the articles in which bargaining is to be done, has been beneficial. Because the proposed Czech bargain has brought out a conflicting presentation of allegedly relevant data, it seems that some new process should be established for the impartial weighing of facts.

It is difficult to reconcile foreign petitions for tariff concessions with the petitioners' denial that imports of their products, under the promotive concessions will seriously affect American industry. Whatever may be the effect of these imports under existing conditions—opposing data are far out of line—why are the concessions desired if not for the purpose of increasing the imports? And if the imports are increased, will this not be at the expense of domestic producers?

Much is said about the growth of the foreign trade of the United States in recent years. Much is said about the value of this trade throughout the decades of the life of this nation. All too little is said however about the slimness of the profit to the American people as a whole from this trade. All too much that is said indicates that the dangers of the present and the future are lost to view in the dazzling glory of the days—centuries of them—when this country was the world's biggest buyer. And only gratification is expressed over the fact that the United States increased its sales in world markets 8 percent last year, but added 19 percent to the value of its imports.

The opening of American markets to foreign goods does open some foreign markets to some American goods. But, it closes domestic markets to a greater or less extent to other American goods. This inevitably reduces production and increases unemployment in those lines. There is no credible evidence that the benefited industries absorb an appreciable part of these unemployed. There is the crux of the matter.

If Czech glass products are to be given an advantage in American markets—and the advantage will be open to all but a few other foreign nations—what will be the net effect on the ability of the American glass industry to contribute to the national economic welfare? This question demands an unequivocal answer which takes into impartial consideration all the facts.

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Matches Dumping Duty Based on Factory Cost

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25, 1937.

The United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals today upheld decisions of the lower Customs Court directing the assessment of dumping duties on Austrian matches on a basis of cost of production rather than on foreign value.

The matches were imported during the years 1929 and 1930 and were subject to additional dumping duties under order of the Secretary of the Treasury. The appraisers attempted to assess dumping duties on the basis of foreign value, but the importers, Kleberg & Co., Inc., and others, demonstrated in the customs court that because of restricted selling practices in Austria there was no free market and hence foreign value could not be used, and introduced evidence to show cost of production. The Customs Court found for the importers and the Government appealed. In the appeal the Government again attempted to show that foreign values could be used in assessing dumping duties and also attacked a number of items in cost of production as determined by the lower court, but the court of Customs Appeals declared that there was sufficient evidence in the record to uphold the findings of the lower court.

The excise tax of 2 cents per 1,000 matches imposed on the sale of matches by the revenue act of 1932 should be included in determining United States value when such value as defined in Section 402(e) of the tariff act of 1930 is used as the basis of assessing duties upon imported matches, it was declared today by the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals in affirming a decision of the Customs Court in a case brought by John H. Faunce, Phila., Inc.

Prior Chemical Engages Nichols as Vice-President

Thomas S. Nichols will become a vice-president of the Prior Chemical Corporation, manufacturers' agents, this city, November 15. He will fill the vacancy created recently by the resignation of George S. Cooper, who was made vice-president in charge of sales for the Diamond Alkali Company, Pittsburgh.

Thomas S. Nichols

Mr. Nichols, who is assistant manager of the metropolitan New York branch office of the Grasselli chemicals department, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., is a native of Cambridge, Maryland, and matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania. His practical experience in plant operation and maintenance was gained in the Newark pigment plant of the Du Pont company, from which he was transferred to the Philadelphia sales division in 1928. A year later, coincident with the merger of the Grasselli Chemical Company with the Du Pont company, he was transferred to New York.

The Prior Chemical Corporation, of which Harold Prior is president, and his brother Herbert is vice-president, was established in 1922. The company, aside from handling a wide line of industrial chemicals, is the sole selling agent for the Standard Chromate Company, a division of the Diamond Alkali Company.

England Increases Rayon Output

Production of rayon yarn, waste and staple fiber in Great Britain reached a new high total of 14,600,000 pounds during the month of July, which brought the total production for the first seven months of this year to 90,490,000 pounds, an increase of 4,480,000 pounds more than was produced during the corresponding seven months of last year, according to information received by the Department of Commerce from the American consul at Manchester. In view of the steady increase in the production and consumption of rayon, a new factory for the manufacture of this product is in the process of erection in Lancashire, at a cost of approximately $10,000,000 to be completed next year.

Heavy Chemicals

General Demand Continues Quiet—Bordeaux Mixture and Lead Arsenate Higher—Paris Green Advanced—Blue Vitriol Lower —Tin Derivatives Reduced—Soda Silicate Prices Unchanged

Business in the market for industrial chemicals continued quiet during the week just closed. Manufacturing consumers were withdrawing supplies for nearby production requirements only. Interest in the market was concerned with 1938 prices. The trade was awaiting issuance of the alkali schedule. Changes last week included advances in bordeaux mixture, lead arsenate, and paris green, and reductions were noted in copper metal, soda stannate, blue vitriol, tin crystals, and anhydrous tetrachloride of tin. Unchanged schedules were issued for calcium arsenate and soda silicate.

The reduction in blue vitriol resulted from a decline in the basic metal market. The decline in price for Straits tin brought about a reduction in soda stannate and tin crystals, as well as anhydrous tetrachloride of tin. Prices for the agricultural insecticides indicated that they were firm up until December 14. The trade was awaiting the announcement of prices for the alkalies. Statements in the trade last week were to the effect that what the schedule on both soda and ash caustic soda would be for 1938 was strictly a matter of conjecture at this time; nothing definite having been done toward formulating them.

Alums.—The market for commercial and iron-free sulphate noted a fair demand throughout the week. Sellers reported quotations were firm at the levels in force previously. The call for ammonia and potash alums was spotty, but quotations displayed a firm tone.

Ammonia, Anhydrous.—Prices for anhydrous ammonia in cylinders for 1938 were released today. A nationwide schedule of prices is on page 70 of this issue. The usual differential of 1½c. per pound is noted for consumers contracting for supplies before the termination of the contracting season December 15.

Ammonia, Aqua.—There was a good call in evidence for this product at times during the period under review. Quotations were steady to firm at the levels in force previously.

Ammoniac, Sal.—Important developments were lacking in this market again last week, shipments were moving out against contracts in fair volume, and prices were firm.

Antimony.—The market for antimony metal continued quiet during the week just closed. Sellers were reporting prices unchanged.

Antimony Oxide.—There was a fair call from the ceramic industry during the week. No change was uncovered in quotations. There was little to report in the market for antimony needle. Sellers were holding to previous values.

Barium Salts.—The market for barium chlorate continued dull and featureless during the week. Sellers were naming previous values. The call for barium carbonate and chloride was irregular. A steady tone governed the dealings. The call for hydrate and nitrate of barium indicated consumers were covering for actual wants only.

Bleaching Powder.—Shipments were moving out in fair volume against contracts, producers reported prices displayed a firm tone. A fair amount of business was on the books for delivery during the quarter.

Blue Vitriol.—A reduction of 25c. per 100 pounds was made in this schedule, making the car lot price $4.75 per 100 pounds. The lower price could be explained by a reduction in the basic metal to a level of 12c. per pound. Monohydrated was listed at 9¼c. to 9¾c. per pound for car lots, and 10¼c. to 10¾c. per pound for less car lots.

Calcium Chloride.—A fair amount of business was transacted in this market again last week, the ice and snow in some sections of the country stimulated the call. Prices were firm.

Carbon Tetrachloride.—Demand from the cleaning fluid companies continued at a fair pace throughout the week. A firm tone was the outstanding feature.

Chlorine.—Shipments were moving against contracts at a good pace throughout the period under review, sellers were holding firm at previous levels. Producers were reported to have a fair volume of business on the books for fourth quarter delivery.

Copper.—A reduction of 1c. per pound to a level of 12c. per pound, Connecticut Valley base, thus bringing the price of producers into line with that of the custom smelter who has been naming that price for several weeks. The split price had been maintained since September 29, when producers refused to go along on a reduction from 13c. to 12c. posted by a major smelter following a similar reduction two days earlier, the first change since April 29. During the following weeks the smelter kept changing his price in accordance with both the London quotation and with the fluctuations of supply and demand. Within a week, no less than five changes had been made, the difference between the two prices at one time being only ¼c. apart, at 12¾c. and 13c., respectively. First estimates on the probable showing of statistics covering October, seem to indicate a good-sized reduction in domestic consumption as compared to September, when deliveries in this country totaled 66,229 tons, and exports of U. S. copper amounted to 6,616 tons. Some in the industry are of the opinion that local deliveries might drop to 50,000 tons for October. Reports from the fabricating end of the industry are to the effect that operations are currently running at a rate of from 40 to 50 percent of estimated capacity.

Copperas.—An active interest was reported for this product. Quotations ruled firm. Steel operations last week were at 52.1 percent of capacity, against 55.8 percent in the previous period, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute.

Copper Salts.—An easier tone was noted in the market for copper salts, including black oxide, carbonate and other derivatives. However, no definite change in quotations was noted.

Fluorspar.—Business was fairly good in this direction again last week. Prices ruled firm. The statistical position of the market on surplus stocks favored continuance of a firm tone.

Lead Acetate.—A fair demand was reported in this direction again last week, prices held firm at previous levels.

Manganese Ore.—Although domestic demand slipped off somewhat, sellers reported that foreign buying continued good, leaving the market here in a nominal price position, for supplies were not too plentiful.

Potash Carbonate.—The call from the textile industry held up fairly well, sellers reported no change in quotations.

Potash, Caustic.—This market noted a highly irregular call throughout the week. The irregularity in buying at-

Current prices on heavy chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Bordeaux mixture, 1c. per lb.
Lead arsenate, 1¼c. per lb.
Paris green, 2c. per lb.

Reduced

Blue vitriol, 25c. per 100 lbs.
monohydrated, ¼c. per lb.
Soda stannate, ½c. per lb.
Tin crystals, ½c. per lb.
Tetrachloride, anhydrous, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twelve typical chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
154.3	154.3	154.3	153.3

Index numbers compiled from twelve typical acids on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
99.7	99.7	99.7	99.4

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

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Calcium Chloride
Caustic Potash
Liquid—Flake—Ground—Solid—Lump
Ammonium Chloride
Para-dichlorobenzene
Ortho-dichlorobenzene
Ammonium Bicarbonate
Potassium Carbonate
Liquid - Granular Hydrated - Dustless Calcined
47% 83-85% 98-100%

SOLVAY SALES CORPORATION
Alkalies and Chemical Products Manufactured by The Solvay Process Company
40 RECTOR STREET NEW YORK

Branch Sales Offices:
Boston, Charlotte, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Indianapolis, Kansas City, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Syracuse

tributed to an effort by consumers to hold withdrawals to actual needs. No change was disclosed in quotations.

Potash Chlorate.—While consumers were adhering to a policy of covering for immediate needs only, sellers reported no change in quotations, the volume moved being sufficient to give prices a steady tone.

Saltcake.—A substantial demand was noted. Prices were firm. The competitive situation is somewhat different with respect to the operations at Monahans and Trona. Monahans is relatively near the Southern markets, west of the Mississippi, where many of the pulp mills are located inland. At present prices, there is a substantial movement of natural salt cake from Monahans to the west-Mississippi markets with a transportation rate of $4.40 to Monroe, La., or roughtly $3 per short ton less than the average cost of moving imported salt cake into that area. In Trona, where salt cake is produced jointly with other products, the cost of production is probably somewhat lower than for salt cake produced as the sole product. However, with the delivered price of salt cake under $15 per short ton, only a small quantity of natural salt cake moves from Trona to the South, according to a survey by the United States Tariff Commission. Comparatively little salt cake is produced in the Southern States. When the demand for salt cake began to increase there, one concern in Louisiana undertook the production of salt cake and hydrocholoric acid by the sulphur dioxide process. This operation was begun primarily to market salt cake, then selling at about $20 per short ton. At present, this concern produces some salt cake for the nearby Southern markets. According to press reports, one large chemical company is planning to construct a plant in the South for the production of chemical salt cake, and although information is not available regarding the process to be utilized, it is not likely that it will involve the production of hydrochloric acid, since the market for hydrochloric acid is limited in that section. Other operations might be developed to convert hydrochloric acid into Chlorine for which there is an increasing demand in the South for bleaching wood pulp and textiles, and into hydrogen. As noted above, the sulphate pulp industry in the South is expanding rapidly, and the new mills being planned will more than double the amount of pulp now being produced in that area. The consequence of this expansion will be to increase the demand for both salt cake and chlorine in the South.

If the price of salt cake should rise to a point where its manufacture would be profitable without the disposal of jointly produced hydrochloric acid, or if large markets for hydrochloric acid should be developed in the South, there will probably be an increased production of salt cake in that section by existing or similar methods. There is also the possibility of producing salt cake in the South at present prices by methods that yield no hydrochloric acid. Thus is appears that under either condition, domestic chemical salt cake may come to supply a larger share of the expanding Southern demand then salt cake from natural deposits, especially from those which are not operating at present prices and transportation rates.

Soda Ash.—Interest in the trade was concerned with 1938 prices. No indication of what the schedule will be was noted in the market last week. Shipments were moving out in good volume.

Soda Bicarbonate.—Quiet prevailed in this market again last week. Producers reported quotations held steady.

Soda, Caustic.—Shipments were moving out in good volume throughout the week, prices ruled firm. Just what the 1938 price schedule will be continued to be a matter of conjecture, but it was quite evident that prices were displaying a firm tendency.

Soda Cyanide.—Demand held up fairly well, sellers reported prices were unchanged at the levels of the preceding period.

Soda Silicate.—Prices have been renewed for 1938, the contracts having the usual quarterly adjustment clause. Demand was fairly good.

Soda Silicofluoride.—The call from the ceramic industry continued irregular, prices were steady at previous levels.

Tin Salts.—A slight decline was noted

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Phosphate Products Division
RICHMOND VIRGINIA
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in tin crystals and anhydrous tetrachloride of tin as a result of the decline in Straits tin. Tin oxide was reduced 4c. per pound Monday, making the new level 54c. to 56c. per pound. The International Tin Committee at its meeting here today adopted a resolution that an 85 percent export quota figure of standard tonnage for the first quarter of next year "would be suitable" but postponed a definite decision on the matter until December 10, when another meeting of the committee will be held. The figure has been at 110 percent.

Tungsten Metal, Powder.—Business in this market was fair during the week. Prices were nominal. The nominal price reflected the uncertainty of supplies of basic material.

Acids

Business in the market for mineral acids was featured by continuance of a firm tone. Otherwise the market noted little change. Sulphuric acid demand was good. Muriatic acid and nitric acid noted a steady tone. Acetic acid displayed a firm tone. Shipments of chromic acid held up fairly well, and prices were well maintained. The call for oxalic acid indicated that consumers were covering for nearby requirements. There was little to report in battery acid, and boric acid displayed a firm tendency.

Acetic.—Demand was fair during the week. Quotations ruled unchanged.

Battery.—This market continued to experience a fair demand throughout the week. Prices were firm.

Boric.—Shipments in this market were fairly good during the week. No change was disclosed in prices.

Chromic.—Business in this market noted a highly irregular call throughout the period under survey. Prices remained steady.

Muriatic.—This market noted a fair demand throughout the period under review. Quotations were steady to firm.

Nitric.—Business in this market was fair again last week, prices ruled firm.

Oxalic.—A firm tone prevailed in this market. No change was disclosed in quotations.

Sulphuric.—A decidedly firm tone prevailed in this market again last week. Usual consumers were ordering out fair-sized quantities. Steel operations were lower at 52.1 percent of capacity, against 55.8 percent in the preceding period.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 27, 1937.—The rush for sulphuric acid is over and the market has gotten down to a less agitated state than it held for months, with the demand for acid more or less in excess of the ability of producers to supply it. With the fertilizer trade reduced to very moderate proportions on the virtual termination of the season for the shipment of mixed goods, and with the requirements of the steel producers slowed down to a little more than 50 percent of capacity, the needs of consumers of acid have undergone a sharp contraction, and the existing facilities for taking care of this need are proving ample to meet the situation. Coincidently, the market has shown some recessions, with the premiums that could be obtained by those who had acid for sale now virtually eliminated, and with the nominal quotations more nearly the actual price level than they have been for months. These figures stand at $12 per ton for 60 degree and at $15 per ton for 66 degree acid. A continuation of uneventfulness for some time is expected, and the acid industry may be expected to attain complete recovery from the at times hectic experiences of the past. Oleum also has quieted down, but is still quoted at $17 per ton for 20 percent stocks.

Insecticides

Business in the market was agricultural insecticides and fungicides was featured by an advance in prices for bordeaux mixture, lead arsenate, and paris green. Calcium arsenate prices ruled unchanged. Unseasonally cold weather prevailed throughout the cotton belt, with frost or freezing temperatures extending well into the central sections. Rainfall was heavy in the East and light to moderate east central sections, but a practically rainless week was reported from the western half of the belt. While further growth was stopped by low temperatures in most northern parts, there was no extensive frost damage.

Bordeaux Mixture.—Prices were listed at 11c. per pound for car lot quantities and 11½c. per pound for less than car lot quantities.

Calcium Arsenate.—Prices remained unchanged at 6¾c. per pound for car lots and 7¼c. per pound for less than car lot quantities.

Lead Arsenate.—For territory east of and including the states of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Oklahoma and Texas, dealers car lot prices are 13c. per pound and 13½c. per pound for less than car lots.

Paris Green.—Prices for the entire United States list car lots at 25½c. per pound and less car lots at 26½c. per pound. These prices apply for 250-pound and 100-pound drums.

Chemical Employment Gains—Payrolls Down

(Continued from page 3)

Payroll Totals

(100=1923-25 average)

	Sept. 1937.	Aug. 1937.	Sept. 1936.
Chemicals	150.9	156.1	120.1
Cottonseed oil, cake, and meal	111.7	47.9	78.4
Druggists' preparations	127.3	123.0	107.2
Explosives	106.4	107.1	89.8
Fertilizers	97.2	79.0	76.1
Paints and varnishes	131.6	135.4	114.0
Petroleum refining	143.4	150.5	116.3
Rayon and allied products	393.6	400.7	502.4
Soap	122.1	117.7	100.9

Data compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for basic non-manufacturing industries related to the chemical industries afforded the following comparisons on the basis of the 1929 average:—

	Employment. Sept.	Aug.	Payroll totals. Sept.	Aug.
Metalliferous mining	83.9	82.4	82.0	82.5
Quarrying and non-metallic mining	54.7	55.0	49.8	53.4
Crude petroleum producing	77.8	80.2	71.3	70.9
Dyeing and cleaning	87.1	85.7	73.7	70.0

Employment in New York

Employment in factories producing chemicals and related products in New York State gained 0.3 percent in the State during the period August 15 to September 15, 1937, and increased 0.7 percent in the city, according to the records of the State Department of Labor.

General factory employment increased 1 percent in New York State during the monthly period, and 3.2 percent in the city. General factory payrolls were down 1 percent in the State, and up 0.4 percent in the city. The department's general factory index numbers, September 15, 1937 (100=1925-27 average), were:—Employment, 91.0 (10 percent above the 1936 level); payroll totals, 86.2 (20 percent above the 1936 level).

September Compared with August

	Percentages— State.	City.
Drugs and industrial chemicals	0.5	4.0
Oil products	1.2	0.3
Paints and colors	0.3	2.5
Photographic and miscellaneous chemicals	0.8	1.7

E. S. Boston has been appointed district sales manager of the Patterson Foundry & Machine Company, East Liverpool, Ohio, with headquarters at St. Louis, Mo., and will have charge of the territory adjacent to St. Louis. Mr. Boston was formerly connected with the laboratory of the **Anaconda** Copper Mining Company, and is well known in the St. Louis territory, having also been connected with the Ohio Zinc Oxide Company as sales representative.

H. T. Moore Will Head Allegheny Chemical Corp.

Harold T. Moore, long prominent in the sale of agricultural insecticides and fungicides, will assume the presidency of the Allegheny Chemical Corporation, coincident with his resignation as assistant manager of sales for the General Chemical Company on November 1.

Mr. Moore, who has been affiliated with the General Chemical Company for 14 years, will be located at the executive offices of the Allegheny Chemical Corporation in the Berks County Trust building, 35 North Sixth Street, Reading, Pa. In addition to producing arsenicals, bordeaux mixture, and lime sulphur solution at its Wolmesdorf, Pa., plant, which is equipped with the most modern machinery, and which is located on the main line of the Reading railroad, the company also manufactures a complete line of industrial and household paints.

George F. Smith, vice-president in charge of chemical sales for Philipp Brothers, Inc., manufacturers, manufacturers' agent, importer and exporter, 70 Pine street, this city, is also vice-president of the Allegheny company. Though Mr. Smith is vice-president of both concerns, it was definitely learned that the companies are not connected in any way. Fred O. McKenzie will be secretary and treasurer.

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58% Soda Ash
Bicarbonate of Soda
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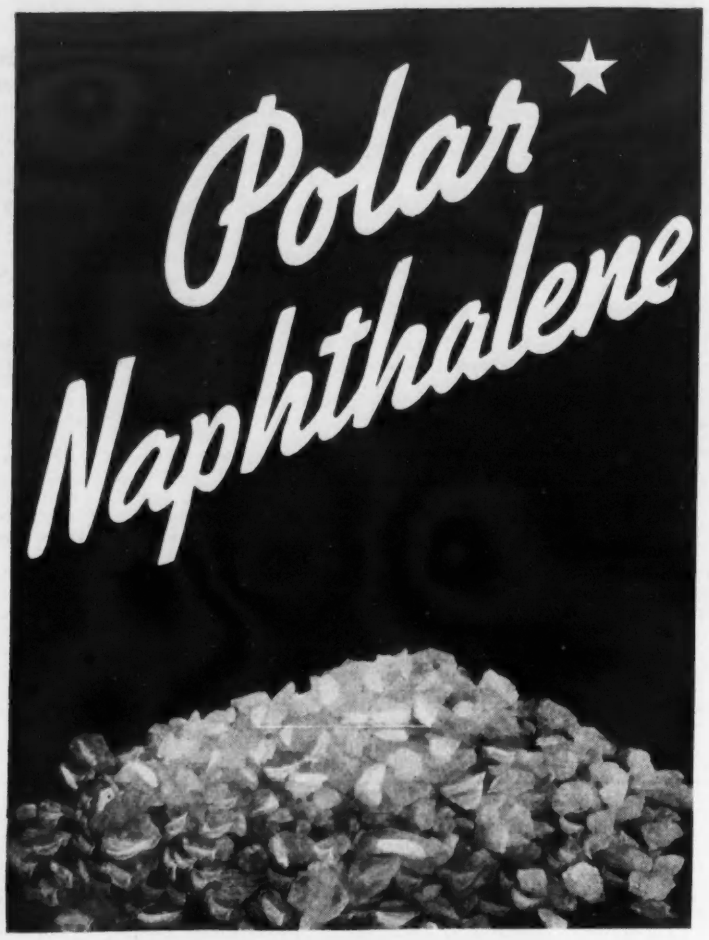

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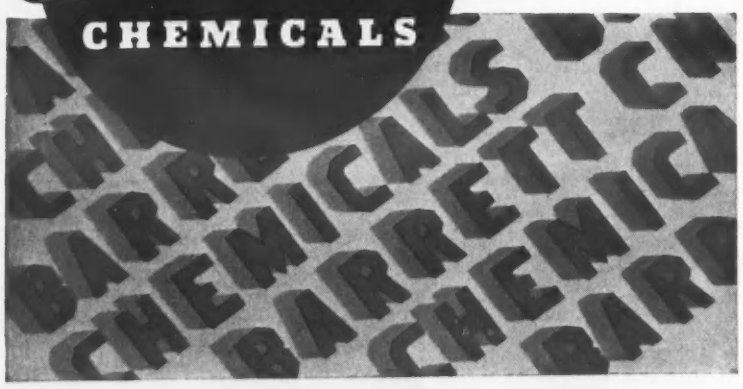

Coaltar Chemicals

Toluol and Xylol Quiet—Benzol Continues Firm—Good Call for Phenol and Cresylic Acid—Crude Naphthalene Demand Lacks Improvement—September By-Product Output Shows Decline

Business in the market for coaltar chemicals continued fairly good during the week just closed. Benzol demand was active. Phenol shipments for export and domestic account held up fairly well. Crude naphthalene was quiet. Little talk was heard regarding 1938 prices, indications being that schedules will not reach the trade before late November. The market was without a specific price feature.

Buying of toluol was fairly good. However, it was quite apparent that the automobile industry was purchasing supplies in a cautious manner, waiting for results from the showing of 1938 models, the first public showing getting underway in mid-week in this city. Indications were that the industry will have a 5,000,000 production year in 1937, the largest since 1929. Phenol was firm. Creosote oil remained steady. Phthalic anhydride was firm.

Coking coal charged in by-product ovens in September amounted to 6,284,459 tons, against 6,491,741 tons in August and 5,435,700 tons in September last year. Light oil recovery in September was 18,187,875 gallons, against 18,890,966 gallons in August and 15,807,887 gallons in September a year ago. Total for the nine months was 162,998,802 gallons, against 122,565,738 gallons. September tar production was estimated by the Bureau of Mines at 5,680,306 gallons, against 57,516,825 gallons in August and 48,160,302 gallons in September a year ago. Total for the first nine months was 495,973,674 gallons, against 403,588,948 gallons in the same period a year ago. Benzol production in September was estimated at 10,765,000 gallons, against 11,144,000 gallons in August and 9,140,000 gallons in September a year ago. Total for the first nine months amounted to 93,592,000 gallons, against 75,348,000 gallons in the same period last year. Ammonia sulphate, or its equivalent, was recoved in September to the extent of 68,990 tons, against 71,499 tons in August and 59,694 tons in September a year ago. Total for the first nine months was 620,660 tons, against 500,111 tons in the corresponding period a year ago.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical coaltar products on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
127.3	127.3	127.3	126.1

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Basic Products

Benzol.—Business continued good in the market for benzol during the week. Prices ruled firm. Steel operations last week were at 52.1 percent of capacity, against 55.8 percent, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. A moderate slowing down of blast furnace operations in September was responsible for a curtailment of the upward trend of coke production, which for two months had shown an advance over the preceding month. The daily rate of output from by-product and beehive ovens in September, amounting to 157,296 tons, was 0.1 percent less than that of August, but 17.5 percent more than the rate prevailing in September a year ago. For the first three-quarters of 1937, total production of coke has aggregated 41,736,671 tons, a gain of 26.1 percent over output in the same period of 1936. The output of by-product coke for the 30 days of September amounted to 4,426,375 tons, or 147,546 tons per day. Compared with August, the daily rate increased 0.1 percent, all of the increase occurring at merchant plants. At furnace plants the rate declined 0.7 percent. During the month one plant put into operation a new battery of 73 ovens. Beehive coke production continued to decline, the September output of 9,750 tons per day being 2.0 percent less than that of August. Stocks of coke at by-product plants continued to rise, the total on hand at the end of September amounting to 2,298,304 tons, or 2.8 percent in excess of August reserves, the increase being shared by both types of plants.

Cresol.—Demand in this market continued at a fairly good pace throughout the period under review. Usual consumers supplied the call, and prices displayed a steady to firm tone.

Creosote Oil.—This market revealed little change from recent weeks, shipments were moving against contracts at a fair pace, and quotations were well maintained.

Cresylic Acid.—There was a fairly good call from the synthetic resin industry and other routine consumers throughout the week. Sellers reported prices appeared firm.

Naphthalene.—The market for crude naphthalene continued quiet again last week. Little interest was shown in 1938 offerings; in fact, talk along 1938 requirements has not been heard, indicating that both buyers and sellers were awaiting definite signs of the trend business will assume in the first quarter of 1938 before discussing commitments. Business in refined naphthalene was fair again last week.

Phenol.—A good inquiry was reported for phenol again last week. The call coming from the synthetic resin industry, as well as from the dyestuff intermediate manufacturers, and other usual channels of consumption. Buying for export demand was fair. Prices were firm at the levels in effect in the preceding period.

Solvent Naphtha.—This market continued to experience a fair demand throughout the week. No change was uncovered in quotations for industrial water white solvent naphtha, and prices for high flash naphtha displayed a firm tone.

Toluol.—Demand was fairly good in this market at times during the week. Prices ruled firm. Indications were that the 1937 production of motor vehicles would reach 5,000,000 units, the high production total for any year since 1929. Factory sales of automobiles in the United States (including foreign assemblies from parts made in the United States and reported as complete units or vehicles), for September, 1937, consisted of 171,203 vehicles, of which 118,671 were passenger cars, and 52,532 were trucks, as compared with 394,322 vehicles in August, 1937, 135,165 vehicles in September, 1936, and 87,540 vehicles in September, 1935. These statistics, comprising data for the entire industry, were released by the Department of Commerce.

Chicago Coaltar Bases

Coaltar bases continue to hold their own for the most part, with supplies restricted by the relatively low rate of operations in the steel industry. Inquiries and actual orders are holding up well. There has been some little easing in the interest in motor benzol in the last few days, but benzol otherwise is reported in good tone. Ruling prices, exclusive of tax, are:—Benzol, 90 percent, 16c. to 17c. per gallon; motor benzol, 10½c. to 11c.; toluol, 30c.; 10 degree xylol, 33c.; solvent naphtha, 30c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 13½c. to 14c.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic.—There was a fair demand in evidence for this product throughout the week. Prices ruled firm.

Broenner's. — This market revealed little change during the week; demand was spotty; quotations were unchanged.

Cleve's. — Business in this market continued strictly routine; demand was quiet. Prices displayed a firm tone.

Salicylic.—There was a fairly active buying movement reported for this

Current prices on coaltar products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

product during the week. No change was disclosed in quotations.

Sulphanilic. — Although the market was a rather quiet affair again last week, usual consumers were content to cover for immediate production wants; sellers reported quotations were firm.

Tobias.—This market continued quiet throughout the week. Business was concerned with small quantities. Prices ruled unchanged.

Other Intermediates

Alphanaphthol.—A fair call was noted in this market again last week. Prices displayed a firm tone.

Anilin Oil.—Usual consumers were withdrawing a favorable amount of supplies against contracts, and prices were steady to firm.

Betanaphthol.—This market was in a firm price position, sellers reporting demand held up fairly well.

Dinitrobenzene.—There was little to report in this market again last week, sellers reporting prices were steady to firm, demand being fairly good.

Dinitrotoluene. — Shipments were moving against contracts at a good pace throughout the week. A firm tone governed the activities.

Nitrobenzene. — A fair demand was reported in this market again last week. Quotations were unchanged.

Orthodichlorobenzene. — Shipments were moving against contracts at a fairly good pace throughout the week. Quotations were in conformity with the schedule in effect previously.

Paratoluidin. — Little change was noted in this market during the week. Prices ruled firm, and demand was fair.

Phthalic Anhydride.—Continuance of a good demand was noted in this market. No change was disclosed in quotations.

Schaeffer's Salt.—A dull and featureless market was noted in this direction. Quotations were unchanged.

Xylidin.—Despite the tendency of the market to drag at times, from a demand standpoint, sellers reported quotations were firm.

Coaltar Colors

Business in the market for coaltar colors continued highly irregular throughout the week just closed. Indications were that manufacturing consumers were not inclined to relinquish the hand-to-mouth policy. Quotations generally were steady at previous levels. Reports from the cotton cloth industry were to the effect that bookings last week on finished and unfinished goods were believed to be below current production levels. Mill activity showed some signs of declining, but it was falling rapidly, as might perhaps been expected from the long-continued unfavorable reports of light mill sales of goods. The call was concerned mainly with the darker shades. Demand for dyes entering stains was fairly good.

Chemical Salesmen's Group Names Nominating Committee

The annual meeting of the Chemical Salesmen's Association was held at a luncheon at the Chemists' Club, October 26. A nominating committee was chosen to select a slate for 1938. Members of committee are:—

William Barry, of the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, chairman; Ira Vandewater, of R. W. Greeff & Co.; Thomas R. Farrell, of *Drug & Cosmetic Industry;* G. S. Furman, of Merck & Co.; H. B. Prior, of the Prior Chemical Corporation; William Weed, of the Electro-Bleaching Gas Company, and R. J. Quinn, of Mathieson Alkali Works. Charles R. Lichtenberg, of the Commercial Solvents Corporation, president of the association, spoke briefly of the loss sustained by the death of B. J. Gogarty. A resolution was passed, and a copy was forwarded to the family of Mr. Gogarty.

Bart Sheehan, of the Grasselli chemicals department, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., chairman of the entertainment committee, stated that plans were made to hold a luncheon during November, at which a prominent member of the chemical industry will be the guest speaker. Mr. Sheehan also told of the plans to hold the Christmas party at the Pennsylvania Hotel. De Witt Thompson, of the Mathieson Alkali Works, secretary of the association, stated that 41 members were present at the meeting.

L. H. Carter, president of American Agricultural Chemical Company, this city, is touring Europe.

Chemical Injuries Drop 32 % in Frequency Rate

(Continued from page 5)

Company, Niagara works, Niagara Falls; Whitall Tatum Company, Upper Plant, Millville, N. J.; Canadian Industries, Ltd., salt division, Windsor, Ont.; Carey Salt Company, Hutchinson, Kan.; Canadian Industries, Ltd., general chemical division, Cornwall, Ont.; Mountain Copper Company, Ltd., Martinez Plant, Martinez, Calif.

At the annual meeting of the council, the following were elected:—President, D. D. Fennell, Chicago; vice-presidents, C. W. Dempsey, of the Liquid Carbonic Corporation, Chicago; Harry Guilbert, of the Pullman Company, Chicago; Frank Harrison, of the International Harvester Company, Chicago; A. V. Rohweder, of the Duluth, Missabe & Iron Range Railway, Duluth; Walter S. Paine, of the Aetna Life Insurange Company, Hartford, Conn.; A. W. Whitney, of the National Conservation Bureau, New York city, and Governor Harold G. Hoffman, of New Jersey. W. H. Cameron was re-elected managing director.

Chemical Section, Executive Committee, 1937-38: — General chairman, H. L. Miner, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington; vice-chairman program, Ralph L. Rogers, jr., Tennessee Eastman Corporation, Kingsport, Tenn.; vice-chairman engineering, Ralph O. Keefer, Aluminum Company of America, Pittsburgh; secretary, R. S. Mackie, General Electric Company, Nela Park, Cleveland; news letter editor, F. W. Dennis, Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls; health committee chairman, Dr. Leonard Greenburg, New York State Department of Labor, New York city; membership committee chairman, C. E. Sevrens, Merrimac Chemical Company, Boston; statistics committee chairman, R. C. Stratton, Travelers Insurance Company, Hartford; visual education committee chairman, E. L. Root, Celluloid Corporation, Newark, N. J.

Members at large:—A. L. Armstrong, Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y.; E. F. King, Lever Brothers Company, Cambrige, Mass.; S. D. Kirkpatrick, *Chemical & Metallurgical Engineering,* New York city; John Roach, Deputy Commissioner of Labor, Trenton, N. J.; John S. Shaw, Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington; Plumer Wheeler, American Cyanamid Company, Linden, N. J.; S. E. Whiting, Liberty Mutual Insurance Company, Boston.

Tung Tree Plantation of 18,000 Acres Is Started

HATTIESBURG, Miss., Oct. 27, 1937.

What is reported to be the largest tung tree plantation in the nation has been started on an 18,000-acre tract in Perry and Green Counties, Miss., by Gerald L. Reasor, of Chicago.

First seedlings from a 20-acre bloc will be set out on 1,200 acres of prepared land in December and January. The seedlings are now about eight feet high.

Mr. Reasor has signed contracts with H. L. Vickers, plant farm operator here, who has charge of the planting. Mr. Vickers will supervise the planting of 1,200 acres of the land and will superintend the continued development of the plantation. The tung seedlings will be set out in 25-foot squares. The trees may be expected to begin bearing at three years of age and should increase in production each year thereafter, Mr. Reasor said.

American Cyanamid Company class A stockholders, at a special meeting October 25, authorized an issue of $6,000,000 4 percent sinking fund debentures, due October 1, 1957.

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COMMERCIALLY PURE BENZOL
90% BENZOL • CXP BENZOL
XYLOLS (SOLVENT NAPHTHA)
REAGENT BENZOL • PURE TOLUOL
SULPHATE OF AMMONIA

JONES & LAUGHLIN STEEL CORPORATION
PITTSBURGH PENNSYLVANIA

KOPPERS

KOPPERS is one of the important sources of chemical raw materials such as Benzol, Toluol, Xylol, Solvent Naphtha, Phenol, Cresol, Cresylic Acid and Naphthalene. But it is much more than that. It designs and builds plants in which many of these materials are produced and refined. It makes roofing and waterproofing materials for the protection of industrial plants, and Tarmac road materials for the paving of plant roads. It mines bituminous coal for fuel and for processing. It produces coke. Koppers is the only manufacturer of Fast's self-aligning Couplings, invaluable in power shaft connections. It builds tanks and does plate work; manufactures gas and water valves and fire hydrants. It produces piston rings of every size for every type of gasoline, Diesel and steam engines, and builds and reconditions lighters, tankers and ocean vessels. It produces creosote and applies preservative treatments to lumber, piling, posts, etc.

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Koppers Chemicals and Solvents
Benzol (all grades)
Toluol (Industrial and Nitration)
Xylol (10° and industrial)
Solvent Naphtha (including High Flash)
Phenol (82% and 90% Purity)
Cresol (U.S.P., Resin and Plasticizer Grades)
3° Meta Para Cresol
Cresylic Acid (Disinfectant Grades—98%, pale low-boiling. Insecticide Grades—98%, pure, high-boiling)
Naphthalene
Shingle Stain Oil
Refined Tars
Tar Acid Oils
Pitch Coke
Industrial
Coal Tar Pitches
Flotation Oils
Creosote

Other Koppers Products
Tanks and Tank Work
Benzol Recovery Plants
Naphthalene Removal Apparatus
Phenol Removal Apparatus
By-Product Gas Plants
By-Product Recovery Apparatus
Sulphur Recovery Apparatus
Coal Tar Roofing Materials
Waterproofing and Dampproofing Materials
Tarmac Road Tar Materials
Bituminous Base Paints
Coal
Coke
Fast's self-aligning Couplings
Fire Hydrants
Piston Rings
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F.T.C. Repeats Request For Broader Authority

(Continued from page 5)

commission's only purpose is to prevent false and misleading representation. It does not undertake to dictate what an advertiser shall say, but rather indicates what he may not say under the law. Jurisdiction is limited to cases which have a public interest, as distinguished from a mere private controversy, and which involve practices held to be unfair to competitors in interstate commerce.

The report makes no reference to the recently enacted Miller-Tydings resale price-maintenance law, and in discussing the Robinson-Patman price-discrimination act the report simply lists and briefly describes the cases brought under this act during the last fiscal year, but in describing investigations made under this act the report states:—

The commodities in connection with the sale of which investigations have been made, have included many phases of production and distribution, at least some of which touch the life of every citizen. The number of investigations by general commodity classifications was:—Groceries, 60; building materials, 38; toiletries, 26; drugs, 17; petroleum products, 15; tobacco, 12; furniture and household supplies, 11; automobile accessories, 11; dairy products, 10; leather goods, beverages and seed inoculants, 6 each; machinery, optical goods, china and glassware, 5 each; steel, millinery, confectionery and sporting goods, 4 each; coal, fertilizer, stationery and office supplies, 3 each; plumbing and heating supplies, electrical supplies, feed, textiles, sanitary supplies, book paper, merchandise and clothing, 2 each; and a miscellaneous group including cast iron pipe, tin plate, tin cans, metal fittings, chemicals, books, hides, serum, jewelry, film, sand for use in making glass, shoes, school supplies, plate glass, buttons, playing cards, shoe polish, drinking straws, wooden ware, can openers, fly paper, baby chicks, ice cream cones, wooden crates, advertising space and services. The data obtained and the knowledge of current practices pertinent to the prohibitions of the act acquired in study of the many producing and distributing industries, necessarily provide the commission with valuable sign posts for the future administration of the act.

Steel Cylinders of New Type Approved by I.C.C.

Regulations under the transportation of explosives act have been amended by the Interstate Commerce Commission to provide for an additional type of steel cylinder for the use of the United States Navy.

The new regulation is effective November 1, 1937; the amendment reads as follows:—

18. Additional type.—For cylinders contracted for by the United States Navy, the prescribed limitations of carbon content, yield point, and elongation of steel are hereby waived for seamless cylinders, otherwise complying with this specification, under the following conditions:—

(a) Steel used shall be that known as SAE 4130 X of the following chemical properties:—

	Percent.
Carbon	0.25 to 0.35
Manganese	0.40 to 0.70
Phosphorus	0.04*
Sulphur	0.05*
Chromium	0.80 to 1.10
Molybdenum	0.15 to 0.25

* Maximum.

(b) Minimum wall thickness must be such that the wall stress under interior pressure of 1,000 pounds per square inch will not exceed 18,000 pounds per square inch when calculated under paragraph 13(c) of specification 3A.

(c) The elongation of the steel must be at least 15 percent in 8 inches.

(d) The test pressure under paragraph 11(a) of this specification must be at least 1,000 pounds per square inch.

(e) The cylinders must pass a flattening test, as prescribed in paragraph 19(a) of specification 3A. Flattening must be carried on until crack occurs or until walls are metal to metal.

(f) The cylinders must neither be marked ICC-8 nor be fully accepted by the inspector until after having passed without shattering a test consisting of subjecting one cylinder out of each lot of 200 or less, in fully charged condition, to the impact of a 1.1-inch projectile at velocity of at least 2,700 feet per second.

(g) Reports of manufacture and tests must include the following additional information:—

Chemical analysis data on manganese, chromium, molybdenum, and other alloy materials present, if any; definite statement as to the heat treatment used; distance between outside surfaces of the flattened cylinders when the first crack occurs; and copy of letter signed by an official of the United States Navy stating that the cylinders have successfully passed the prescribed projectile impact test and have been accepted.

Hercules Powder Earnings Up

Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., reports for the first nine months of 1937 net earnings of $4,283,823, after providing for depreciation and Federal taxes. This is equal, after payment of $393,696 preferred dividends, to $6.57 a share on an average of 592,527 shares of common stock outstanding during the period. In the same period of 1936 $4.23 a share was earned on an average of 583,870 shares of common stock outstanding.

Bechtel & Hann, Davenport, Ia., is reported to have acquired the Castle Peak Quicksilver Company, whose mines are located near Virginia City, Nev.

John Lucas Strike Ends After Public Petitions

After five months and five days of a strike called by an affiliate of the Committee for Industrial Organization, John Lucas & Company, paint manufacturer, reopened its main factory at Gibbsboro, N. J., October 18. The strike was called by the Lead, Oil, Paint and Varnish Makers' Union, a C.I.O. affiliate.

Hearings were held by the National Labor Relations Board and conferences with representatives of the company and the workers disclosed that conditions in the factory community and the attitude of the employees called for a resumption of operations.

Walter A. Gorrell, vice-president and general manager of the company, announcing the reopening, stated that during the long strike distress in the community had been the result. Petitions and representations of various kinds were received from business men, bankers, clergy, professional men, relief administrators, public officials, including the Governor of New Jersey, and laymen, urging the company to resume operations in Gibbsboro and provide work and earnings for the people in the community. Most touching of all, said Mr. Gorrell, were the petitions from the company's loyal associates and the people of Gibbsboro. The workers will be notified of the availability of their particular jobs as fast as operating conditions will permit.

John J. Watson, president of International Agricultural Corporation, this city, has been elected a director of the Southern Railroad.

Dyestuffs and Textile And Leather Chemicals

Further Reduction in Corn Derivatives — Zinc Dust Decline Reflects Lower Basic Metal Price—Mangrove Bark and Myrobalans Quiet—Valonia and Wattle Bark Strong

The market for dyestuffs and tanstuffs noted a spotty demand during the week just closed. Manufacturing consumers were adhering to the policy of covering for actual production requirements only, resulting in rather drab trading periods at intervals during the period under review. Changes in the market included lower prices for the corn derivatives.

The lower prices for corn derivatives resulted from a decline in the basic product. In addition, sellers were reporting the continuance of an easy tone, despite the fact that last week's market was the second consecutive week in which corn derivatives were reduced. Egg products wre strictly nominal. Importers were at a standstill, supplies from China bordering on the uncertainty because of the Sino-Japanese hostilities. Bichromates displayed a firm tone. There was little to report in the market for alumina chloride. Zinc dust was lower by reason of the fact that the basic metal declined. Antimony salts was quiet. Valonia and wattle bark were the strong features in the tanning materials. Mangrove bark and myrobalans was quiet.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

None

Reduced

Dextrin, corn, 15c. per 100 lbs.
Starch, corn, 15c. per 100 lbs.
Zinc dust, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from nineteen typical dyestuffs on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
155.2	155.2	155.2	152.5

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Chemicals

Alumina Chloride.—Demand in the market continued irregular during the week just closed. Prices displayed a firm tone at the levels in effect previously.

Antimony Salt.—Business was quiet throughout the period just closed. Sellers were holding firm.

Potash Bichromate.—This market presented little change during the week, sellers were holding firm at previous levels, and demand indicated that consumers were covering for immediate wants only.

Potash Prussiate.—Buying of red and yellow prussiate continued along irregular lines, consumers covering for immediate needs only, but prices displayed a firm tone.

Soda Bichromate.—This market displayed a firm tone during the week, sellers indicating that consumers were covering when needs reached an urgent stage, but no change was displayed in quotations.

Zinc Dust.—Prices were lower by ¼c. per pound, the lower level being attributed to the decline in the basic metal.

Dyestuffs

Annatto.—This market revealed little change during the week, sellers reporting quotations were steady and demand was dull.

Archil.—Usual consumers furnished a fair demand throughout the week just closed, but it was quite evident that consumers were not ordering beyond actual production requirements. Prices displayed a firm tendency.

Cochineal.—The market for Teneriffe silver and gray cochineal continued quiet throughout the week. Quotations were firm at the levels in force previously.

Fustic.—There was a fair call in evidence for this product at times during the week, sellers indicating that consumers were covering when needs reached an urgent stage. No change was disclosed in quotations.

Hemlock.—A firm tone prevailed in this market again last week. Demand was slow.

Logwood.—While consumers were inclined to gauge purchases by actual production requirements, prices held firm at the levels in effect in the previous period.

Madder, Dutch.—This market noted a dull demand again last week. Prices held firm, the firmness in price tone being attributed to the small amount of material in sellers' hands here.

Nutgalls.—This market revealed little change during the week, prices were nominal, because of the scarcity of material. The scarcity could be traced to the Sino-Japanese hostilities.

Sizing Materials

Albumen.—There was little to report in this market, dealings by importers being at a standstill because of the uncertainty about supplies. Prices were strictly nominal.

Dextrin.—Prices were lower by 15c. per pounds, making a reduction of 30c. per 100 pounds in the space of two weeks. The market continued to display an easy tone. Supplementing the program for purchase of sweet potatoes for relief distribution, a program for diverting a small quantity of sweet potatoes to starch and other by-products will be undertaken by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, it was announced. These programs are intended to make effective use of the large surplus produced in 1937. The crop this year is 75,000,000 bushels, compared with an average crop of 66,000,000 bushels in the 1928-32 period and a crop of 64,000,000 bushels in 1936. Purchases of surplus sweet potatoes by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation for relief distribution began late in September, and to date total approximately 270,000 bushels. Under the diversion program the Secretary of Agriculture offers to make payments at the rate of 25 cents per 100 pounds to manufacturers who divert sweet potatoes from the normal channels of trade and commerce into sweet potato by-products. The principal sweet potato by-product is starch, which is used extensively for sizing cotton yarn. Dextrin, which is made from sweet potato starch, is the only domestic starch product that meets the government specifications for adhesive for postage stamps, labels, and envelopes. Vegetable glue, used in the wood veneer industry, also is made from sweet potato starch. Residual sweet potato pulp is used for livestock feed. About 23 percent of the sweet potato content is starch, 7 percent pulp, and the remaining 70 percent is moisture. The market demand for sweet potatoes is not sufficient to absorb the increased supply this year, especially in view of the large surplus of white potatoes. Since sweet potato prices generally follow those of white potatoes, the large surplus of white potatoes and the increased crop of sweet potatoes have resulted in low prices for both white and sweet potatoes. This diversion program will not affect the sweet potato purchase program now in operation.

Starch.—This market noted a slightly lower price. Sellers were quoting corn derivatives 15c. per 100 pounds lower. The lower price could be traced to the decline in the basic product.

Tanning Materials

Divi-Divi.—Demand continued in the doldrums. Prices ruled at a nominal position.

Gambier.—Demand for common gambier was fair during the week, prices being strictly nominal. The call for plantation and Singapore cubes was fairly good at times during the week. No change was disclosed in quotations.

Mangrove Bark.—Purchases continued to be confined to actual productive requirements, but sellers reported prices displayed a firm tendency at the levels in force previously.

Myrobalans.—Quiet prevailed in this market again last week, but the relatively dull character of the call failed to have an influence on the market pricewise.

Quebracho.—Business in this market continued highly irregular, the irregularity in the buying could be explained by the inclination of consumers to cover when needs reached an urgent stage. Prices were firm.

Sumac.—A firm tone was the outstanding factor in this market last week. Quotations were unchanged. Demand was fair for ground and leaf sumac.

Valonia.—This market was much the same as in the preceding period, usual buyers supplied a fair call, but reports from the primary market indicated a decidedly firm tone was in evidence there.

Wattle Bark.—A strong tone governed the dealings in this market again last week. Strength in the price tone could be attributed to continuance of a fair demand, together with a strong tone in the primary market.

Current prices on dyestuffs and tanstuffs are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

Neville Co. Offers New Resin

The Neville Company, coaltar products, Pittsburgh, is offering to the trade a large tonnage of a new dark, low-priced coaltar resin under the trade name of "Paradene," for the rubber, floor tile, plastic, coating, and other industries. "Paradene" is a thermoplastic uniform resin, manufactured under carefully controlled conditions from a large unvarying raw material supply. It is not the byproduct of another operation, but is a resin manufactured in a completely new production unit. It is offered in three grades of different melting points. It is completely soluble in coaltar (aromatic) solvents and may be formulated into varnishes containing 10 percent mineral spirits.

Phosphoric Anhydride Determination Improved

As a result of experimental work at the National Bureau of Standards, James I. Hoffman, and G. E. F. Lundell, have developed an improved method of determining phosphoric anhydride in phosphate rock, superphosphate, and "metaphosphate."

According to the bureau, it has been customary, for the accurate determination of phosphorus pentoxide in phosphate rock and similar materials, first to precipitate the phosphate as yellow ammonium phosphomolybdate in order to separate it from calcium, iron, aluminum and other constituents.

In the usual procedure, the yellow precipitate is dissolved in ammonium hydroxide, magnesia mixture is added, and magnesium ammonium phosphate containing impurities is precipitated. The impure precipitate is dissolved in hydrochloric acid, and the phosphate is again precipitated under closely controlled conditions so that a precipitate of definite composition is obtained. This precipitate is then ignited at 1050 deg. to 1100 deg. C. and the residue is weighed as magnesium pyrophosphate. The new method obviates the precipitation with molybdate reagent. One precipitation with a large excess of magnesia mixture in the presence of ammonium citrate serves to separate the phosphate from the other constituents.

A second precipitation with magnesia mixture yields a precipitate of definite composition which is converted to magnesium pyrophosphate on ignition. The method has been successfully applied to phosphate rock, superphosphate, "metaphosphate" and liquids used with silicate cements in dentistry. For routine analyses it is not sufficiently rapid, however, to replace the much used volumetric method in which the ammonium phosphomolybdate is dissolved in a standard solution of sodium hydroxide, according to the bureau.

Herbert A. Gidney of the Gulf Oil Corporation of Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, has been elected a vice-president of the Controllers Institute of America.

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N.P.V.L.A. Takes Rap At Unearned Discounts

(Continued from page 3)

meetings, one held by importers in Chicago several weeks ago and another this week during the convention, that only cessation of hostilities could relieve the situation unless action by the Washington government could be taken. Accordingly today's session adopted a resolution setting forth the distress of many industries using tung oil and, in view of the fact that a state of war has not been declared, urging action by the Department of State and other agencies, which would secure safe conduct for vessels carrying oil out of the danger zone.

Exploring Color World

Horace S. Felton, chairman, Mr. Paul, Howard Ketcham, color engineer, and Mr. Trigg spoke at the color session at which Herbert T. Strong presented his really astonishing demonstration, "Exploring the Magic World of Color." The speakers revealed the extent to which styling is being employed in other industries in building sales and declared that the Council for Paint Styling, by reporting national style trends to individual paint manufacturers, could be instrumental in greatly stimulating increased paint sales. J. Frank Jones endorsed these statements from the point of view of a painting contractor.

The styling session and the corridor display in connection with it attracted intense interest, and it was the feeling of members that there is a new and important selling instrument for the industry.

The Robinson-Patman law was chief subject at the trade sales session yesterday, with Edwin B. George, of Dun & Bradstreet, discussing trends in its administration. There appears, he said, to be a momentary lapse in the administration of the law, with evidence of some sellers relaxing and of some buyers pressing for advantages. In the meantime judicial reviews are establishing administrative principles, with the permanent context of the law still to be evolved.

Tung Oil Reports

Mr. Trigg gave his annual report on Wednesday just before the industrial sales conference, chief speakers at which were Paul S. Kennedy, Murphy Varnish Company, "Our Industrial Sales Dollar," and William R. Sieplein, Sherwin-Williams Company, "Cost Accounting for the Industry." It was decided to ask the steering committee to consider rescinding of action by which monthly tung oil reports by industry members were discontinued some months ago.

Harry W. Constant of Wichita, Kan., presided at the meeting of the Wholesale Division on Tuesday afternoon, which elected the following:—

Vice-chairman of the division, L. S. Wernli of Sioux City, Iowa; chairman of the executive committee, Karl H. Smith, Detroit; vice-chairman of the executive committee, W. H. Stoneman, Albany, N. Y.; members of the executive committee for three-year term, W. B. Elwang, Richmond, Va., Karl H. Smith, Detroit, and Harry W. Constant, Wichita, Kan. Edward R. Drake was recommended as secretary for another year.

Mr. Trigg explained the desire of the manufacturers to cooperate with the members of the wholesale division in solving their problems.

Scarcity of Cost Knowledge

Walter Mitchell, jr., of Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., in presenting an analysis of the operating and merchandising experience of paint and varnish wholesalers, a section of Dun & Bradstreet's 1937 wholesale survey, commented on the scarcity of cost knowledge which had been revealed. One of the conclusions reached from a study of the survey was that, in general, paint and varnish wholesalers operate with higher gross margins and total expenses than almost any other type of wholesale trade and the average profit showing of the reporting concerns compares favorably with other wholesale trades studied.

Compared with other trades analyzed it was shown that the average paint and varnish house distributes over a somewhat smaller territory.

Stanley C. Dunning of the Muralo Company, in his paper on casein paint disavowed any claim that they are perfect as well as fool-proof materials, and declared that they must be employed with the same care and knowledge that should be exercised in the application of any other type of paint. He traced the development of the casein paints in the past forty years, particularly in the last few years which have produced the present day powders and pastes. Discussing the pros and cons with regard to each type, Mr. Dunning urged the necessity of purchasing from reputable manufacturers known to have ability to properly formulate and manufacture. Adhering properties, he said, "are too well established to cause argument." Chemically it is known that casein as contained in the quality powder and paste paints of today does not change its nature or structure with age. There is no chemical or physical decomposition if formulated correctly. The specific cases of years old maintenance work with casein paints without failure testify to their stability and paint permanence.

McGovern Re-engaged By Alcohol Institute

The Industrial Alcohol Institute has re-engaged for 1938 the services as general counsel of James P. McGovern, Washington, who has served the institute in that capacity since its original incorporation in December, 1925. Mr. McGovern has been associated with the distilling industry for thirty-seven years.

In a recent report to the directors of the Industrial Alcohol Institute Mr. McGovern covered in detail legislative and related developments during the past year with respect to the use of alcohol in industry and for other non-beverage purposes. Citing the recognition extended to industrial alcohol in scientific and industrial circles, he pointed to the necessity of vigilance to prevent unwarranted restriction of the supply of alcohol for non-beverage use. He urged that producers of industrial alcohol regard their "peculiar responsibility as a privilege and view the ever-changing conditfons with calm deliberation, impartial judgment, and a firm determination to see it through."

After reviewing developments in the fields of Federal and State legislation, past, pending, and to be expected, Mr. McGovern said:—

Our problems, individual and collective, are never old and cannot be accepted as matters of routine. The swing of the pendulum abruptly reminds us that we are again on the threshold of legislative sessions, congressional and State, and, as the spirit of uniformity appears to be in the air, we must take advantage of the opportunities presented to so encourage and direct these policies, Federal and State, as to further the commodity entrusted to our care. To obtain proper uniform laws, Federal and State, and uniform regulations, Federal and State, we must reflect a uniform attitude and, to reflect a uniform attitude, we must cooperate and agree. To this end, the institute should be a clearing house for the study and determination of questions and policies involved, so that when the institute speaks, it will do so with the entire industry behind it.

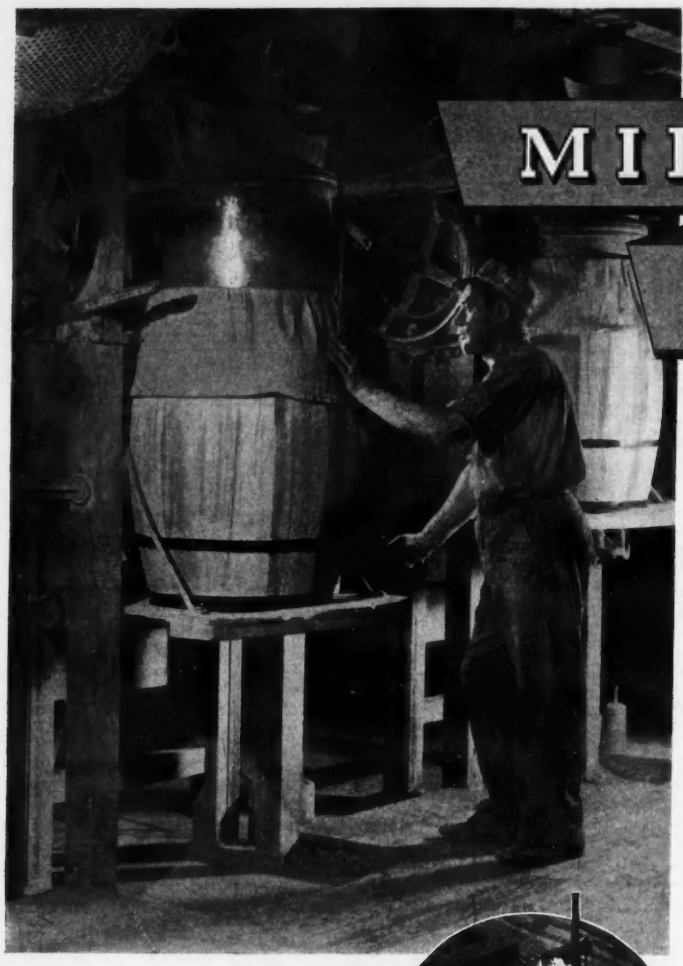
Nobel Prize in Medicine Won by Hungarian Doctor

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 28, 1937.

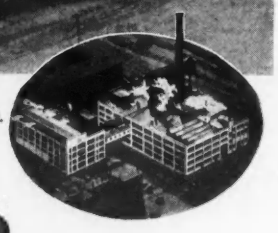
The Nobel Prize in medicine for 1937 has been awarded to Dr. Albert Szent-Gyogyi of Hungary, it was announced today.

Dr. Szent-Gyogyi is professor of medical chemistry of the Royal Hungarian Franz Josef University.

The award was for his research on vitamins C and P.



PLANT
TRENTON, N. J.



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Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Materials

Trading Dull as Paint Convention Attracts All Interest—September Paint Sales Off—Turpentine and Rosin Quiet —Auto Output Off

Purchasing interest in paint, varnish and lacquer chemicals was virtually neglected last week as the trade's attention was centered in the annual convention of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association at Cincinnati. The week's dullness added to the quiet of earlier weeks in October made for the dullest month for this year to date. Price movements included a reduction in the price of rosin oil, a cut in prime Western zinc prices and a drop in domestic casein quotations.

Sales of paint, varnish, lacquer and fillers in September, as reported to the Bureau of Census by 680 establishments, were valued at $34,489,882 against $35,305,043 in August, and $34,799,558 in September last year. September was the first month of this year that fell below to sales of the corresponding month of 1936. Total sales for the first three quarters of the year were valued at $340,858,094 against $302,694,856 in the same months of 1936. September sales classified by 580 of the reporting establishments showed $18,166,243 through trade channels and $12,993,944 through industrial outlets. Of the industrial sales, $9,023,194 were paint and varnish, and $3,970,750 were lacquer.

Southern and local markets for rosin and turpentine were quiet. Labor troubles continued at some points along the Coast although the strike of longshoremen at Savannah was ended so far as overseas shipments were concerned. Many domestic consumers were apparently disposed to limit takings to comparatively small quantities pending further developments in financial affairs here. Price movements were moderate.

Factory sales of automobiles in September were 171,203 units against 394,322 in August, and 135,165 in September last year. Total sales for the first three quarters of the year were 3,793,342 against 3,335,730 in the same months of 1936.

Privately financed building and engineering work in 1938 should approximate the same volume as this year, according to Thomas S. Holden, of F. W. Dodge Corporation, in a statement on the construction outlook. However, publicly financed work is likely to continue its decline, resulting in a moderately reduced total volume of construction next year.

The Dodge estimates indicate that 210,000 to 220,000 new family dwelling units are likely to be built in the entire country next year, compared with an estimated 185,000 to 195,000 in 1937 and 160,000 in 1936. This moderate increase in residential building is likely to be accompanied by a volume of commercial building approximately the same as this year's, and declining volume of factories and public and institutional buildings. While combined moderate increases in residential building and moderate decreases in non-residential building would give a total building volume about equal that of 1937, heavy engineering work is also likely to decline somewhat, resulting in a net decrease in total building and engineering volume. The current recession in building has, to date, been quite moderate in character, having consisted principally in declines in publicly financed work. Privately financed building, both residential and non-residential, continued to run ahead of last year's volume right through the middle of October. During the first nine months of 1937, private construction of all kinds in the 37 Eastern States reached a total of $1,436,994,500, which was 46 percent ahead of the figure for the corresponding period of 1936, while public building and engineering work has declined 18 percent from last year.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

None

Reduced

Casein, dom., ½c. per lb.
Rosin, gum, 52½c. to 65c. per 280 lbs.
Rosin oil, 2c. per gal.
Turpentine, gum, 1c. per gal.
Zinc, prime Western, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from eleven typical paint and varnish materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
133.4	133.4	134.6	131.4

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

Lead prices held without change last week. The market appeared steadier than it was a week ago, when prices yielded ground under the pressure of sympathetic weakness in general commodity values. Last weke's prices were 5.50c. to 5.55c. per pound in New York, according to seller, and 5.35c. per pound at East St. Louis. December books were opened late in the week. Purchasing interest varied from day to day, and the aggregate of metal booked for the week did not reach very substantial proportions.

Zinc fell off ¼c. per pound at the beginning of the week and held at the reduced basis throughout the remainder of the period. The reduction which took place on Monday placed the market at 5.75c. per pound at East St. Louis. There was not much interest from the purchasers, and zinc sales were light.

Lead.—Prevailing spot prices at New York, East St. Louis and London for the period from October 23 to October 29, inclusive, were as follows:—

	Pigs		
	Per pound		Spot. London. Per ton
	New York.	E. St. Louis.	£ s. d.
Saturday	$0.0550@.0555	$0.0535	.. .. ..
Monday	.0550@.0555	.0535	17 16 3
Tuesday	.0550@.0555	.0535	18 5 0
Wednesday.	.0550@.0555	.0535	17 16 3
Thursday	.0550@.0555	.0535	18 8 9
Friday	.0550@.0555	.0535	18 6 3

Zinc.—Prevailing spot prices at New York, East St. Louis and London for the period from October 23 to October 29, inclusive, were as follows:—

	Slabs		
	Per pound		Spot. London. Per ton
	New York.	E. St. Louis.	£ s. d.
Saturday	$0.0635	$0.0600	.. .. ..
Monday	.0610	.0575	16 8 9
Tuesday	.0610	.0575	18 5 0
Wednesday	.0610	.0575	16 15 0
Thursday	.0610	.0575	17 3 9
Friday	.0610	.0575	17 0 0

Pigments

Opaque pigments and lead oxides lacked price shift last week, contrasting the week with its immediate predecessors. Pig lead held at an unchanged basis and its derivatives were motionless; zinc metal was off, but there was no change in zinc oxide. Trading was slow and perhaps more so than in the few preceding weeks because of the centralization of interest upon the paint convention in Cincinnati.

White Lead. — There was no further change in the market and prices held at the level established in the preceding week. Basic sulphate in car lots delivered Ariz., Cal., Colo., Idaho., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash. and Wyo., was lowered to 7¼c. per pound and delivered elsewhere, 7c. per pound; less car lots delivered in Ariz., etc., were lowered to 7½c. per pound and to 7¼c. per pound delivered elsewhere. Basic carbonate was ½c. per pound higher than basic sulphate. Blue lead was priced the same as white sulphate of lead.

Red Lead. — The metal market held free from change during the past week and prices for dry red lead remained at the reduced levels established Octo-

Current prices on paint, varnish and lacquer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

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Established 1889

PLYMOUTH STEARATES
ALUMINUM - ZINC - CALCIUM
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NAPHTHENIC SOAP
FLAG BRAND WHITE OILS
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Specifications Upon Request
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FILAC ★ ★ FILAC
Clear, soluble nitrate film scrap—a valuable, economical ingredient for industrial lacquers, artificial leather, airplane dopes, pyroxylin cements, wall paper coatings.

FILAC ★ ★ FILAC
Produced in our Burbank plant and packed dry in stout wooden cases ready for shipment by all types of transportation.
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CABLES "GALLEON" BURBANK, CALIFORNIA

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THE HARSHAW CHEMICAL CO.
Manufacturers, Importers, Merchants
Offices and Laboratories: Cleveland, Ohio
Quality Products since 1892
New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, East Liverpool, Los Angeles, San Francisco
Works at Cleveland and Elyria, Ohio and Philadelphia, Pa.

ber 18. The current schedule for 95 percent or less Pb_3O_4 was as follows:—Car lots delivered Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and east of the Cascades in Ore., and Wash., 8¼c. per pound and delivered elsewhere, 8c. per pound; 5 ton lots delivered Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and west of the Cascades in Ore., and Wash., 8¾c. per pound; 5-ton lots delivered Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah, and east of the Cascades in Ore., and Wash., 9¼c. per pound; 5-ton lots delivered Colo., Mont., N. Mex., and Wyo., 9c. per pound; and 5-ton lots delivered elsewhere, 8½c. per pound. Less than 5-ton lots were ½c. per pound higher than 5-ton lots. Prices for 97 percent material were ¼c. above 95 percent material and the 98 percent grade was ½c. per pound higher than the 95 percent strength.

Litharge.—The market held an even position throughout last week. The metal market held unchanged and the derivatives were held at the levels established a week ago. The current schedule for this material was 1c. per pound below the aforementioned schedule for 95 percent red lead.

Lithopone.—The market was slow in company with the low rate of activity in other pigments. Deliveries were mainly for account of contract and were in small units. Sellers will probably take a position on early 1938 contracts some time this month.

Titanium Pigments. — As reported here a week ago, one of the leading producers was now offering a phthalate treated titanium dioxide, the price of which was based at 24c. per pound for car lot amounts in bags. Otherwise the market has been without feature and at unchanged prices.

Zinc Oxide.—The movement into consumption at this time was light. Ordering against contracts has been very spotty and interest from the paint manufacturing trade dropped off last week because of that industry's annual convention. The tire people were buying in very light fashion. There have been no further changes in price since the reduction in the high lead strength leaded grades of oxide a week ago. The 35 percent grade was now priced at 6¼c. per pound in car lots delivered and 6½c. per pound in less than car lots delivered, except on the Pacific Coast where l.c.l. prices are ex-warehouse. The 50 percent strength was named at 6⅜c. per pound in car lots delivered and 6⅝c. per pound in less than car lot amounts, also delivered, except on the Pacific Coast where quotations were ex-warehouse. The aforementioned prices were for material in bags and prices for barrel packing were ¼c. per pound additional.

Fillers and Extenders

Activity in the market for fillers, extenders and inert pigments was at a low point during the week under review. The market's demands during the month just ended were never very lively and from most of the reports the aggregate of materials moved into consumption was smaller than usual for that time of the year. There were no changes in prices reported last week and there has been no mention of contract prices for the early part of 1938 as yet.

China Clay.—Importers continued to quote the white in lump at $22 to $25 per ton for car lot amounts, ex-dock at Atlantic seaboard ports. The possibility of higher ocean freight rates after the first of the year may alter the cost at Atlantic port docks.

Gypsum. — The Interstate Commerce Commission's authorization for increases in freight rates on class I roads included an increase of 1c. per 100 pounds on gypsum.

Dry Colors

Prices for chemical and earth colors have not been changed for the past few weeks and last week's market was a very dull and colorless affair. With the paint industry's attention centered upon its annual convention last week, interest from that line of outlet was small. Other consuming buyers were not drawing against contracts in more than mild fashion.

Alkali Blue.—This toner was in an unchanged position at the price that has been in effect for a long time back. The ink manufacturers were buying in mild fashion.

Carbon Black.—The tire trade's purchases were light and the tonnage of black moved into Akron during October was disappointing to the sellers who had expected the consumption to register an improvement over September. Perhaps with the Fall auto shows in progress, tire production will be accelerated during this month. Prices remained unchanged and there has been nothing mentioned about prices for next year. The latter development will probably await the Texas legislature's disposition of gas taxes.

Chrome Colors.—The price for chrome green and chrome yellow has not reflected the latest reductions in the cost of lead and from all accounts will likely hold their present position until prices for the first quarter of 1938 are established. It might also be remembered that the color market did not reflect some of the earlier advances in metallic lead this year.

Iron Blues.—The withdrawals against contracts continued light and scattered. Prices were steady at the levels that have been in effect all year and there has been no mention of 1938 prices as yet.

Spanish Red.—The suppliers were now being supplied with regular deliveries by their principals abroad. The market here was 3⅝c. per pound delivered and the interruption of shipments from Spain which extended over several months seems to have been bridged.

Varnish Gums

The market was unusually quiet because of the convention of the National, Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association in Cincinnati last week. There were no changes in prices reported from the replacement markets abroad. The trade has not yet shown any disposition to anticipate on the possible increase in costs that might result from higher ocean freight rates expected after the first of the year.

Copals.—The market has not undergone any change in position during the past several weeks. The recent cables from the supplying markets abroad have indicated a strong position there but there have been no advances. Trade was negligible last week because of the interest in the paint trade's convention last week.

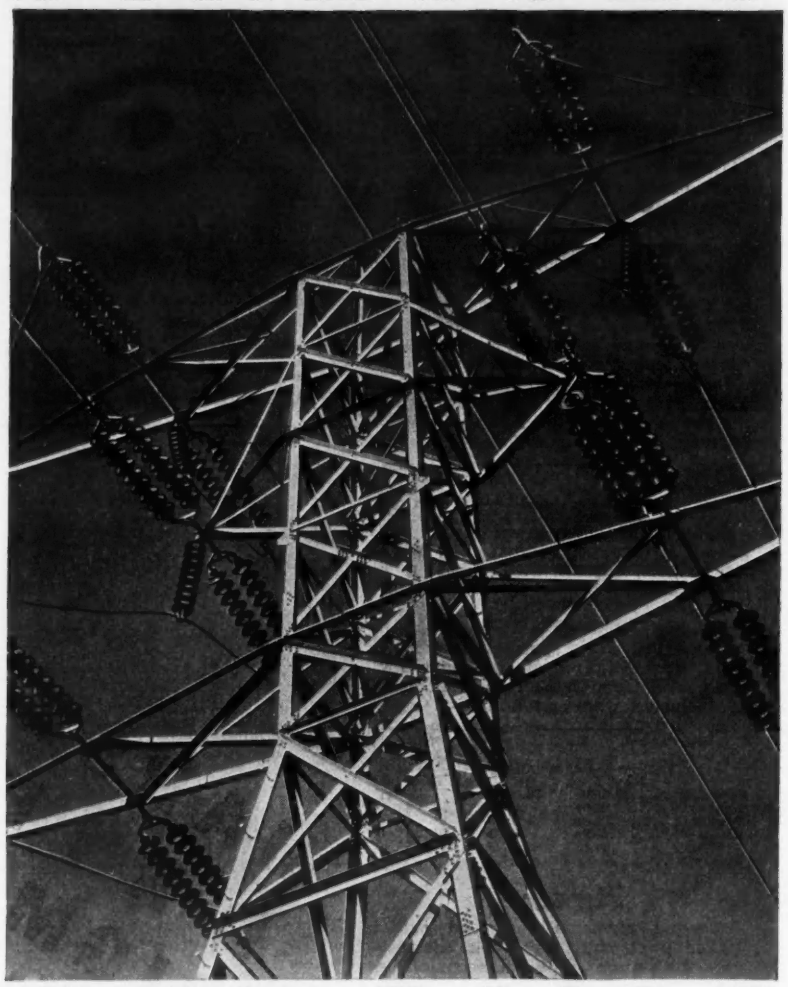
Dammars.—Prices continued in an unchanged position. There was not much activity in the market and the takings against contracts have been small.

Naval Stores

The labor situation was still the leading topic in southern and local naval stores circles last week. At Savannah the strike of longshoremen was reported to have been settled so far as the overseas movement was concerned, but coastwise trade at that port remained at a standstill. The strike of workers at Charleston and Wilmington was reported to have been settled and efforts were being made to end the trouble at Savannah and Jacksonville with prospects said to be favorable for a resumption of shipping and domestic trade on a normal basis.

With shipments from seaboard markets curtailed by the labor troubles, there was a further increase in stocks at Savannah and Jacksonville, though the additions to supplies of turpentine were not very heavy, as considerable was reported to have been moved out in tankcars. New business was quiet here and in the South, recent developments in financial quarters at this point and a downward trend at times in rosin quotations making consumers disposed to adhere in many cases, for the time being at least, to a very conservative course in purchasing operations, espe-

STRESSES



STRAINS

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cially as reports from various parts of the country seemed to point to a further slowing down in general business as a result of the uncertainty created by the recent break in securities.

Receipts at primary points continued liberal. There were further rains in parts of the Southeastern States, but apparently the precipitation was not sufficiently heavy to interfere with production and marketing. Supplies in the principal markets, despite recent increases, are still considerably smaller than at this time last season.

Turpentine. — Business here ruled quiet in the absence of anything stimulating in the way of developments in the South, where labor troubles continued to hamper operations. The recent disturbing developments in financial affairs here and uncertainty concerning political matters at home and abroad also had a tendency to make buyers adhere to a very conservative course, although consumption was said to be holding up well for this period. Price movements were narrow.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 29.—The turpentine market had a steady tone. Offerings were moderate. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Cents per gal.	Barrels Sales.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
Saturday	26½	81	1,745	...	38,723
Monday	26¾	140	336	...	39,659
Tuesday	26¾	116	399	...	39,458
Wednesday	26¼	82	215	...	39,673
Thursday	26¼	49	297	493	39,477
Friday	26½	69	197	2	39,672

JACKSONVILLE, Oct. 29.—The turpentine market was fairly active. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Cents per gal.	Barrels Sales.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
Saturday	26½	358	587	...	30,721
Monday	26¼	95	278	3	30,990
Tuesday	26½	33	152	13	31,138
Wednesday	26¼	...	198	...	31,336
Thursday	26¼	80	233	8	31,861
Friday	26½	201	298	...	31,859

PENSACOLA, Oct. 23.—The market for turpentine was quiet. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Barrels Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
Monday	153	...	25,189
Tuesday	105	...	25,294
Wednesday	45	160	25,179
Thursday	95	120	25,154
Friday	77	122	25,109
Saturday	476	200	25,385

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—Few turpentine buyers wish to extend their operations to cover anything more than the barest minimum. Ruling prices at the close of business last night were:—Five-drum lots, 37c. per gallon; five wood barrels, 42c.; single drums, 40c.; single barrels, 45.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Quotations on turpentine were as follows:—

	Per cwt. in bbls. s.	d.
Saturday	32	0
Monday	31	9
Tuesday	31	9
Wednesday	31	9
Thursday	31	9
Friday	31	9

Stocks of American turpentine in London were:—

	Oct. 29.	Previous week.	Last year.
Barrels	21,507	19,451	18,774

Rosin.—Prices had a downward trend at times here but changes were generally confined within comparatively small limits in the absence of wide variations in Southern quotations. Although shipments from primary centers were still curtailed by labor troubles, daily offerings were reported as light or moderate and the undertone in the South appeared to be better than was recently the case. There was apparently no improvement in the foreign inquiry, and purchasing by domestic interests was generally along conservative lines.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 29.—Rosin was quiet with the tone of the market steady. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted— Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	$6.85	$6.75	$6.75	$6.75	$6.25	$6.25
D	6.85	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.25	6.25
E	6.85	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.25	6.50
F	7.00	7.00	6.85	6.85	6.50	6.50
G	7.00	7.00	6.85	6.85	6.50	6.50
H	7.00	7.00	6.85	6.85	6.50	6.50
I	7.00	7.00	6.85	6.85	6.50	6.50
K	7.02½	7.00	6.90	6.90	6.50	6.60
M	7.02½	7.00	6.90	6.90	6.50	6.60
N	7.02½	7.00	6.90	6.90	6.55	6.65
WG	7.25	7.25	7.15	7.15	6.75	6.85
WW	7.50	7.50	7.35	7.35	7.00	7.00
X	7.50	7.50	7.35	7.35	7.00	7.00

	Barrels Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Sales	222	617	549	...	937	200
Receipts	1,745	1,531	1,354	1,100	915	904
Shipments	...	...	...	1,100	2,505	4,170
Stocks	88,412	89,943	91,297	91,297	89,707	86,441

JACKSONVILLE, Oct. 29.—The rosin market had a steady tone. Sales were fair. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted— Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	$6.75	$6.75	$6.75	$6.75	$6.75	$6.57½
D	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.57½
E	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.57½
F	6.97½	6.95	6.85	6.85	6.85	6.57½
G	6.97½	6.95	6.85	6.85	6.85	6.57½
H	6.97½	6.95	6.85	6.85	6.85	6.57½
I	6.97½	6.95	6.85	6.85	6.85	6.57½
K	6.97½	7.00	6.85	6.85	6.85	6.57½
M	6.97½	7.00	6.90	6.90	6.90	6.57½
N	6.97½	7.00	6.90	6.90	6.90	6.65
WG	7.25	7.25	7.15	7.15	7.15	6.85
WW	7.50	7.40	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.02½
X	7.50	7.40	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.02½

	Barrels					
Sales	358	447	...	...	...	301
Receipts	587	787	390	806	487	669
Shipments	14	181	156	...	261	170
Stocks	48,601	49,307	49,511	50,347	50,573	51,072

PENSACOLA, Oct. 23.—The rosin market was quiet and steady. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Barrels Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
Receipts	445	333	162	243	145	545
Shipments	1,520	...	155	380	683	380
Stocks	26,623	26,956	26,963	26,826	26,088	26,256

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—There is nothing except routine buying of rosin. Ruling prices at the close of business last night were:—B grade, $9.75 per lot of 280 pounds; G grade, $9.85; M grade, $9.90; W.W. grade, $10.35.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Quotations on American rosin were as follows:—

	Per cwt. in barrels— Common. s.	d.	W.W. s.	d.
Saturday	18	0	20	0
Monday	18	0	20	0
Tuesday	18	0	20	0
Wednesday	18	0	20	0
Thursday	18	0	20	0
Friday	18	0	20	0

Pine Oil.—Selling schedules remained where they stood in the previous week, the tone of the market being firm. The output was apparently moving steadily into local and other consuming channels.

Pitch.—The market retained a steady tone. Aside from this the situation lacked features of interest. Business was reported as fairly active.

Rosin.—An easier tone developed in the local market, this being a reflection of recent events in primary centers. Quotations here were reduced 2c. per gallon. Trade was on a fair scale.

Tar.—Quotations were maintained at former levels and the tone of the market appeared to be steady. There was a fairly active demand from local and other consumers.

Shellac

Business continued moderate in the shellac market last week. Representatives of Calcutta shippers reported but moderate buying of import parcels during the week under review notwithstanding the fact that quotations in India were somewhat lower. Manufacturing consumers were not better than fair takers of prompt deliveries on spot as activity in the consuming industries has received some of the setback in commerce noteable in most branches of commerce during the past two months especially. Statistics concerning the estimated yield of lac in the Katki and Kusmi crops showed that the estimated production of the Katki sticklac crop for 1937 is 270,500 maunds, comparing with 346,250 maunds produced in 1936, and 191,500 maunds made in 1935. The Kusmi crop is estimated at 100,000 pounds for 1937, as against the 1936 crop of 380,750 maunds, and the 1935 crop as 203,000 maunds. A maund equals 164 pounds. Freight rates from Calcutta to New York will be higher beginning January 1, 1938.

Calcutta, Oct. 29.—Calcutta quotations basis of sterling exchange at $4.88, for shellac for later delivery have been as follows:—

	Per pound— Oct. 29.	Oct. 22.
November	9½c	9⅞c

Quotations in cents per pound were subject to correction in accordance with the rate of exchange prevailing on London.

Day-to-day prices were as follows:—

	Per pound.
October 22	9⅞c
October 23	9¾c
October 25	9½c
October 26	9½c
October 27	9½c
October 28	9½c
October 29	9½c

London, Oct. 29.—London prices quoted on pure T. N. c.&f. New York, basis of sterling exchange at $4.88, were as follows:—

	October 29— Shillings. Cwt.	Cents. lb.	October 22— Shillings. Cwt.	Cents. lb.
December	43½	9.5	44	9.6
March	45½	9.9	46	10.0

Quotations in cents per pound were subject to correction in accordance with the rate of exchange prevailing on London.

Day-to-day closing prices were as follows:—

	Per hundredweight— December.	March.
October 22	44s ..	46s ..
October 23	44s ..	46s ..
October 25	43s ..	45s ..
October 26	43s 6d	45s 6d
October 27	43s ..	44s 6d
October 29	43s 6d	45s 6d

Lacquer Materials

The market for lacquer materials continued highly irregular during the week. Reports from consuming industries indicated that buying was along conservative lines. However, process generally were steady to firm. Indications were that production in the auto-

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"Color Content Guaranteed"
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KENTUCKY COLOR & CHEMICAL CO.
Incorporated
General Office and Works LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY
Offices and Agents in Principal Cities
Distillers of Coal Tar Products

mobile industry for 1937 will result in an output of 5,000,000 units, the highest year on record since 1929. Total sales in September was reported at 171,203 units, against 394,322 units in August. Tricresyl phosphate displayed a firm tone, the firmness in price structure could be traced to continuance of a good demand, coupled with a firm tone in the basic product. Acetone was steady. Butyl alcohol displayed a firm price appearance.

Acetone.—An irregular buying movement was reported in this market. Prices held steady.

Butyl Acetate.—This market continued to note a fair demand. Usual buyers supplied the call. Quotations were unchanged.

Butyl Alcohol.—Another quiet week was reported in this market. Quotations ruled firm.

Dibutyl Phthalate.—Shipments were moving against contracts at a fair pace. Prices were unchanged.

Tricresyl Phosphate.—A decidedly firm tone prevailed in this market, demand was good.

Driers

Drier materials and metallic soaps passed through an uneventful week. The grease compounders were light buyers of stearates and other driers while the paint industry's activity was hampered by the centralization of that industry's interest in its annual convention. There has been no change in stearate prices and from the opinions expressed by the sellers, there was not likely to be any change before prices are established for the first quarter of 1938.

Glues and Binders

Casein.—The market sagged under the buyers' failure to take up the offerings. Prices on domestic material moved down ½c. per pound to the basis of 12½c. to 13c. per pound for car lots of 20-30 mesh and 13c. to 13½c. per pound for 80-100 mesh. Paper coaters and other buyers were purchasing lightly. Argentine material is not yet in the local market picture but should be heard from in another thirty or forty days. Observers of the market do not expect this Winter's price to reach the heights attained last Winter.

Glues.—The market was without feature last week. Prices for both bone and hide glue were unchanged. There was very little interest in purchases.

John T. Lewis & Bros. Co. Honors Long-Term Workers

Thirty-four employees with 1,120 years of service, an average of 34 years per worker, were honored at a dinner tendered recently by John T. Lewis & Brothers Company, the 166-year-old white lead manufacturing company, at Germantown Cricket Club.

All those who were guests, and to whom tribute was paid, had been employed at least twenty-five years continuously. The two oldest in point of service were George M. Shipper, a salesman, who entered the employ of the company June 20, 1875, and the president of the company, Edward F. Beale, whose service started August 2, 1875.

Six more of the honored employees entered the company's employ prior to the turn of the century, they being John Furey, a metal worker, in 1892; Edward W. Shaw, mechanical department, in 1893; William Dick, white lead department, in 1895; Rebecca Black, colors-in-oil department, in 1895; James Shaw, shipping department, in 1897; and C. H. Leonhardt, superintendent of the metal department, in 1898.

In responding for the twenty-five-year group, President Beale pointed out that of the 451 employees of the company, 233 have more than ten years of service. The company, he said, was established in 1772, and had the oldest continuous bank account with the Bank of North America, now merged with the Pennsylvania Company, of any company on the North American continent.

W.&B. Engages Gossett as Eastern Sales Manager

Wilson & Bennett Manufacturing Company, makers of steel pails and drums, with plants at Chicago, Jersey City and New Orleans, reports the appointments of John T. Gossett as Eastern sales manager, and of John Cooley to the Eastern sales division.

Mr. Gossett will have headquarters in the Jersey City plant and will have charge of all sales East of Pittsburgh. He was formerly associated with the Aro Equipment Corporation, Bryant, Ohio. He has wide acquaintance with the container requirements of manufacturers and marketers of oils, greases, paints, chemicals, and foods.

Mr. Cooley resigned recently as Eastern division sales manager of the powder and paste division of the Reynolds Metals Company. He formerly covered the Central division states calling on the paint and oil trades.

Bids Wanted

Acetylene:—7,500 cubic feet; U. S. Engineer Office, Boston, Mass.; circular 57, opening November 4.

Ammonia:—Supplies; Quartermaster, Fort Myer, Va.; procurement 579-4, opening November 19.

Supplies for various deliveries; Contracting Officer, Quartermaster Corps, St. Louis; procurement 801-36, opening November 5.

Aromatic Spirits Ammonia:—1,000 bottles; Purchasing and Contracting Officer, Medical Section, Army Base, Brooklyn, N. Y.; circular 38, opening November 10.

Blueing:—Supplies; for various deliveries; Contracting Officer, Quartermaster Corps, St. Louis; procurement 801-36, opening November 5.

Supplies; Quartermaster, Fort Myer, Va.; procurement 579-4, opening November 19.

Borax:—Supplies for various deliveries; Contracting Officer, Quartermaster Corps, St. Louis; procurement 801-36, opening November 5.

Brushes, Hair:—15,000; for delivery at Brooklyn; Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington; schedule 1943, opening November 2.

Brushes, Tooth:—Supplies; Quartermaster, Fort Bliss, Tex.; procurement 151-26, opening November 18.

Supplies for various deliveries; Contracting Officer, Quartermaster Corps, St. Louis; procurement 801-36, opening November 5.

200,000; Quartermaster Supply Officer, Army Base, Brooklyn, N. Y.; procurement 626-85, opening November 15.

Supplies; Quartermaster Depot, Philadelphia; procurement 669-96, opening November 15.

Brushes, Various:—65 dozen; State Procurement Officer, Treasury Department, Harrisburg, Pa.; procurement 215-6005, opening November 1.

Chloroform for Anaesthesia:—1,500 bottles; Purchasing and Contracting Officer, Medical Section, Army Base, Brooklyn, N. Y.; circular 38, opening November 10.

Chrome Alum for Photographic Purposes:—850 pounds for Chicago and Perry Point; Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Washington; procurement 368, opening November 5.

Codliver Oil:—2,000 bottles; Purchasing and Contracting Officer, Medical Section, Army Base, Brooklyn, N. Y., circular 38, opening November 10.

Collodion:—4,000 bottles; Purchasing and Contracting Officer, Medical Section, Army Base, Brooklyn, N. Y.; circular 38, opening November 10.

Ephedrine Sulphate:—300 1-ounce bottles; Purchasing and Contracting Officer, Medical Section, Army Base, Brooklyn, N. Y.; procurement 37, opening November 2.

Ether for Anesthesia:—2,000 ¼-pound tins for Chicago; Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Washington; procurement 375, opening November 5.

Fuel Oil:—Supplies as required during the period November 14 to November 30; U. S. Engineer Office, Buffalo, N. Y.; circular 58, opening November 3.

Fuel Oil, Navy, Bunker C; Fuel Oil for Diesel Engines:—Supplies for delivery at various east coast points; Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington; schedule 1939, opening November 9.

Fuel Oil, Navy, for Diesel Engines:—Supplies for delivery at various east and west coast points; Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington; schedule 1926, opening November 16.

Gasoline, High Octane:—1,200,000 gallons; for Los Angeles; Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington; schedule 1928, opening November 16.

Gasoline, Motor Fuel V:—Supplies for delivery at various east coast points; Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington; schedule 1930, opening November 9.

Gasoline, Navy Aviation:—Supplies for west coast; Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington; schedule 1927, opening November 16.

Supplies for delivery at various east and west coast points; Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington; schedule 1925, opening November 9.

Hydrogen Peroxide:—1,200 bottles; Purchasing and Contracting Officer, Medical Section, Army Base, Brooklyn, N. Y.; circular 38, opening November 10.

Lard:—Supplies for various deliveries; District Quartermaster, Arizona District, C.C.C., Phoenix, Ariz.; procurement 5807-46, opening November 8.

Lard and Lard Substitute:—Supplies; Purchasing and Contracting Officer, Quartermaster Corps, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; procurement 381-12, opening November 16.

Supplies; Quartermaster Depot, Philadelphia; procurement 669-96, opening November 15.

Supplies; Quartermaster, Fort Myer, Va.; procurement 579-4, opening November 19.

Supplies for various deliveries; District Quartermaster, Fort Brady, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.; procurement 4601-39, opening November 12.

Lard Substitute:—Supplies. Quartermaster, West Point, N. Y.; procurement 955-32, opening November 22.

Laundry Supplies:—Various, for various deliveries; Purchasing and Contracting Officer, Eighth Corps Area, General Depot, Quartermaster Section, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; procurement 503-74, opening November 8.

Magnesium Sulphate:—1,608 5-pound tin containers for Chicago and Perry Point; Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Washington; procurement 367, opening November 4.

Mayonnaise:—Supplies; Quartermaster, Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y.; procurement 678-10, opening November 8.

Naphthalene:—18,000 pounds; Quartermaster Depot, Chicago; procurement 199-64, opening November 5.

Olive Oil:—2,616 quart tins; for Chicago and Perry Point; Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Washington; procurement 371, opening November 9.

Oxygen:—15,000 cubic feet; U. S. Engineer Office, Boston, Mass.; circular 57, opening November 4.

Paint, Black, Acid-Proof:—730 gallons; Commanding Officer, Rock Island, Ill.; procurement 264, opening November 2.

Paint, Black, for Ammunition:—700 gallons; Commanding Officer, Picatinny Arsenal, N. J.; procurement 271, opening November 8.

Red Lead, Dry:—2,500 pounds; U. S. Engineer Office, Federal building, Milwaukee, Wis.; circular 66, opening November 2.

Salt:—Supplies for various deliveries; Contracting Officer, Quartermaster Corps, St. Louis; procurement 801-37, opening November 5.

Supplies for various deliveries; Contracting Officer, Quartermaster Corps, Jeffersonville, Ind.; procurement 431-48, opening November 15.

Supplies for various deliveries; Quartermaster Supply Officer, Army Base, Brooklyn, N. Y.; procurement 626-82, opening November 10.

Salt, Evaporated:—80,000 pounds; U. S. Engineer Office, Fort Peck, Mont.; circular 132, opening November 4.

Scouring Powder:—Supplies for various deliveries; Contracting Officer Quartermaster Corps, St. Louis; procurement 801-36, opening November 5.

Supplies; Quartermaster, Fort Myer, Va.; procurement 579-4, opening November 19.

Supplies; Quartermaster, Depot, Philadelphia; procurement 669-96, opening November 15.

Shaving Cream:—200,000 tubes; Quartermaster Supply Officer, Army Base, Brooklyn, N. Y.; procurement 626-85, opening November 15.

Supplies; Quartermaster, Fort Bliss, Tex.; procurement 151-26, opening November 18.

Shoe Polish:—Supplies for various deliveries; Contracting Officer, Quartermaster Corps, St. Louis; procurement 801-36, opening November 5.

Soap Flakes:—Supplies, Quartermaster, Army Medical Center, Washington; procurement 943-13, opening November 4.

Soap, Grit:—10,000 cakes; Quartermaster Supply Officer, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; procurement 928-113, opening November 2.

Soap, Laundry:—51,000 pounds; Quartermaster Supply Officer, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; procurement 928-113, opening November 2.

Supplies; Quartermaster Depot, Philadelphia; procurement 669-96, opening November 15.

Supplies for various deliveries; Contracting Officer, Quartermaster Corps, St. Louis; procurement 801-36, opening November 5.

Supplies; Quartermaster, Fort Myer, Va.; procurement 579-4, opening November 19.

Supplies; Quartermaster, Fort Bliss, Tex.; procurement 151-26, opening November 18.

Soap, Powder:—5,000 pounds; U. S. Engineer Office, Fort Peck, Mont.; circular 136, opening November 9.

Soap, Shaving:—Supplies for various deliveries; Contracting Officer, Quartermaster Corps, St. Louis; procurement 801-36, opening November 5.

Soap, Toilet:—Supplies for various deliveries; Contracting Officer, Quartermaster Corps, Jeffersonville, Ind.; procurement 431-48, opening November 15.

Supplies; Quartermaster, Fort Bliss, Tex.; procurement 151-26, opening November 18.

200,000 cakes; Quartermaster Supply Officer, Army Base, Brooklyn, N. Y.; procurement 626-85, opening November 15.

Supplies for various deliveries; Contracting Officer, Quartermaster Corps, St.

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25 GRADES QUALITY CONTROL from raw bone to finished pigment blacks
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mineral pigments
NATURAL AND SYNTHETIC
PURE CHROMIUM OXIDES are STRONG - INERT - PERMANENT
C. K. WILLIAMS & COMPANY
EASTON-PENNSYLVANIA

Louis; procurement 801-36, opening November 5.
3,000 pounds; U. S. Engineer Office, Fort Peck, Mont.; circular 136, opening November 5.
Supplies; Quartermaster, Fort Myer, Va.; procurement 579-4, opening November 19.

Solvent, Dry Cleaning:—2,100 gallons; Commanding Officer, Picatinny Arsenal, N. J.; procurement 287, opening November 9.

Spices:—Supplies for various deliveries; Contracting Officer, Quartermaster Corps, St. Louis; procurement 801-36, opening November 5.

Spices and Flavorings:—Supplies for various deliveries; Contracting Officer, Quartermaster Corps, St. Louis; procurement 801-37, opening November 5.
Supplies for various deliveries; Contracting Officer, Quartermaster Corps, Jeffersonville, Ind.; procurment 431-48, opening Novermber 15.

Starch, Laundry:—Supplies for various deliveries; Contracting Officer, Quartermaster Corps, St. Louis; procurment 801-36; opening November 5.

Tooth Paste:—200,000 tubes; Quartermaster Supply Officer, Army Base, Brooklyn, N. Y.; procurment 626-85, opening November 15.

Tooth Powder:—Supplies; Quartermaster, Fort Myer, Va.; procurement 579-4, Opening November 19.
Supplies for various deliveries; Contracting Officer, Quartermaster Corps, St. Louis; procurement 801-36, opening November 5.

Trisoda Phosphate:—25,000 pounds; Quartermaster Depot, Chicago; procurement 199-64, opening November 5.

Tryparsamide:—600 boxes; Purchasing and Contracting Officer, Medical Section, Army Base, Brooklyn, N. Y.; circular 38, opening November 10.

Washing Powder:—Supplies; Quartermaster, Fort Myer, Va.; procurement 579-4, opening November 19.
Supplies; Quartermaster Depot, Philadelphia; procurement 669-96, opening November 15.

White Lead in Oil:—4,500 pounds; U. S. Engineer Office, First District, New Orleans; circular 110, opening November 5.

Contracts Awarded

Aluminum Powder:—1,200 pounds: award to the Sterling Varnish Company, Haysville, Pa., at 43 cents, by the Quartermaster Supply Officer, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; procurement 49, opening September 30.

Anti-Freeze:—4,000 gallons: award to the National Carbon Company, New York city, at $1.51 gallon, by the U. S. Engineer, Fort Peck, Mont.; circular 80, opened September 10.
Supply; award to the National Carbon Company, New York city, at $64,138.

Arsenical Cattle Dip:—Supply; award to William Cooper & Nephews, Chicago, at $16,800, by the Reconstruction Administration.

Diphenylamine:—9,400 pounds; award to E. I. duPont deNemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., at 29 cents, by the Picatinny Arsenal, N. J.; procurement 109, opened September 24.

Lead Azide:—1,200 pounds; award to E. I. duPont deNemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., at $3.25, by the Picatinny Arsenal, N. J.; procurement 110, opened September 27.

Napthalene:—6,300 pounds; award to the H. H. Rosenthal Company, New York city, at 8.49 cents, by the Quartermaster Supply Officer, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; procurement 47, opened September 29.
2,600 pounds; award to the H. H. Rosenthal Company, New York city, at 8.49 cents, by the Quartermaster Supply Officer, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; procurement 42, opened September 15.
125,000 pounds; award to the Harshaw Chemical Company, Philadelphia, at 6.19 cents, by the Quartermaster Supply Officer, Army Base, Brooklyn, N. Y.; procurement 45, opened September 15.

Paint, Olive Drab:—1,500 gallons; award to the Apex Color Works, New York city, at $1.43 a gallon, by the Quartermaster Supply Officer, Army Base, Brooklyn, N. Y.; procurement 36, opened August 30.
1,200 gallons, award to the Industrial Paint Company, Hayesville, Pa., at $1.378 a gallon, by the Quartermaster Supply Officer, Army Base, Brooklyn, N. Y.; procurement 36, opened August 30.

Soap, Saddle:—10,000 pounds; award to the R. M. Hollingshead Corporation, Camden, N. J., at 9.8 cents, by the Quartermaster Supply Officer, Army Base, Brooklyn, N. Y.; procurement 45, opened August 15.
14,250 pounds; award to the R. M. Hollingshead Corporation, Camden, N. J.; at 9.4 cents, by the Quartermaster Supply Officer, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; procurement 42, opened September 15.

Soap, Toilet:—775,000 pounds; award to Kirkman & Sons, Brooklyn, at 2.71 cents, by the Quartermaster Supply Officer, Army Base, Brooklyn, N. Y.; procurement 45, opened September 15.
10,000 cakes; award to the Acme Bronze Powder Company, New York city, at 2.81 cents, by the Quartermaster Supply Officer, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; procurement 47, opening September 29.

Soap, White Castile:—5,000 pounds; award to the Crystal Soap & Chemical Company, Philadelphia, at 16.6 cents, by the Quartermaster Supply Officer, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; procurement 42, opened September 15.

Triacetin:—56,000 pounds; award to the American Distilling Company, Hoboken, N. J., at 36 cents, by the Picatinny Arsenal, N. J.; procurement 108, opened September 24.

Varnish, Mixing:—605 gallons; award to the Ingersoll Paint Works, Brooklyn, N. Y., at 70 cents, by the Quartermaster Supply Officer, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; procurement 49, opened September 30.

Wax, Floor:—600 gallons; award to the Mitchell-Rand Manufacturing Company, at 59 cents, by the Post Office Department, Washington; procurement 734, opened August 20.

Wax, Paraffin:—4,600 pounds; award to the Standard Oil Company of Ohio, at 8 cents, by the Army Air Corps, Wright Field, Dayton, O.; procurement circular 281, opened October 13.

Dr. William Mansfield Clark, DeLamar professor of physiological chemistry at the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, has been elected associate editor of *Scientific Monographs*, which is published by the American Chemical Society.

Oil Trades Banquet for Nov. 16

The Oil Trades Association will hold its annual banquet November 16 in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. Albert J. Squier, secretary of the association, 15 Moore St., this city, requests that members order reservations and tickets for themselves and guests as promptly as possible.

Obituaries

George F. Coffin

George F. Coffin, secretary-treasurer and general manager of the Nazareth Portland Cement Company, a former president of the Cement Institute, and a former director of the Portland Cement Association, died in his home in Nazareth, Pa., October 25. He was sixty-seven years old. Surviving are his wife, a son, George F. Coffin, and a dughter, Mrs. Bernard Patterson.

Bertram T. Lee

Bertram T. Lee, for more than thirty years engaged in the oil and mining business in Lima, Peru, died suddenly October 25, in Greenlee, Va., while on his way to visit former United States Senator Miles Poindexter. He was fifty-nine years old. Surviving is Mrs. Lee, who is in Peru.

Samuel Bienstock, a retired druggist, Sunnyside, Queens, died October 27. He was sixty-four years old. For thirty-one years he was in the drug business in Connecticut, starting in Hartford, and at one time maintaing a chain of drug stores throughout the State.

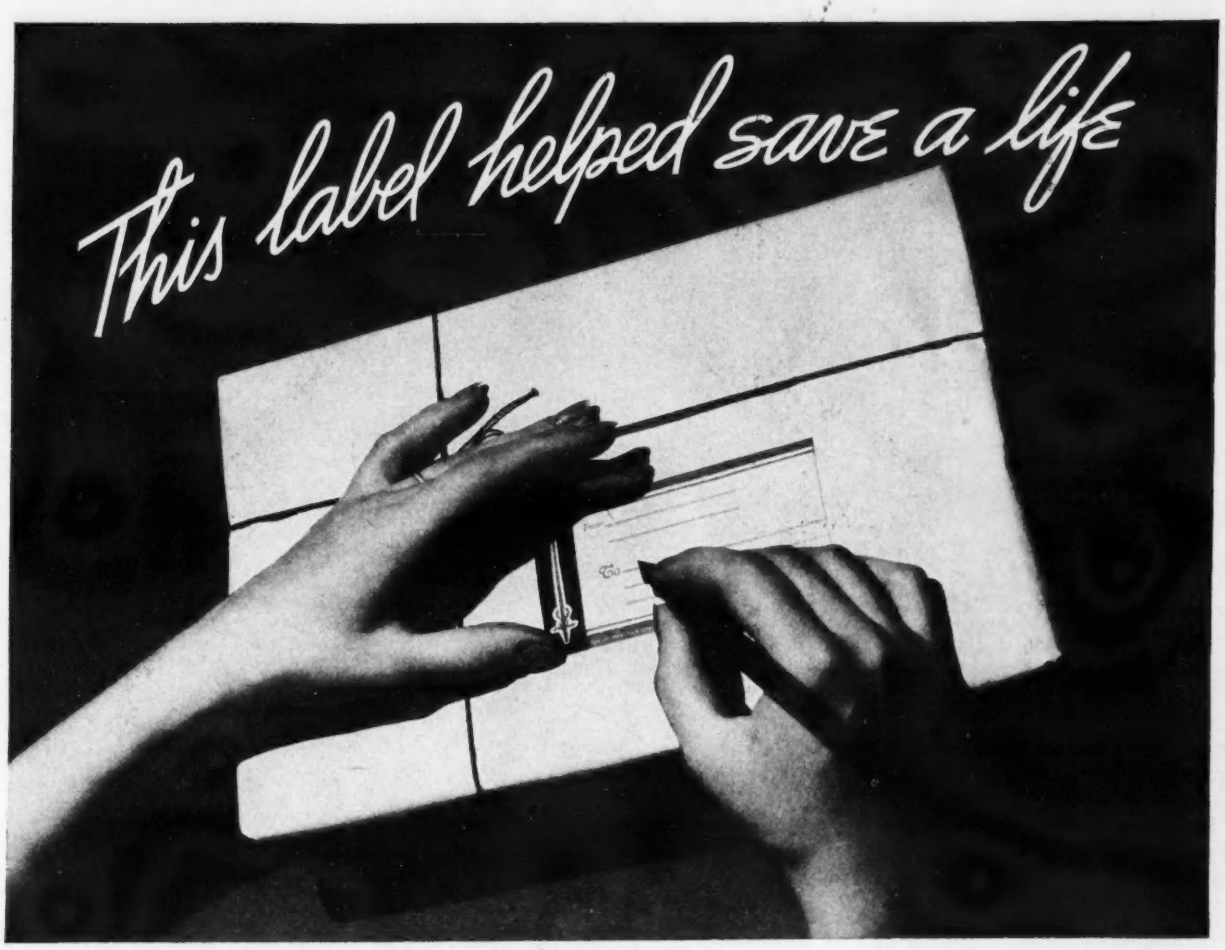
E. M. Butler, president of the Butler Refining Company, Denver, Col., died October 15, as the result of injuries received in an automobile accident near Aurora, Col.

Maurice J. Flynn, engaged in the soapstone quarrying business in Virginia from 1898 to 1916, died in his home in Bronxville, N. Y., October 21. He was sixty-six years old. He was a native of New York. Surviving are two sons, George M. Flynn, and J. Carroll Flynn, and a daughter, Mrs. Dorothy M. Bombard, all of Bronxville.

Mrs. Mabel Maxwell French, widow of Howard C. French, paint manufacturer who died eight weeks ago, died October 24 at the home of her son-in-law, George Elvins, town treasurer of Hammonton, N. J. She was fifty-seven years old. Mrs. French was active in parent-teachers work in Hammonton. Surviving are two daughters, Mrs. Virginia French, and Mrs. Robert Adamo, Hammonton, and a sister, Mrs. Alva L. King, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

James W. Neil, general sales manager for the C. A. Woolsey Paint & Color Company, Jersey City, died October 8. Mr. Neil was formerly vice-president of the American Thermos Bottle Company, Norwich, Conn. He was a member of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, and was well known and active in marine circles. Surviving is his wife, Mrs. Frances Neil.

Norry Rickey, salesman for the Grasselli division of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Boston, died in this city October 24, from injuries received in a fall while alighting from a taxicab. He was thirty-seven years old. Surviving are his wife, two children, and a brother, John M. Rickey, of this city.



140,000 PERSONS . . . men and women, die annually of cancer. Yet cancer, if discovered in time, can be cured . . . Purchase the label shown above, place it on your Christmas packages, and join one of the greatest crusades of our times: the fight against ignorance and fear of cancer. Help spread our message by doing your part . . . **FIGHT CANCER WITH KNOWLEDGE!**

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THE NEW YORK CITY CANCER COMMITTEE

"THE more lead the better the paint" is an axiom that the paint trade and public accept without question. So when you step up the white-lead content of your paints you not only step up their durability but their sales appeal as well.

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BASIC LEAD SULPHATE

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs

Sixteenth Annual Convention

Cincinnati, October 25 and 26, 1937

More extensive participation in the paint, varnish, and lacquer industry's various economic problems was a broadly manifested purpose of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs in its sixteenth annual convention, held in Cincinnati October 25 and 26. Particular interest was expressed and stimulated in costs of the products of the industry, and the consensus was that production men, individually and in their local clubs, should interest themselves actively and comprehensively in the development and maintenance of accurate and currently informative systems of cost accounting.

Advocacy of continuous striving to improve the quality of paints, varnishes, and lacquers was another prominent

E. V. Ladd
New F.P.V.P.C. President

feature of the production men's meeting. This purpose was strongly developed in several addresses and reports, and evidently was widely subscribed to.

The purpose of the organization in these and other matters was well shown by the unanimous enthusiastic acceptance of the proposal made by the president, V. C. Bidlack, that production men adhere to the following declarations of ethical purposes:—

1. We shall be open-minded to all innovations of new developments and methods coming from within or without our province.
2. We shall improve our value to business by obtaining more intimate knowledge of all its working parts.
3. We shall discourage the manufacture of unprofitable items through more thorough knowledge of costs.
4. We shall uphold the standards of quality in regard to both product and manufacture in keeping with consumer acceptance and approval for various grades and lines.
5. We shall be fair and just at all times in giving our opinions to those whom we serve and who serve us.
6. We shall discourage all practices of racketeering at the expense of our industry.
7. If left to our choice, we shall prefer to manufacture products of high standard rather than low.
8. We shall strive to render creditable service to the protective coating field by discharging our duties to the best of our ability.

In short, we shall in every way be worthy of membership in the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs because of our strict adherence to its principles.

Attendance at this year's convention —the registration total was 672—set a new high record by a wide margin.

President's Address

In his presidential address, V. C. Bidlack, reviewing the successful progress of the past year, said that a new local club, in Dallas, had been enrolled, and told of the forward movement toward organization of production men in the Southern States. He had visited sixteen clubs during the year and had found friendliness and understanding highly developed. Local activities had grown in a gratifying manner, he said, especially in respect of arrangement of and participation in round-table discussions.

Co-operative club work on technical problems was commended by Mr. Bid-

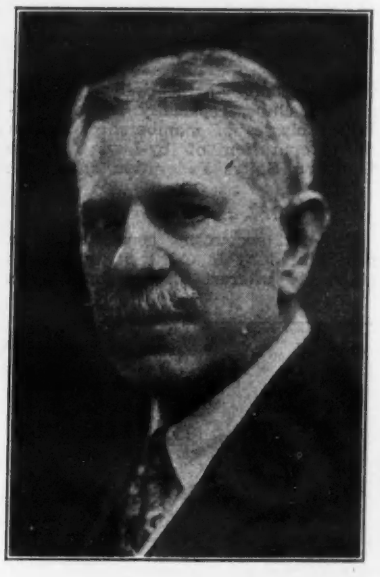
V. C. Bidlack
Retiring F.P.V.P.C. President

lack, and he said that these projects were helpful to all clubs, particularly to those of lesser membership. Contemporaneous work on a number of problems has advantages for the larger clubs, he added. The main purpose, he emphasized, should be to afford training for the younger members, not only in club affairs, but more commendably in things useful to them in their daily work.

Services Suggested

Mr. Bidlack urged that the clubs apply themselves to the providing of a satisfactory substitute for chinawood oil. The recurring problem of an adequate supply would not be solved, he said, until sufficient domestic crops of all necessary oil-bearing materials had been made available. With this in view, he recommended that the members interest themselves in the objectives and operations of the Farm Chemurgic Council.

He urged also that initiative be taken to strengthen the industry in every way by co-operating with its other divisions and functioning as business men of good judgment with suggestions and support. He advised the development of club programs devoted to costs, sales, advertising, and financing as a means of helping management solve its problems. For



George B. Heckel
Re-elected F.P.V.P.C. Secretary

full success, all must work in harmony, he said.

Co-ordination of objectives was urged. Mr. Bidlack suggested co-operation also in safety programs, in fire control efforts, in factory good housekeeping, in the control of all hazards, and he suggested that these matters be surveyed by committees of the federation and appropriate recommendations made.

Mr. Bidlack closed his address with appreciation of the work and results in the arranging of the convention, stressing the Paint Industries Show, and of the helpful co-operation that he had been given by his associate officers and the several committees during the year.

Secretary's Report

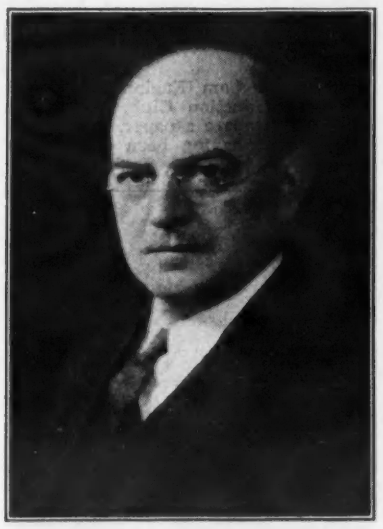
Secretary George B. Heckel reported with pride a steady growth of the federation. He said that it now had 1,208 active members, 70 associate members, and 126 subscribing members, having made a membership gain of 174 during the year.

He related briefly the development of the Southern States Federation Associates, and told of the closer co-operation of the federation with the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, saying that, in a conference of the executives of the two associations, plans for co-operation mutually purposed had been laid.

Improvements made in the *Official Digest* were noted by Mr. Heckel. He reported the offering by the *National Paint Bulletin* of a prize to be awarded to the club secretary who sent in the most interesting report of a meeting.

Treasurer's Report

In his report as treasurer C. W. Clark said that the federation's receipts had exceeded the budget and its disburse-



C. W. Clark
Re-elected F.P.V.P.C. Treasurer

ments had been somewhat less than the amount budgeted. He gave the following details:—

Receipts—	
Club member dues	$3,472.20
Associate dues	234.10
Subscribing dues	587.00
Miscellaneous sales	470.80
	4,764.10
Balance on hand	1,671.01
Current cash assets	6,435.11
Disbursements	4,427.43
General fund balance	2,007.68
Savings fund	2,303.48
Educational fund	17,948.43
Total	$22,259.59

Address by E.T. Trigg

Ernest T. Trigg, president of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, told the production men that he was thrilled with their record of work and progress and proud of the report of their president and its constructive thoughts for the future. Manufacturers, he said, are highly appreciative of the production men and of their association and particularly gratified with

F.P.V.P.C. Officers for 1937-38

President, E. V. Ladd, of the Densol Paint Company, South Park, Ohio.

Vice-president, A. E. Stauderman, of the Devoe & Raynolds Company, Louisville, Ky.

Treasurer, C. W. Clark, of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.

Secretary, George B. Heckel, 901 Cunard building, Philadelphia.

Other members of executive committee:—G. J. Grieve, of the Pacific Vegetable Oil Company, San Francisco; George Fearnley, of International Paints, Ltd., Montreal, Que.; J. F. McMenamin, of Felton, Sibley & Co., Philadelphia, and J. A. Fredrickson, of John W. Masury & Son, Brooklyn.

The New President

E. V. Ladd, the new president of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, is superintendent of production for the Densol Paint Company, South Park, Ohio, which specializes in the production of rubber coatings. He has been with that company since 1930, and previously, for some eight years, was with the Glidden Company, where he paid particular attention to its production of lacquer.

Mr. Ladd was born in Fargo, N. D., April 2, 1900. His father was Dr. E. F. Ladd, who was one of the pioneers in the campaign for higher quality in paints and in the use of paint-testing fences. E. V. Ladd turned to chemical experimentation while a schoolboy, and as early as his fifteenth year he was helping in the work in the paint and varnish laboratory connected with the North Dakota Agricultural College experimental station. The next year, when the paint-testing fence was inaugurated, he had a part in the experiments in which it was utilized. Later he became assistant to Dr. W. F. Pearce, in charge of the laboratory.

Mr. Ladd spent a short time in military training in 1918 and then entered North Dakota Agricultural College, majoring in chemistry. He received his B.S. degree in 1922 and immediately secured a position in the chemical laboratory of the Glidden Company, Cleveland, Ohio. He began early to take an interest in the activities of the Cleveland Paint and Varnish Production Club and has been its treasurer, secretary, vice-president, and president. His participation in the work of the national federation has been outstandingly active. He was first elected a member of its executive committee in 1932, and during the past year he served as vice-president and chairman of the plant managers committee. He is a member of the American Chemical Society.

Mr. Ladd and Miss Avelyn McDermott were married in 1922. They have two children, Edwin J., who is twelve years old, and Marjorie Ann, who is nine. Mr. Ladd plays some golf "for exercise," and dittos in tennis; he fishes periodically and putters around in a garden of vegetables and flowers.

their acceptance of responsibilities. He expressed the compliments and best wishes of the officers and members of the manufacturers' national organization, and congratulated the federation on the excellent paint show that had been arranged.

Production clubs' opportunities for the development of young men were commended by Mr. Trigg, and he proffered full support and encouragement on the part of manufacturers. He spoke of the need for study to meet the conditions of the chinawood oil situation. He invited the production men to stay over for the N.P.V.L.A. symposium on "Drying Oils," mentioning particularly Dr. H. A. Gardner's contribution on extenders and related materials. He was hopeful that Federal and State agricultural departments could be interested in promoting the growing of other oilseeds in addition to tung nuts.

Mr. Trigg asked the production men to work with their sales departments in careful consideration of colors in house paints with a view of modernizing exteriors and improving interiors and promoting public acceptance. He called attention to the plans of the Council for Paint Styling. He urged striving for quality in products, saying that, unless the industry fully grasps its opportunity and recognizes what is required of it in the providing of best-value products, the building industry will turn from the use of materials requiring surface coatings.

Mr. Trigg commended the continuing of the Paint Industries Show until Thursday, his opinion being that this greater opportunity to visit it would be beneficial to paint manufacturers and to the exhibitors. He closed with an invitation to all to attend the N.P.V.L.A. convention, making special mention of the address on "Cost Accounting for Our Industry" to be given by W. R. Sieplein.

Committee Reports

The major committee report was that of the committee on program, which consisted of the presentation and discussion or fifteen technical papers prepared by local production clubs. This report was carried through three of the four sessions, and R. J. Smith, chairman of the committee, presided while the papers were given. The papers are summarized on following pages.

The Birmingham (England) Paint and Varnish Production Club, which had offered to prepare a paper, sent its regrets at not having been able to do

R. J. Smith
Chairman on Program

this because "extensive demands of the rearmament program" made it necessary for paint manufacturers to withdraw their technical staffs from such work.

Scholarship

K. J. Howe, as chairman of the committee on scholarship, reported the decision to carry on for another year the fellowship work at the University of Michigan under the direction of Dr. F. E. Bartell. The grant for 1937-38 was made to C. A. Murray, B.S., M.S., for doctorate fundamental research in the wetting of solids by liquids. A summary of the work and its objectives was given by Mr. Murray; this is reported on a following page.

By-Laws

In a brief report read by President Bidlack the committee on by-laws said that no changes had been considered necessary in the federation's rules, and that it had been occupied in an ad-

K. J. Howe
Chairman on Scholarship

visory capacity on the by-laws of constituent clubs, especially in the matter of classes of membership, and in the preparation of by-laws for the Southern States Federation associates.

Cost Accounting

The cost accounting committee, in a report read by R. C. Stark, told of its efforts to interest local clubs in this

R. C. Stark
Reported on Cost Accounting

subject through contacts with the chairmen of their plant managers' committees. It had been about 50 percent successful. The secrecy which surrounds costing in the industry was incomprehensible to the committee and, in its opinion, was disadvantageous to all. The committee had got some clubs to devote a meeting to cost accounting and hoped that all club's would do so in the coming year.

Among the information that the committee suggested be sought were:—

How do production men in cost estimating keep up with rising prices, and who does the work?

Is the cost of loading and unloading mills determined and that of the constant attention required by high-speed apparatus?

How is a standard yield of a new product determined, and what allowance is made for shrinkage?

Are labor and other expenses separately recorded for the filling of packages of different sizes?

Is a perfect inventory of materials and finished products kept, or some substitute therefor, and how does it work?

The information obtained was various and inadequate, according to the chairman of the committee, J. O. Kaser, who signed the report. Better success in the future was hoped for.

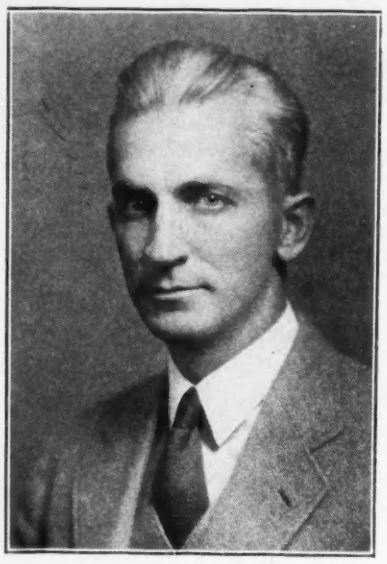
Membership

Reporting as chairman of the membership committee, J. A. Fredrickson told of the co-operative campaign that had been planned with the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association. He pointed out that about 150 of the manufacturers whose production men belonged to the federation were not members of the manufacturers' association, and that there were about fifty N.P.V.L.A. members that had no representation in the federation.

The co-operative campaign was designed to enroll all members of the industry in both organizations, he said. It would be carried on as an intensive drive by joint committees.

Memorials

A report of the committee on memorials was presented by F. C. Atwood. This comprised sincere appreciation and sorrowful regret for eight members who had died during the year:—Frank Faye, of the St. Louis club; C. A. Headley, of the New York club; F. P. Ingalls, of the New York club; N. A. Johnson,



F. C. Atwood
Presented the Memorials

of the Kansas City club; August Meyer, of the Western New York club; R. J. Munn, of the Cincinnati-Dayton-Indianapolis-Columbus club; H. A. Paulson, of the Chicago club, and Louis Ries, of the Philadelphia club.

The convention stood in silent tribute to the members who had been removed by death.

Paint Show

President Bidlack said that the Paint Industries Show itself was the only and an eloquent and sufficient report for the committee on paint show, of which R. E. Prince was chairman. His suggestion that due appreciation of the work of Mr. Prince and his associates be manifested needed no urging.

Plant Managers

As chairman of the plant managers committee E. V. Ladd explained that this committee embraced the chairmen of the program committees of the constituent clubs and functioned chiefly in the exchange of ideas. It also arranged the open forum for the annual meeting.

For this year's meeting a total of ninety-five questions had been received. A jury of eight men selected thirty-two of these for discussion in the forum. These discussions are reported on following pages.

Several plans for disposing of the other sixty-three questions were being considered, including opening them for discussion in the pages of the *Official Digest* and submitting them to local clubs.

Program

The papers obtained for discussion testified to the hard and successful work of the program committee, said President Bidlack, and Chairman R. J. Smith and his associates were given enthusiastic applause.

President Bidlack expressed appreciation and gratitude to the trade press for the good publicity that had been given to the federation and its activities during the year.

The technical advisory commmittee presented a brief report of progress, having had little to do during the year.

The nominating committee reported through R. C. Stark. Its selections were unanimously endorsed (see list of new officers on page 43).

Southern Associates

A. P. Mills, chairman of the Southern Federation Associates, reported the progress that had been made since 1934 in developing organized interest among paint technicians in the South. This interest had steadily grown, he said, and the 1936 meeting of the group was attended by forty-two production men from eight States and eighty-six representatives of suppliers of materials, equipment, and containers.

The plan of the Southern production men is to establish a permanent organization with a regular program of activities. This will be called the Southern States Federation Associates, and the organization plans, by-laws, and other details were taken care of by an advisory committee, headed by R. A. Perry, in meetings held in April and June. Appreciation was voiced by Mr. Mills for the assistance given by V. C. Bidlack, president of the federation; George B. Heckel, secretary, and K. J. Howe.

Enrollment of charter members is under way with R. A. Perry in charge, and thirty-two applications have been received. The organization will be completed at a meeting to be held in New Orleans in January, and Mr. Mills invited production men from other sections to attend.

British Greetings

Dr. G. F. New, director in charge of the British Titan Products Company and president of the British Oil and Colour Chemists' Association, told the convention that he was in the United States in search of information on how the use of titanium dioxide as a pigment had been developed to such a degree here. He was looking also, he said, for ideas that might be applied in the activities of his association.

Dr. New was much interested in the idea of co-operative research represented in the work of production clubs in the preparation of technical papers. He considered this an excellent thing and said that the British policy of relying in such matters on the Paint and Varnish Research Laboratory, while productive of some good, was not so beneficial as co-operative research because of the latter's contribution to the vitality of the clubs on the maxim that

A. E. Stauderman
New F.P.V.P.C. Vice-President

the value of an organization depends largely on what is put into its activities. He considered it quite fitting that manufacturers should support the technical organizations of the industry.

Because of the crowded condition of the program caused by a shortening of the convention period this year, reports of the constituent clubs were not received in the meeting. These were submitted in writing to the secretary for publication in the records.

Suggestions by Gardner

Dr. H. A. Gardner, director of the scientific section of the National Paint,

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Varnish and Lacquer Association, told the federation that he did not agree with those who criticized its fellowship in fundamental research as being devoid of practical application. He considered the work of great importance because of the breadth and variety of the fields to which it may provide valuable guidance. He mentioned in particular the posibility of discovering a protective coating film that would not be wetted by water, pointing out the advantages that this would bring in application as a paint for ships enabling a vast increase in speed and a great saving in fuel, also to the coating of airplanes so as to avoid the collection of moisture on the wings with subsequent freezing and its attendant hazards.

Dr. Gardner suggested also the necessity of research directed to the finding of a paint that would not peel from the walls of insulated dwelling houses. Insulation, he said, causes moisture to condense in the walls, saturating the inner surface of siding, and paint just will not stay on such a moistened wall. Several paint manufacturers had already faced claims for damages in cases of such peeling, although the paint was not at all at fault.

Researches are being conducted at the University of Wisconsin, but Dr. Gardner felt that the paint industry must take a direct and intense interest in the problem. He suggested the possibility of developing a valvelike paint film that would permit moisture to pass out from its inner surface, but would prohibit the inward passage of external moisture. Priming the back of siding was of some usefulness, he said; and experiments were being made with breathing holes in the walls and moisture barriers within them.

Another problem presented by Dr. Gardner was that of stimulating the cultivation and production of various oil-bearing agricultural crops in the United States. He said that experiments had been made with chia and perilla, and that the South had been found best adapted for the growing of these plants.

It was his belief that flax growing would be extended to other sections of the country and that cultivation of chia and perilla would be commercially undertaken. Natural oils will be needed, Dr. Gardner said, to supplement even the most promising developments in the synthetic field.

Technical Papers

A wide range of topics was covered in the fifteen technical papers presented in the convention by constituent clubs. The presentations were well made—some of them were excellent—and the discussions, although somewhat curtailed by lack of sufficient time and therefore not so widely participated in as on some previous occasions, were clear and pointed and laid the ground, in some instances, for desirable and useful further study.

The Prize Papers

The committee on *American Paint Journal* awards, headed by E. W. Boughton, selected the following papers for the three prizes:—

First prize of $100, Chicago club's paper, "Metallic Phthalates and Their Value as Pigments for Paint."

Second prize of $50, New York club's paper, "Permeability Measurement."

Third prize of $25, Montreal club's paper, "Driers."

Honorable mention was given to the papers of the Baltimore, Golden Gate, and Philadelphia clubs.

For the prizes offered by *Drugs, Oils and Paints* for meritorious presentation of club papers, E. A. Stoppel reported the following selections:—

First prize of $25, Henry F. Payne, of the New York club.

Second prize of $15, O. M. Behr, of the Los Angeles club.

Third prize of $10, J. C. Moore, of the Philadelphia club.

The *National Paint Bulletin* prize of $25 for the most complete and interesting report by a club secretary of the proceedings of a club meeting was awarded to A. H. Stover, of the Philadelphia club.

The several prizes were presented to the winners at the annual banquet.

It might be suggested that the program committee arrange in the future for the services of somebody as director of illumination. At times there were delays in getting the proper lighting on charts and the blackboard, and unnecessary light in the rear of the room impaired the fluorescence demonstration. When papers were being read and no special illumination was required in the presentation, it was often impossible for the audience to follow the printed copy or to make notes because the lighting scheme of the hall was esthetic rather than practical.

Summaries of the technical contributions to the proceedings follow.

E. W. Boughton
Chairman on A.P.J. Awards

Dipping Varnish Stability Tests

Cleveland Club

Endeavors to ascertain the practicability of tests to forecast the stability of dipping varnishes and lacquers were reported in the paper of the Cleveland Paint and Varnish Production Club, presented by H. J. L. Cotton. With the declaration that such products frequently develop faults that shorten their life in the dipping tank, the paper set forth the following phases of the problem that the club studied:—

1. Is it possible to foretell by laboratory methods the tank life of a dipping varnish?
2. What laboratory test, accelerated and reasonably accurate and indicative, can be devised for varnish stability?
3. Can the stability of any varnish be expressed in relation to an accepted standard varnish; for example, as solvent strength of the petroleum thinners is based on kauri-butanol?
4. Must conditions for test be minutely controlled, or less carefully controlled with the insertion of a control varnish?

Aeration methods being the sort generally used, the club's researchers first studied these for the selection of the most satisfactory one. They selected the rotating disc method, and conducted their tests with an apparatus made for them by the Aluminum Company of America, consisting of four discs with the lower edges traveling in a tank in which was placed 100 cubic-centimeters of the varnish to be tested.

It was found that the best rotation speed was 40 R.P.M. Experiments were conducted to get a satisfactory adjustment of temperature and air current in the housing. These were described in the paper and were pictured in slides shown in connection with it. Effects of temperature and rotating speeds were studied and reported, and the results were tabulated.

The conclusions of the investigators were expressed as follows:—

The disc aeration table enclosed in a housing apparently is an apparatus that is superior to other methods of aeration for the reasons:—

1. It is much faster (as much as forty times in case of varnishes of low stability, and proportionally so in varnishes of fair or good stability).
2. It is not subject to the influence of hydrostatic pressure with slight variations in measuring of samples.
3. Temperature and humidity can be controlled in the housing, at least within closer limits and with less effort than in other systems.
4. It gives more consistent results because of the control of air currents above the rotating discs.

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At this stage of the work, it seems that the apparatus without the housing is liable to give results that are not dependable.

Future work will consist of the following:—

1. Tests for the comparison of results in the apparatus with its controls and without controls; that is, in the open, in laboratories of different locations, and with varnish of known compositions.

2. Further study of changes in nonvolatile matter of the varnish with respect to the aeration period requried for a definite break of the solids.

3. Study of the viscosity changes at elevated temperatures, and the effect of coal-tar and petroleum solvents.

It also is the plan of the Cleveland Paint and Varnish Production Club to continue the work and include enamels and the effect of pigments.

Lesser-Known Drying Oils

Kansas City Club

Studies of the properties of menhaden, safflower-seed, sardine, and soybean oils treated with various naphthenate driers were reported in the paper of the Kansas City Paint and Varnish Production Club, presented by Don F. Cook. The treated oils were examined in comparison with raw linseed oil of 160 iodine number, containing in each gallon 43 cubic-centimeters of 16 percent lead naphthenate drier and 12 cubic-centimeters of 6 percent cobalt naphthenate drier. The treated oils were tested on panels for setting time and hardness.

Manganese naphthenate was found best to harden sardine oil when used in combination with lead, although cobalt with increased proportions of lead gave good results. With soybean oil, a lead-cobalt drier gave the greatest hardness, but this oil had a faster initial set with lead and manganese. It was found for the several oils that final hardness was in inverse ratio to initial setting time. Effects of various drier combinations were reported and tabulated in detail.

Menhaden oil would not produce a hard film, and it was noted that the speed of drying was in inverse ratio to the amount of drier used. For rapidity of setting the cobalt-lead combination was found best, but this reduced the final hardness.

Cobalt and lead were found best for soybean oil; increasing the proportion of cobalt increased the drying time. With three-metal combinations, the most satisfactory dry and hardness was obtained with the use of lead, cobalt, and manganese. Proportions of the various driers were reported for all the tests and were an important factor.

Some of the mixtures developed turbidity and sludges on ageing. The clarified or supernatant liquids showed no change in properties, and when the sludge was shaken up, the mixture showed but slight change. No attempt was made to study the effects of the stearin content of the fish oils.

Driers

Montreal Club

Peculiarities and problems of the properties and function of driers were studied by the Montreal Paint and Varnish Production Club for its paper, which was presented by George Fearnley. The studies were directed along new angles, an attempt being made to get some light on the many variables associated with drying phenomena. The efforts were directed to the effects of different acid radicals, metals, solvents, and pigments on the drying of raw linseed oil.

Different acid radicals were found to behave differently, the study being based on combinations of one pigment in linseed oil dried with one metal and different acid radicals. It was found that, except with naphthenates, turpentine did not speed drying and that mineral spirits lessened the drying time of linseed oil with manganese. Naphthenates gave lower viscosities because they are better wetters.

Driers affect the refractive index of linseed oil, but not the iodine value to any large extent; hence it was found that the relation of these two properties did not hold good in dried oil. Linoleates were least affected by the precipitating influence of thinners. Cobalt showed the least metal loss, managanese the worst in linseed oil. Naphthenates were least affected in unthinned, unpigmented oils. Oils with small amounts of metal dried faster than some with more metal.

The different behaviors of reactive pigments, such as titanium-calcium white and zinc oxide, and of nonreactive pigments, such as titanium dioxide and iron oxide, were noted in connection with precipitation. Particle size and specific gravity were found to be no indication of precipitation. Reactive pigments lowered acid value, shortened drying time, flocculated less. Nonreactives increased acid value and reduced drying strength, the conclusion being that drier was adsorbed and entrapped in pigment conglomerates, hence kept from functioning. When conglomerated mixtures were reground, the drying effect was restored, even thought the mixture settled as before.

Tabulations of a great number of results obtained were given in the paper, and Mr. Fearnley said that, revolutionary as some of the findings might seem, they were supported by factual data.

Wetting of Solids by Liquids

Research Fellowship

Progress in the federation's research fellowship at the University of Michigan was outlined by C. A. Murray, the holder of the grant. This work on the wetting of solids by liquids was designed at its present stage to find a means of evaluating wetting properties, and Mr. Murray said that adhesion tension values afforded a basis for the measurement of wetting. Application of the K^{n_s} scale of the wettability of solids and the S^{n_s} scale for the wetting values of liquids was the suggested procedure. With this were to be considered the anomalies that exist with respect to mixtures of liquids—binary systems and liquid-liquid solutions.

Adhesion tension value he defined as the change in free surface energy, or the energy required to separate by evaporation a liquid from a solid. Pointing out that not all solids are wetted the same by each liquid, he stated the two classifications of solids in this respect—hydrophilic, with an affinity for water, and organophilic, with an affinity for organic solvents. Liquids are similarly classified, and the scalar values of some solids and liquids were shown.

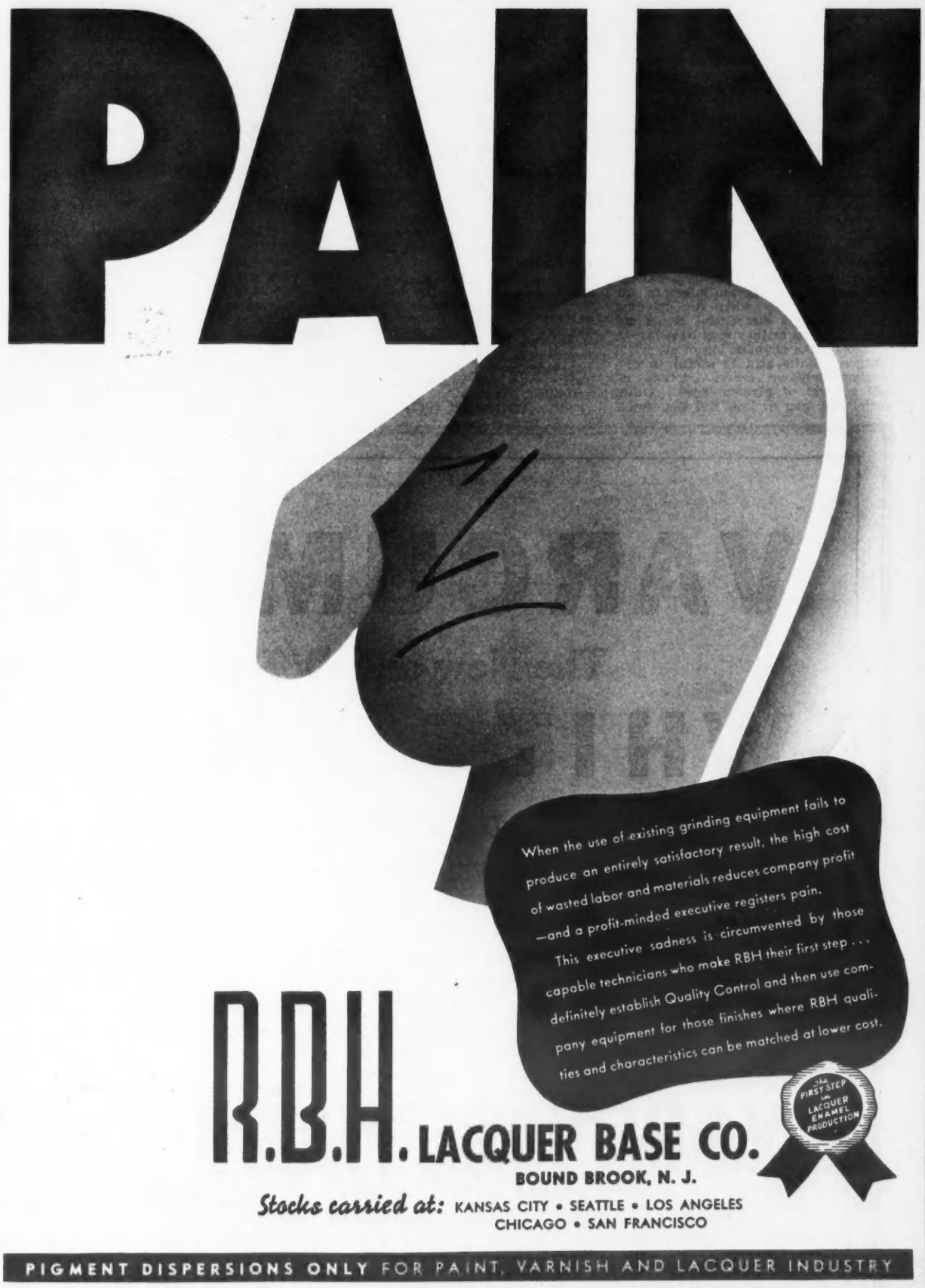
Best results are obtained in wetting hydrophilic solids with hydrophilic liquids and similarly combining organophilics. The effect of adding water to organophilic combinations was noted, but the phenomenon required further study to determine the influence of adsorption.

No effort had yet been made to correlate adhesion tension and the electrokinetic properties of solids, although some relationship was assumed to exist. Free surface energy includes electric energy, but the question of ionic and polaric influences was still to be solved.

Paint and Varnish Phenomena

Detroit Club

Various phenomena existing in the processes of the paint and varnish in-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PIGMENT DISPERSIONS ONLY FOR PAINT, VARNISH AND LACQUER INDUSTRY

dustry were discussed in the paper of the Detroit Paint and Varnish Production Club, presented by C. H. Brook. With reference to wetting phenomena it was pointed out that dampness and envelopes of air or gas interfered with the complete wetting of a pigment with an oil, carbon black being mentioned as troublesome because of adsorbed gases. Preliminary heating or storage in perfectly dry places was recommended as a guard against the effects of dampness.

Lack of uniform wetting in grinding operations was attributed to the formation of agglomerates, a condition also induced by inadequate dispersion. This may not be apparent at first, but will cause unsatisfactory settling or seeding. The introduction of small amounts of free acids, soaps, or dispersing agents was suggested.

The relation of fineness of pigment particles to wetting with oil was noted and also the importance of the texture of the pigment, soft pigments dispersing better than hard ones. With reference to plasticity and yield value it was said that flowing values of a paint may be regulated to a great extent by the addition of dispersing agents, such as varnish or boiled oils.

Electrical charges are influential because, if the particle charges are alike, their repelling activity will maintain suspension, while opposing charges may cause agglomeration. This may be prevented by the addition of a protective colloid of the glue or resin type. The presence of cyclic compounds increases the suspension of pigments in mineral spirit, as in dipping varnishes. The addition of small amounts of metallic stearates is also helpful.

For dispersion of resins it is better to add the drier during the process of manufacture, rather than to the finished varnish. Thinners which afford true solutions, such as benzol and solvent naphtha, are helpful to viscosity stability. The ageing of varnishes increases the yield value through the formation of aggregates in certain combinations. Insufficient wetting is an influence for seeding, especially when the grinding has too close a clearance. Seeds are pigment nuclei or they may be polymer, formed by the introduction of electrical charges. Malic acid is useful in dispersing polymer seeds; centrifuging will get rid of pigment seeds. Other nuclei are dust or lint, and the use of a cotton strainer is inadvisable for this reason. Reducers must not be added too quickly, lest the colloid condition be disturbed, and for the same reason reducers should not be added cold.

Fluorescence Analysis

Cincinnati – Dayton – Indianapolis – Columbus Club

Application of the phenomenon of fluorescence in the exposure of substances to ultraviolet light was discussed and demonstrated as the contribution of the Cincinnati-Dayton-Indianapolis-Columbus Paint and Varnish Production Club by Paul Blackmore and Ray Swain, with the purpose of showing its possibilities as a means of testing paint and varnish materials. The study had been carried on with a Cooper-Hewitt mercury vapor arc equipped with a blue quartz filter.

It was found that solvents and plasticizers in general do not fluoresce, exceptions being the ketones, tricresyl phosphate, and kronisol. Cellulose derivatives do not fluoresce. Fluorescence is greater in heat-treated oils than in raw oils, and is slight in nondrying oils. Various resins, natural and synthetic, fluoresce to different degrees and in different colors. Pigments and toners give a variety of effects. Titanium whites do not fluoresce, nor does barytes or gypsum or ordinary calcium carbonate, but surfex does.

The effects of ultraviolet light on a great variety of materials and painted surfaces were shown, and some distinctions were demonstrated which indicated the possibility of analysis, at least qualitative, on the basis of fluorescence.

The investigators stated the following conclusions:—

We reiterate that although we have spent bout eight months in assembling our data, we have merely scratched the surface. Our results have been sufficiently interesting to warrant further work. We believe, however, that before fluorescence analysis can take its place in our daily routine, it will be necessary to devise ways and means for scientifically recording the results, and more accurately differentiating slight color differences. If the fluorescent light could be examined spectroscopically, its variation in intensity across the spectrum band measured, and this intensity plotted against the corresponding wave length of light, a curve would result which should be characteristic for any given material, and would show differences not visible to the human eye.

Even without such equipment, we feel that an experienced observer can differentiate between most of the resins. We also feel that bodied oils can be differentiated from raw, and that chinawood oil can be differentiated from perilla and linseed. White pigments can be quite definitely identified, and in the case of those that fluoresce most brilliantly, mixtures should be semi-quantitatively estimated.

The application of fluorescence analysis to anything other than raw materials is highly questionable. Changes due to processing and admixture with other ingredients made identification impossible. In general, oleoresinous varnishes fluoresce with a reddish blue-white, white algyds show blue-white with a definite green cast. Considerable color variations are noticeable in each series, but they are not traceable to the presence of any single ingredient, and do not parallel the fluorescence of those ingredients before they were incorporated into the varnish or resin.

Anyone who attempts fluorescence analysis should be trained in color matching and should have the ability to detect slight color differences. Before making any observations it is wise to allow the eyes to become accustomed to the darkness of the room, and to allow the lamp a few minutes to heat up so that it is delivering ultra-violet light at its maximum intensity.

Testing in One-Man Laboratory

Western New York Club

Methods of testing raw materials, suitable for application in small—one-man—laboratories, were suggested in the paper of the Western New York Paint and Varnish Production Club, presented by C. J. Blakeney. The presentation was directed more to simplicity than to elaborate technical exactness, the general application was stated thus:—

The purchasing of raw materials from reliable sources of supply is the best insurance of uniformity. From sources true information about the quality of separate shipments is generally available to the chemist. There are, however, some general tests and a few specific tests which should be made. The chemist should have available the services of an outside commercial laboratory to make specific tests such as iodine value, refractive index reading, etc., as a check on his own tests when inferior qualities are indicated.

The principal raw materials have been classified and methods of testing have been selected for each group which can be carried on with rapidity and accuracy with the minimum amount of laboratory equipment. The A. S. T. M. tests are taken as standard procedure.

Particular precaution should be taken to obtain representative samples from shipments. Lot numbers stenciled on containers should be noted to make sure each lot is tested. Time can be saved by instructing the supplier to put numbers on all drums and fill shipments from the same lot or batch whenever possible.

Quart samples should be retained on liquids and 2 ounce samples on pigments, etc., from each shipment not only for testing purposes, but also as a reference if trouble develops after the material is in process. These samples should be discarded after one year. Records should be kept on a card file system, having a separate card for each commodity so that the records of each shipment will appear in the order of receipt on the same card. This will automatically show any variation or drift when tests are recorded. Such a card system, once established, is easier to operate than a book record and becomes valuable not only as a check on the material, but also as a record of the number of shipments. If a chemist sees that he is testing a certain material every couple of weeks he may be able to arrange purchases in larger quantities. If the records show small purchases only once or twice a year he may find a way to discontinue use of the material entirely. In either case he is simplifying his own work and giving himself the opportunity of using good business judgment as well.

Pigment testing for natural color, oil absorption, and mulled color was suggested, with an outline of simple procedure for each operation. Testing of oils was declared to comprise color (by Gardner tubes), odor and clarity (by the senses), viscosity (by Gardner-Holt tubes), polymerization, acid values (outside checks suggested), and break (heating to 600° F.). Details on various oils were given.

For synthetic resins tests were suggested for acid number (outside help was advised), melting point, color (by

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the cube method), and appearance. Type comparisons of natural resins were advised, the need for knowledge of types being stressed.

Suggestions were made with respect to color, odor, and specific gravity of terpentine; color, odor, and copper strip (sulphur) test of naphtha and mineral spirits, also a solvency test for the latter (admixture with a blown, bodied oil).

Lead in Enamel Vehicles

Golden Gate Club

The reasons for using lead in enamel vehicles were sought to be explained in the paper of the Golden Gate Paint and Varnish Production Club, presented by G. J. Grieve. The club asked the following relevant questions and answered them on the basis of experiments with various forms of lead in an ester gum vehicle made with 80 percent chinawood oil and 20 percent kettle-bodied linseed oil:—

Does lead cooked into a vehicle impart a marked increase in its wetting properties?

Lead does definitely impart a marked increase in wetting properties.

Does lead cooked into a vehicle produce better flow of leveling in an enamel?

Lead has a deleterious effect on the flowing and leveling properties.

Does some form of lead processed in a vehicle prevent the hard-settling of pigments?

Lead induces hard settling of pigment.

Does lead improve (1) drying, (2) hardeners, and (3) chemical resistance?

Lead, in proper amounts, improves the speed of drying. Medium amounts of lead (0.5 percent and 1 percent) give harder films than no lead or more lead. Water and soap resistance decreases with increasing amounts of lead.

Does lead improve durability?

Lead impairs durability.

Procedure and materials were reported for the various tests. The lead was introduced as litharge, lead acetate, and lead naphthenate, the last-named being used two ways—cooked in, and added cold. The experiments were summarized as follows:—

The introduction of lead into these ester gum vehicles does greatly improve their wetting properties and, in proper amounts, does improve the speed of drying. It also inhibits flowing and leveling properties, induces hard settling of the titanox C pigment, decreases chemical and water resistance, and decreases the exterior durability of the product.

We do believe that the results obtained with a very soluble type resin, such as ester gum, are conclusive, but we do not necessarily believe that the same results would be obtained using less soluble type resins, such as Congo gum, modified phenolic resin, or pure phenolic resin. Further work will have to be done in order to prove or disprove this latter statement.

Metallic Phthalates as Pigments

Chicago Club

A study of the value of metallic phthalates as pigments was reviewed in the paper of the Chicago Paint and Varnish Production Club, presented by L. E. Ludwig. This was an outgrowth of reports on these compounds by Dr. H. A. Gardner and the recent introduction of phthalate and phthalated pigments, reputed to be specially resistant to ultraviolet light.

The Chicago club produced phthalates of barium, cadmium, cobalt, copper, lead, mercury, nickel, silver, titanium, and zinc by three reactions—phthalic anhydride on carbonates, phthalic anhydride on weak acids salts of metals, sodium phthalate on metallic salts. The first reaction was considered the best. Paints and varnishes were made with these pigments and tested—the formulas were given—and from the experiments the investigators observed and concluded as follows:—

(1) Satisfactory methods were devised for the preparation of a number of metallic phthalates and the composition and properties of several of these compounds was investigated. Chrome yellow, a red lake, and a blue lake were prepared, together with phthalated modifications of these pigments.

(2) A number of colored pigments were treated with various metallic phthalates and the resulting compounds were investigated to determine the value of the phthalates in increasing the fastness to light of the colored pigments.

(3) The effect of incorporating phthalates in varnish films was observed.

With reference to the colored pigments, an analysis of the results obtained indicated that phthalates have a definite value in increasing the fastness to light of these pigments. Lead and titanium phthalates are of greatest value in this respect. Coprecipitated pigments gave better results than dry-mixed pigments. Barium phthalate gave consistently poor results.

It was thought that pure phthalic anhydride might have the same effect as the phthalates. Investigation of this material showed it to be of little value for the purpose in mind and in addition it increased markedly the drying time of films in which it was combined with most of the colored pigments. Zinc and cadmium phthalates proved to be of no great value, lead phthalate being superior to these compounds in all respects.

Results obtained from the varnish exposures led to the conclusion that most phthalates are of doubtful value in preserving the integrity of varnish films. It is believed, however, that lead phthalate bears further investigation in this respect.

A consideration of the behavior of the exterior oil paints containing phthalates led to the conclusion that the most outstanding feature of phthalates in paints of this type is the marked reduction in chalking which these compounds produce.

Titanium oxide treated with as little as three percent of titanium phthalate displayed marked resistance to the chalking commonly observed with this pigment. All of the phhalates showed more or less resistance to chalking and hence tended to increase the life of films in which they were incorporated. They also gave better retention of tints. Lead and titanium phthalates were of greatest value. Zinc phthalate led to early checking and cracking. Barium phthalate gave films of very poor quality and cadmium phthalate appeared to be of doubtful value. Films containing phthalic anhydride showed severe checking and cracking together with almost complete loss of gloss at an early date.

The results in general were very encouraging and indicated that phthalates can be employed to considerable advantage in various types of paints. Additional work in this field should prove to be both interesting and profitable to the paint technologist.

Permeability Measurement

New York Club

Recognizing that a value to indicate the permeability of paint films by moisture is essential to complete evaluation of a product, the technical committee of the New York Paint and Varnish Production Club made a comprehensive study of this phenomenon on the basis of the mechanics of permeation and the physical influences involved. This was reported in a paper presented in abstract with illustrative charts by Henry F. Payne.

The studies embraced varnishes, insulating varnishes, alkyd-phenolic mixes, nitrocellulose lacquers, outside house paints, inorganic pigment enamels, and organic pigment enamels. These were tested in a Payne cup in the form of a film on vegetable parchment ("Patapar") set in a constant temperature and humidity.

From the results a criterion or standard was evolved which the committee called "specific permeability," and a standard method was constructed.

The committee's postulate and conclusions were stated as follows:—

A knowledge of the moisture permeability of a protective coating is essential for its complete evaluation.

Permeability ratings should be made by measurement of the actual amount of moisture which will permeate through a

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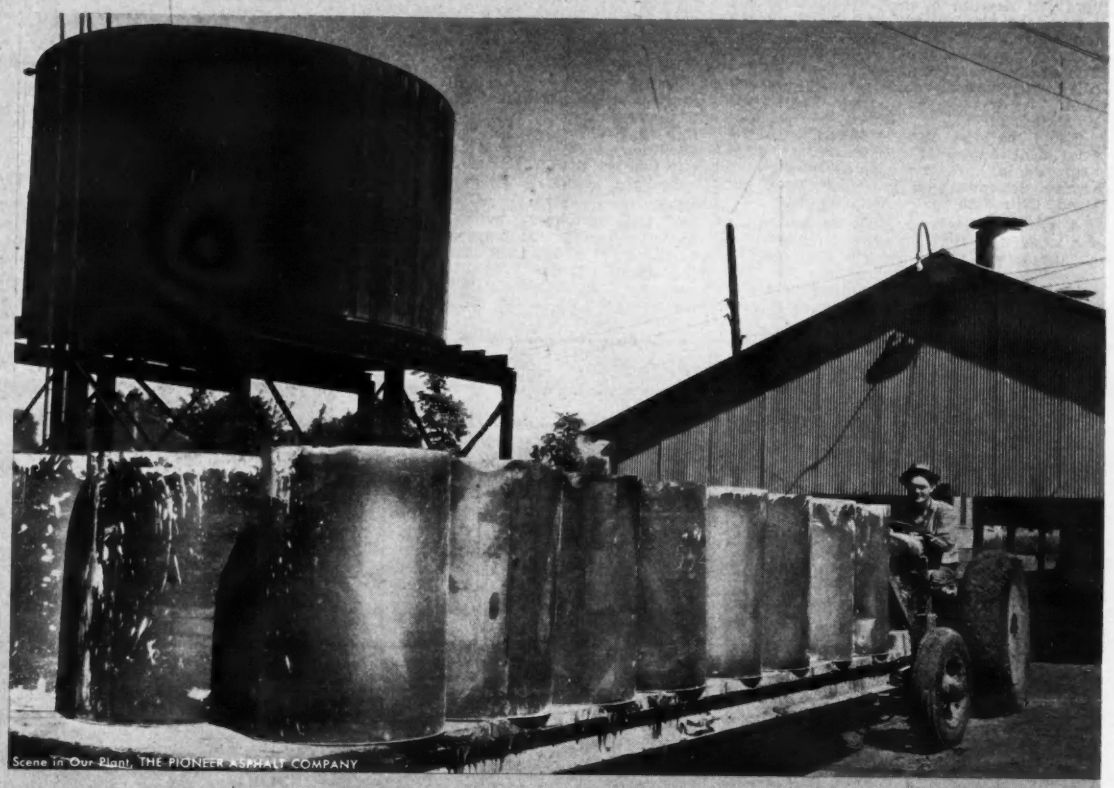

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film of definite dimensions under specific conditions.

A method is developed for the direct determination of permeability. This method is checked for reliability by duplicate operators on a wide variety of materials.

This method is proposed as a standard method for use in our industry so that the term, "specific permeability," will have a definite significance, and results of all research on this subject may be correlated readily.

The term "specific permeability" is proposed and defined.

Considerable experience has been obtained with the standard method and specific directions are given so as to insure duplicate results.

A support for air-dried films is recommended, but this material is not satisfactory for high-baking films, or films intended for outside exposure.

The permeability of short oil varnishes is less than long oil varnishes. This was found to be independent of the resin used.

Varnish films air dried from three to eighty-six days showed a decrease in permeability over this time period. The rate of decrease depends on the type of resin used and the drying characteristics of the film.

Phenolic varnishes have less permeability than alkyd varnishes, but in mixes of these two types the permeability is not proportional to the percentage of each present. The short oil length of each type has less permeability than the longer oil length.

Two synthetic resins produced less permeable films than two natural resins when incorporated with nitrocellulose and plasticizer.

The pigmentation of clear films produces a decrease in permeability in the large majority of cases. The decrease is proportional to the amount of pigment used within limits.

Pigmentation may increase the initial permeability if it retards the drying property of the film.

No significant difference in permeability was found in outside house paint films which contain brush-marks and those those from which the brush marks had been eliminated by a coating machine.

The information obtained in this paper is directly related to the durability of a film. In conjunction with such tests as chemical resistance, hot and cold water immersion, etc., the permeability test would assist in the evaluation of new products.

It is suggested that the American Society for Testing Materials investigate this method further with a view to making it a standard A.S.T.M. method.

The standard method of measuring permeability proposed by the New York club was described as follows:—

Apparatus Required

A permeability cup which can be weighed accurately on an analytical balance; which will permit the exposure of 10 square-centimeters of film area to a condition of 100 percent humidity; which is not subject to corrosion from contact with water; which does not require the film to be sealed in position with wax, but which holds the film between two flanges so that no vapor can leave the cup except through the exposed area of film. Such cups are known as the Payne permeability cup.

A standard glass desiccator 8 inches in diameter.

A desiccant, such as phosphorous pentoxide, which will maintain a condition of zero humidity inside the desiccator.

A constant temperature chamber in which the desiccator can be maintained at 100° F. with a maximum variation of 2° F.

A balance for accurate weighing of the loaded cup to determine the loss of water over definite time periods.

A support for the film such that there is no practical difference in the permeability of the free film and the film coated on to the support. Silk bolting cloth, glass cloth, and a variety of papers are satisfactory for this purpose. The vegetable parchment known as "Patapar" No. 30 is recommended as a standard material for air-dried films.

Procedure

The materials shall be applied to the "Patapar" or other satisfactory support, or to freshly amalgamated bright tin if free films are to be used, by brushing, spraying, flowing, or machine coating. The method of application shall be the same for materials which are to be compared directly, and shall be stated in all cases. The desired number of coats shall be applied with correct drying time for each coat. The drying time and conditions shall be stated.

The films shall not be tested until the final coat applied is dry, but the time after drying and before testing can be varied, depending on the information desired. This time period shall be stated.

A permeability cup shall be laid upon the surface of the film to be tested, and a circular disk cut from the film with a razor blade. The thickness of this disk may be measured with a very sensitive micrometer, or calculated from a known weight, area and specific gravity of film.

The ratio of the area of the exposed film to the total area of the disk is 0.403, and the weight relationship of the film is in the same proportion. A disk of the plain support shall be cut in the manner described above and weighed accurately. A disk of the coated support shall be cut as described and weighed, and the weight of the plain disk subtracted from it. This gives the total weight of material on the disk, which is then multiplied by the ratio 0.403, to obtain the actual weight of material being tested. The thickness of this material may be obtained from the following formula:

$$\text{Thickness in millimeters} = \frac{\text{actual weight in grams}}{\text{specific gravity of film}}$$

This formula is derived from the following relationship:—

$$\text{Area} \times \text{thickness} = \text{Volume} = \frac{\text{Weight}}{\text{S. G.}}$$

$$\text{Thickness} = \frac{\text{Weight}}{\text{S.G.} \times \text{Area}}$$

$$\text{Thickness in centimeters} = \frac{\text{Weight in grams}}{\text{S.G.} \times \text{area in sq. cm.}}$$

The area of exposed film is 10 square centimeters, therefore the

$$\text{Thickness in millimeters} = \frac{\text{Weight in grams}}{\text{S.G.}}$$

The disk to be tested shall then be put between the flanges of the cup in which about 5 cubic-centimeters of distilled water has been placed. The clamps are then screwed in position with sufficient pressure to insure a tight joint.

The loaded cup shall then be weighed and placed in the desiccator. Periodic weighing of the cup will give the weight of water which has permeated through the 10 square-centimeters area of film in the cup in the time period. Because of the inverse ratio of permeability to film thickness, the loss in weight from the cup may be converted to specific permeability by the following method:—

Specific permeability is defined as the number of milligrams of water which has permeated through 1 square-centimeter of film of 1 millimeter thickness in one day of time, under specific conditions of temperature and vapor pressure differential.

Specific permeability = milligrams of water through 1 square-centimeter of 1 millimeter thickness in one day. The loss in weight in grams from the cup multiplied by 100 and by the film thickness will give specific permeability if the weighings are made each twenty-four hours. The temperature at which the test is made shall be stated.

Evaluating High-Powered Solvents

Philadelphia Club

Application of the kauri-butanol test to the determination of high-powered solvents—those of a more than 50 K-B value—was the subject of experimentation in the Philadelphia Paint and Varnish Production Club and the experiments were reported in a paper presented with charts by J. C. Moore. These experiments comprised terpene-type solvents, coaltar solvents, hydrogenated solvents, and aromatic petroleum solvents. The charts, showing results obtained by various operators, were explained by Mr. Moore.

The conclusions expressed were:—

1. The method for conducting kauri-butanol solvency test of ordinary mineral spirits can be adopted for conducting the same test for high powered solvents, such as hydrogenated naphthas, coaltar solvents, terpenes, and aromatic solvents of petroleum origin.
2. It is the best method developed to date for determining the solvent power of the above mentioned types of solvents.
3. In general the accuracy of the results is much lower than may be obtained with the ordinary type of low solvent power mineral spirits.
4. By converting the results to solvent power on the basis of toluene at an arbitrary value of 100 much closer checks may be obtained by different observers using different kauri-butanol solutions.
5. It is extremely important that the procedure given in the appendix of this paper be followed exactly.

The test was described in the appendix as follows:—

Apparatus

1. Flask—250 ml. extractive flask.
2. Burette—50 ml. burette.
3. Balance—Analytical balance.
4. Bath—A suitable water bath. A clear glass jar 4½ inches in diameter and 3 inches deep half filled with water is convenient.
5. Buchner funnel and filter paper.
6. Filter flask and suction pump.
7. Flask—3 liter pyrex and glass reflux condenser.

Reagent

Kauri-butanol solution—Weigh 400 grams of clean powdered No. 1 kauri gum into a

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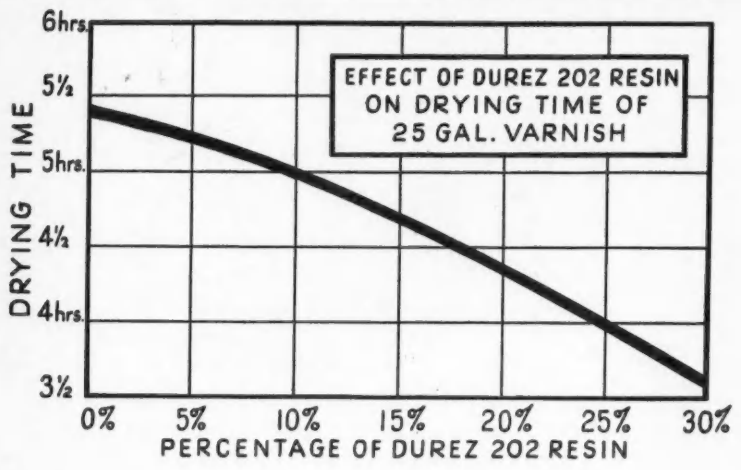

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PHENOLIC RESINS

three-liter flask. Add, with considerable agitation, 2,000 grams of butyl alcohol, water-free (normal refined B. P. 117° C.). Fit the flask with a reflux condenser and heat on a steam bath until the kauri is all dissolved. Let the solution stand for about ninety-six hours. The solution may then be clarified by filtering through a Buchner funnel with the aid of suction. The filtrate shall be adjusted by proper dilution to obtain a titration of exactly 40.0 ml. with primary reference mineral spirits.

Procedure

Twenty grams plus or minus 0.1 gram of kaura-butanol solution shall be weighed into the 250 ml. flask. From the burette small additions of sample shall be made with constant agitation of the flask. The temperature of the kauri-butanol solution and the sample in the flask shall be maintained at 77° F. (25° C.) by means of the water bath. The endpoint shall be taken as the point at which a sufficient cloud has developed in the mixture in the flask to obscure the sharp outlines of 10 point print which has been placed directly beneath the waterbath and observed through the liquid. The number of ml. of the sample added shall be reported as the kauri-butanol solvency.

Accuracy

Duplicate determination shall agree within 0.5 ml.

Inert Fillers in White Enamels

New England Club

With the purpose of determining the relative effects of common inert fillers in white enamels and offering as complete as possible information on their physical, chemical, and optical properties, the New England Paint and Varnish Production Club made a study of eleven inerts in comparison with titanium whites. This study comprised blanc fixe, silica, celite, asbestine, gypsum, English cliffstone, water-ground whiting, surfex, and high and low consistency precipitated chalks. The experiments were reviewed and the conclusions therefrom reported in a paper presented by J. J. Bradley, jr., and illustrated with microphotographs of dry pigments and wet enamel films.

The conclusions were stated as follows:—

The inerts, with the exception of barytes and silica, are definitely alkaline.

The dry brightness of all the inerts, with the exception of silica, asbestine, and cliffstone whiting, is equal to or better than the base pigment, titanox A. High consistency calcium carbonate has the highest dry brightness rating.

The pigment-vehicle ratio for grinding is, in general, approximately inversely proportional to the oil absorption; the Stormer viscosity directly proportional. The leveling is somewhat dependent on oil absorption when the same pigment-vehicle ratio is used.

High consistency calcium carbonate has the highest opacity rating, silica the lowest.

Gloss on the test panels generally increases over periods in dark storage. Storage of the wet enamel in the can has with few exceptions no marked effect on gloss. Barytes, blanc fixe, and low consistency calcium carbonate give highest gloss ratings. Low consistency calcium carbonate produces the highest gloss, silica and celite the lowest.

The brightness of the enamels is of the same order of magnitude as those made from the opaque pigments when the inert has a high dry brightness. Celite and asbestine give a low film brightness. Brightness definitely decreases with aging of the dried film. Aging in the can has little effect on brightness.

With the exceptions of the celite enamel, which is of low film brightness, the difference of the blue and red brightness is nearly constant in all tests. This indicates that the color of the opaque pigment and the vehicle is the controlling influence in the color of the opaque-inert pigment vehicle film.

The contrast ratio has a tendency to increase slightly with aging of the film due to a corresponding decrease in brightness. Films of low brightness, especially celite, naturally produce the best covering with a high contrast ratio. Aging of enamels in the can has no effect on contrast ratio.

Viscosity changes of enamels due to aging in can are extremely small.

Blanc fixe and high consistency whiting show no settling. All the calcium carbonate pigments, with the exception of low consistency calcium carbonate, have good can stability. Barytes, calcium sulphate, celite and low consistency calcium carbonate show the hardest cake formations.

Visual analysis of gloss and brightness of the dried films does in most cases check results obtained by mechanical methods.

Photomicrographs of the dry pigments clearly show the physical shape, size and uniformity of the pigment particles. Photomicrographs of the wet enamel indicate the relative degree of dispersion of the pigment in the vehicle. However, these pictures show very little about what may be expected in the dry film. In general the pigments which have the highest degree of dispersion, finest and most uniform particle size, have the highest gloss and brightness ratings.

Heat-Bodying of Sardine Oil

Los Angeles Club

In a search for practicably optimum kettling condition for the proper polymerization of sardine oil the Los Angeles Paint and Varnish Production Club made a comparative study of the changes in the physical and chemical properties of this oil during heat processing. The objective polymerization was such as would increase molecular weight and density, giving a greater chemical resistance, hence expectably increasing the physical resistance, or durability, of the oil film.

This experimentation was reported in a paper presented by O. M. Behr, with illustrative slides of charted performances. The conclusions from the observations were expressed as follows:—

We believe this investigation has shown: Winterized, high iodine value sardine oils should be kettled at a maximum temperature of 535° F.—three hours should be allowed to gain 480° F., and an additional two hours to gain 535° F. A maximum viscosity of 9 poises, or Gardner-Holdt V, should be specified: Under these conditions the polymerization of the unsaturated glycerides is carried to a reasonable degree of completeness with a minimum gel structure formation, and without the development of polymer cloud. The development of higher viscosities in the Z5-Z6 range, where essential for proper formulation, should be accomplished by the oxidation of the previously polymerized oil.

Vehicles for Aluminum

Pittsburgh Club

A study of the behavior of various vehicles—thinners, oils, and varnishes, single and in combinations and with pigments and driers—in the leafing and leaf retention of aluminum was reported by the Pittsburgh Paint and Varnish Production Club in a paper summarized by Ira R. Messer.

The findings were thus summed up:—

Surface Tension

Vehicles with the higher surface tensions result in aluminum paints with better leafing properties than do the vehicles with lower surface tensions. This is very noticeable in tests on the thinners alone.

To have the ability to leaf a vehicle must have a surface tension above a definite minimum.

The coaltar solvents have a higher surface tension than do the petroleum thinners in this test.

The surface tensions of the three resins in solution in the various thinners were higher than the surface tension of the thinners themselves with not much difference between resins.

The surface tensions of the oil and thinner solutions were higher than the surface tensions of the thinners themselves with very little difference between the various oils in the same thinner.

Viscosity

Low viscosity vehicles allow better leafing than high viscosity vehicles, all other things being equal. However, to insure good durability a vehicle must be of a proper consistency.

The cold-cut varnishes with amberol seemed to be a trifle higher in consistency than those with ester gum or coumarone.

Thinners

From the above tests the coaltar thinners had better leafing properties than the petroleum thinners. Also the coaltar solvents possessed the higher surface tensions. In some of the results it has been noted that the cold-cut varnishes with V. M. and P. naphtha were as good as the others. In these varnishes the surface tension was not lowered below the critical point by the amount of thinner used; and as the V. M. and P. naphtha possess a very high evaporation rate, convection currents were set up in the paint that aided the leaf in forming. V. M. and P. naphtha would not be recommended as a good thinner for aluminum vehicles. It is always well to test a thinner for aluminum paint as it may meet specifications in every way and yet destroy the leaf of aluminum paint.

Oils

The heat treatment of oils definitely raises the acid value. In previous tests it has been shown that the acids derived from the drying oils, particularly linseed, have a harmful effect on leaf. It is there-

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fore well to use an oil of low acid value in preparing aluminum vehicle.

Resins

The above tests show that the amberol resins in the cold-cut solutions has less leafing ability than the other two resins tested. However, the amberol solutions still possessed good leafing properties. The amberol resin also formed cold-cut varnishes and solutions with somewhat higher viscosities. The resins undoubtedly influence leaf less than do the thinners and oils.

Driers

The driers have more effect on leaf retention than any of the other materials commonly used in a varnish. Lead drier has been shown to be particularly harmful. When lead drier is used the loss of leaf seems to depend upon the concentration of lead present. Cobalt drier has the least effect on leaf, showing practically no effect whatsoever. Manganese drier slowly destroys the leafing properties of aluminum paint but not to the extent that lead drier does. In preparing an aluminum vehicle it is well to use as small a quantity of lead drier as possible and still maintain the desired drying properties. If aluminum paint with long leaf retention properties is desired, the lead drier should be eliminated altogether if possible.

Varnishes

The leafs of the two cooked varnishes were not comparable as the viscosities were nowhere alike. Thinning gave lower consistencies and hence better leafs. Both varnishes without drier had good leaf retention properties and cobalt drier did not affect the leaf retention properties. The leaf values obtained with the cooked varnishes were much lower than with the cold blended varnishes. This is undoubtedly a property imparted by the process of cooking.

In addition two series of paints made with ten cold-cut varnishes were tested, one containing cobalt drier and the other containing lead-cobalt drier. After three months' storage at room temperature, panels were painted with each. All paints containing lead-cobalt drier gave a dark-gray finish with brush marks very evident. The paints with cobalt drier prepared with mineral spirits thinner showed much better leafing and gave a much more brilliant finish, but with the toluol thinner the paint set too rapidly to allow maximum leafing and consequently a real brilliant finish was not obtained with these paints.

Eliminating Uneven Floating

Toronto Club

A search for practical methods of eliminating objectionable uneven floating in brushing and spraying enamel was made in the Toronto Paint and Varnish Production Club. The results were reported in a paper, presented by L. R. Schaeff, in which was introductorily stressed the difference between flooding and floating:—

Flooding will be referred to as that process of "color change" which the paint undergoes from the freshly applied paint to the finished dry paint film. Floating is a process of flooding in which the final color is not uniform, e. g., it may be streaked, mottled, or otherwise non-uniform. Films that maintain a homogeneous color effect will be classed as flooding and films that obtain a heterogeneous effect will be classed as floating.

Data were given, supplemented with recording graphs, on the motion of pigments in a paint, the process of floating, and conditions under which floating occurs; and the causes of floating were stated theoretically as follows:—

The pigment particles in motion of a two-pigment combination in a vehicle have greater attractive forces for like pigment particles than for unlike pigment particles, forming visible agglomerates known as objectionable floating.

It was concluded that the elimination of floating required that the semi-set point of the enamel represent a time increment less than that required for floating to begin. Among the methods of attaining this quicker setting were:—

Introduction of highly volatile thinners.
Addition of a cold-cut varnish.
Quick evaporation of volatile in the application of baking enamels.
Use of a poor-dispersing varnish instead of a good-dispersing one.
Addition of 0.5 to 3 percent of water.
Addition of emulsions after thinning.
Replacing part of one pigment with another.
Extra fine grinding.
Use of substitute pigments.

The several methods were illustrated by reports of actual practices, and the practicability and adaptability of the suggestions were discussed.

Effect of Viscosity of Linseed Oil

Baltimore Club

Tabular and textual data were reported on a study of the relationship between the properties of varnishes consisting of ester gum and linseed and chinawood oils and the viscosity of their linseed oil components, which had been made by the Baltimore Paint and Varnish Production Club. The report was presented by Harry Feinberg, who summarized the observations and conclusions from the work with raw linseed oil and treated oils of viscosities of 13 poises, 30 poises, 110 poises, and 650 poises, as follows:—

The viscosity of the linseed oil component of oleoresinous varnishes is a factor which materially affects certain important properties of these varnishes. There is in most characteristics progressive improvement with increase of linseed viscosity. Those properties in which there is material improvement are the following: — Water-resistance, alkali-resistance, color-retention, luster, non-penetration, pigment suspension.

Properties in which we feel that variable linseed viscosity effects differences of such small degree as to be insignificant for most practical purposes are:—Color, drying time, moisture absorption, dielectric strength, hardness, kauri reduction value, skinning.

Our tests indicate that, except for the property of brushability, uncooked varnish linseed is undesirable for use in varnishes, both clear and pigmented, showing marked inferiority in all properties.

We consider the optimum linseed oil viscosity to be approximately 110 poises (No. 5 oil), since it is our opinion that beyond this point the added difficulty to be encountered in obtaining further heavy viscosity in the linseed oil is not compensated for by commensurate improvement in the various varnish properties.

The greater resistance to penetration imparted to varnishes by the heavier linseed oils points to their use in primer-sealer liquid formulation or in dealing with any problem requiring minimum penetration.

Improved color retention may be obtained by the use of the heavier bodied linseed oils. We believe that this is related to the lower iodine values of these oils since the require less oxygen to complete the drying process.

The extremely viscous nature of the heavier linseed oils used in this study did not materially affect the viscosity of the finished varnishes. The high acidity of these oils probably helped compensate for their own heavy viscosity by effecting better dispersion or solution of the polymerized wood oil.

With varnishes containing both wood oil and linseed, the parts played by varnish acidity in producing livering with basic pigments depends largely on the degree of polymerization of the wood oil present. Our study, revealing as it does an increase of reactivity with increase of vehicle acidity, appears at first glance to contradict the earlier findings of the Chicago club which show decreased reactivity accompanying increased vehicle acidity. We have pointed out, however, that the low viscosity of the varnishes we prepared for this study indicates a low degree of polymerization for the wood oil present in them. Therefore, we may conclude that there exists some critical point in degree of wood oil polymerization beyond which higher vehicle acidity will retard livering with basic pigments by tending to better hold the gelled wood oil in solution; but below which higher vehicle acidity will promote livering or increased consistency by means of a soap-forming type of reaction with the basic pigments.

Finally, we wish to state that in preparing this paper we have not attempted to cover the behavior of different viscosity linseed oils in all types of wood oil varnishes, but have limited ourselves to a simple type of varnish which could be readily studied. For this reason we can draw no broad, all-embracing conclusions as to the effect of this variable in varnishes of different oil lengths, different resin compositions, etc., and so the specific conclusions stated above must, in the strictest sense, be limited to the specific varnish formulation studied.

However, this paper in a broader sense goes farther than that inasmuch as it clearly indicates the fact, not often considered, that the viscosity of the linseed component may materially alter the properties of the varnish. A consideration of this fact should be of practical value to the paint or varnish formulator in his work on specific problems, and the results of our work should indicate in a general way what changes may be expected as the linseed oil viscosity is varied.

Open Forum

Some thirty questions were presented and discussed in the open forum conducted by the plant managers committee under the leadership of its chairman, E. V. Ladd. The discussions were

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informative and well indicated the value of this feature of the meeting.

Salient parts of the forum discussions are given below.

Safety Methods

Proper housekeeping, achieved through education of employees, was declared to be the most important safety measure in plant operations. All electric apparatus and all equipment handling voiatile solvents should be grounded; belts should be treated and a grounding system used to prevent static. All pressure vessels should have relief devices; all pipes and containers should be properly vented. Guard rails are essential; furnaces should have automatic fuel valves. Small lots of volatiles should be kept in safety cans. Ladders should be of approved types with safety feet; stairs and passages should have safety treads. Vaporproof lamps should be used where fire hazards exist. Mills should be equipped with brakes. Adequate equipment and tools should be available for loading and unloading cars. Because the majority of accidents are not mechanical, the human element is most important. Employees must be made safety-conscious and kept that way by frequent inspection.

Color Standards

Keeping color samples by means of spectrophotometric graphs was considered too expensive for general use. Porcelain plates or chips were regarded to be the most satisfactory in permanence, but it is difficult or at least costly to get a range of exact matchings in this medium. Dry colors stored in cans and protected from light were said to maintain their shades and tones well. Colors ground in castor oil and placed between microscopic slides in dark storage were found satisfactory in some instances. For light tints it was said that spectrophotometric graphs were possible with a General Electric apparatus. A satisfactory method was said to be to grind colors in a nitrocellulose medium; paint on aluminum panels, and store in a filing folder.

Varnish Kettles

The best method of cleaning varnish kettles was said to be to get at them promptly while they were still hot; tilt the kettle; scrape out the slush; scrub with mineral spirits and a brush; and wipe out with a cloth. When prompt cleaning is not possible, hand-scraping and the use of a hot solution of caustic soda was suggested—but not for aluminum kettles. Adjusting successive runs was said to avoid frequent cleaning. Proper cleaning was suggested as the best means of preventing the burning out of kettle bottoms. There was a difference of opinion as to the practicability of reducing an oil fire so as not to damage the kettle and still maintaining productive capacity. Spot heating should be avoided. The oil fire should be adjusted so that the flame does not touch the kettle.

Samples

To discourage salesmen from excessive demands for small samples of special products it was suggested that they be required to show by potential consumption whether the preparation of samples was worth while. Requests for samples should pass through the hands of somebody capable of analyzing their merits, salesmen being kept from direct contact with the laboratory. Records of samples supplied should be kept, and the salesmen requesting them checked to ascertain what results were got. Conferences with the sales manager were suggested, and the cooperation of the engineering department with a view of providing informative and impressive data for the management. Some suggested that the sales department be charged an additional estimated cost for samples, based on the work required.

Drying Oils

It was said to be possible to dry refined pilchard oil to give an overnight tackfree film in house paint, but not in furniture varnish. Fully satisfactory substitutes for chinawood oil, it was said, have not yet been found, and their possibility was considered doubtful. Some of them work satisfactorily in certain instances; some in others; but none has been found universally applicable. The opinion was expressed that, through the development of synthetic resin combinations, it might some day be possible to forget chinawood oil. The usefulness of processed fish oil varnishes to produce second-grade flat whites was mentioned. Alkyd combinations were suggested for four-hour enamels, also the introduction of nitrocellulose lacquers. The possibilities of satisfactorily bodying perilla oil were suggested. The use of dehydrated castor oil was believed to depend too much on the quantity that would be available. Present production was said by some to be only thirty barrels a day; others said one producer could make eighty barrels a day. The cost of processing equipment was looked on as a deterrent of manufacture. Dehydrated castor oil was said to give excellent results when used to the extent of 50 percent in 25-gallon phenolic varnish; it was necessary to use more drier; to use 100 percent of this oil it was necessary to double the amount of resin. Processors of castor oil, it was said, faced the question of installing the costly equipment required with the thought that eventually chinawood oil would again be plentiful and cheap. A similar problem lay in connection with the practicability of developing thermolized oils. These problems involved the attitude of consumers with reference to supporting manufacturers who endeavored to supply substitute oils. Tests were reported to have shown that dehydrated castor oil produced films almost as waterproof as those of chinawood oil, but the latter was still highly desirable, and the supply of dehydrated castor oil, it was believed, could never be sufficient. Bodying oils in an atmosphere of carbon dioxide was said to have a definite value in the reduction of fire hazards, also in preventing the formation of excessive char in the kettle. The cost depends on the method, and is only about 20 cents if there is merely maintenance of a blanket of the gas over the oil. This method was said to improve the color of the bodied oil. Cooling under carbon dioxide has the same cost as the use of the gas during the heating.

Processing Losses

Improperly calculating, or failing to calculate losses of solvent, in filtration, and in storage was regarded as a possible explanation of differences in prices bid on contracts for varnishes. Some producers, it was said, allowed for no loss in the handling and storing of materials, but charged 7 percent for processing losses. It was declared that shrinkage ran from 2 percent to 6 percent and cooking, filtering, and tanking from 5 percent to 6 percent. Periodical calculating of losses was suggested. Losses for each type should be established by check runs and by measurements of storage shrinkage. Data presented in a report of the cost accounting several years ago were commended for study. The report was published in the *Official Digest* for October, 1932. Loss through waste in the handling of grinds of different sizes was said to depend on the kind of material and the kind of equipment, with relatively larger losses in open mills and on smaller batches. Use of a pebble mill, with no cleaning, was said to cut down this waste. Losses were reported to run 18 to 20 percent on 1 gallon batches; 10 to 25 percent on batches of 2 to 10 gallons; 5 to 11 percent on 11 to 25 gallons; 4 to 5 percent on 26 to 50 gallons; 2 to 4 percent on 51 to 100 gallons.

Clarification

Filter-pressing was said to give a clearer, more brilliant varnish than could be obtained by centrifuging. The Seitz centrifugal strainer was said to give better results than simple straining when the refinement of centrifuging was not desired. The Ambrose machine also was suggested in this connection. Straining through felt was recommended, a bag of felt being securely fastened to the orifice of the outlet pipe and the flow of the material being expedited by pressing the bag with a metal tonglike device. The felt should be changed when the flow becomes inadequate. One suggestion in this connection was that more attention be paid to better grinding thus avoiding clarification; only a silk screen would be necessary, at most, it was declared.

Storing Varnish

To prevent skinning of quick-drying synthetic varnishes in storage it was

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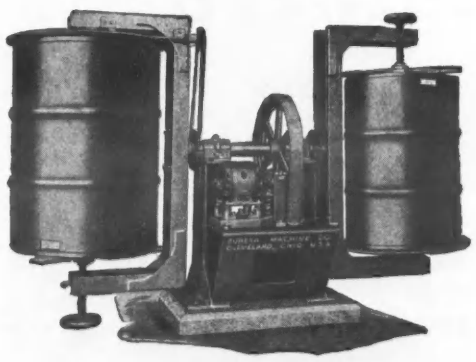

recommended that the top drier be left out while the material was in storage. Another recommendation was that a blanket of carbon dioxide be maintained over the stored varnish. Storage in closed tanks was said to be successful if the only vent was a 1-inch pipe which had its outlet orifice in a varnish flue, so that only gases which contained little oxygen could get in contact with the stored varnish.

Grinding Problems

To seal grinding stones into the casting and prevent leakage from the water-jacket the use of a litharge-glycerin cement was suggested. A practice said to be fully satisfactory and to give a lasting seal was to caulk the bottom of the space and then fill up with molten sulphur. To explain whether heat caused settling of white enamel when ground on a stone mill but not in roller grinding, it was suggested that the formation of zinc soaps in the stone mill might be a clue. Mixed sizes of pebbles gave best results in pebble mill grinding, it was said. Larger sizes should be used in the larger mills. Worn pebbles can be transferred to smaller mills. The point was made that each mill has an optimum batch size, and that it is not always best to try to grind the largest batch. Interest was manifested in a motion picture of pebble mill mechanics which had been prepared by Toronto University for the information of the mining industry. Those who had seen this picture had not got the application to the paint industry, but the matter was considered worthy of investigation. Steel ball mills will grind carbon black, blues, greens, paratoluidins, and ivory-white faster than pebble mills if small balls are used, it was reported. Various opinions were expressed with respect to the usefulness of colloid mills in the paint industry. It was said that many tests had shown that these mills did not give a good enough grind for general use, but were satisfactory for certain pastes and for emulsified paints. The feeling was that their usefulness was more or less limited to the homogenizing of emulsified products; but, it was said that they were good for making cheap house paints and flat wall paints. Heating, frothing, and unsatisfactory fineness of grind were mentioned as shortcomings.

Varnish Analysis

It was said that there are no practicable tests whereby the laboratory of a small plant can determine the identity of resins in a varnish and get even a rough idea of their quantities. A varnish can be broken down and its resinous components extracted and examined on the basis of melting points. The methods of the National Bureau of Standards and the North Dakota Agricultural College were mentioned, but these require a week for their application. The British station at Teddington issued a bulletin on the subject, but the British men at the meeting said that this was circulated privately. Polymers and other oil products were said to interfere with accurate results. It was suggested that, because of specification requirements, a method was desirable for calculating nonvolatile components that would not give results too high. Addition of castor oil or other nondrying oil was suggested. Blowing off the volatile from the varnish heated on an oil-bath in a U tube containing glasswool was said to give accuracy and to require little time. Rate of saponification was said to give appreciable accuracy in the determination of oil length, and a German method, improved by a man in British Columbia, was mentioned in this connection.

Skinning of Pastes

No knowledge was available in respect of an agent that would prevent skinning of pastes without to some degree affecting the drying properties. It was suggested that skinning be avoided in enamel pastes and flat whites by using a suitable vehicle. Dipentene was said to have less slowing effect than guaiacol, guaiaphene, or hydroquinone on drying.

Lead Titanate

Because of its decidedly yellow tinge lead titanate was not considered suitable as a pigment in white paints, but it was admitted to have desirable features, including high reflection of ultraviolet light. A year's exposure of tinted panels was reported to have shown that lead titanate held color well, but was not so good as a lead-zinc pigment. The film retained flexibility, but there was difficulty in bodying the paint. Opinions differed on the hiding power of lead titanate, but it was said that it had given no settling trouble and that the use of 20 percent increased the durability of outside paint. When chalking begins there is not so much masking or graying as there is with the whiter chalk of other pigments.

Alkyd Enamel Drier

The selection of a drier for long-oil modified alkyd brushing enamels was said to depend on the type of alkyd used and the nature of the pigments. If the formulation permits the use of lead, a 10:1 combination of lead and cobalt driers will serve. If lead is not suitable with the type of alkyd, a 1:1 or 3:1 combination of zinc and cobalt was suggested. A little manganese is sometimes useful with certain pigments, but care must be taken to avoid shrinkage. It was considered advisable for the sake of whiteness to use as little drier as possible; small amounts of cobalt were said to produce the least yellowing.

Phthalocyanin Colors

Phthalocyanin blue was reported to have excellent color retention in the can, although but limited experience had yet been gained. This color was said to be excellent for light shades, but to be relatively costly. In darker shades it reddens, or bronzes, rapidly on exposure, but this characteristic does not obtain in mixtures with one and one-half or larger weights of white. In alkyd vehicles this blue gives excellent results. Straight color or dark tints should be covered with clear varnish to prevent bronzing. Iron blues were considered sufficiently durable for greenish tones, but phthalocyanin blue was said to be but little more costly in light shades or tints. Greens are made by mixing phthalocyanin blue with zinc yellow or Hansa yellow, the former being less costly and had proved satisfactory in an alkyd vehicle after six months, it was said, with good retention of gloss and no darkening. Not much of the blue is required to produce bright greens in light shades.

Loss of Drier Action

Loss of drier action in dark colors on ageing was said to be caused by adsorption of the drier by the pigment. The suggestion was made that some reagent, such as litharge, be added which would be selectively adsorbed first by the pigment. The comment in the Montreal club's paper was mentioned.

Barium or Silica

The preferability of barium sulphate or silicates as fillers with titanium and zinc sulphide pigments was said to depend largely on the ease of grinding and the texture and durability desired in the film. Silica and asbestine were reported to be good, and as a general thing the merits of the two groups were considered to be about equal. Regard must be had for the effects of silicates on flow and other properties.

Canning Pastes

The best method of filling pastes into cans was said to be to grind direct into a Ross conical can-filler equipped with a suction pump.

Flush Colors

There was an open question of the possibility of getting difficultly ground pigments in the form of flush colors. It was pointed out that fumed colors and oxides could not be supplied in flush form because the process consists in removing the mother liquor from precipitated colors and treating the precipitate. Chrome oxide green could not be flushed, it was said. Some studies of these colors are under way.

Metallic Lead Paint

The preparation of a satisfactory paint with metallic lead powder or paste was said to be a question of getting a vehicle that was suitable. The lead was not considered to be the source of trouble. Experiments over six months were reported to have shown that 85 percent of the vehicles offered were unsatisfactory, but this condition had been remedied. It was said that metallic lead paints were useful as primers for galvanized surfaces.

A.C.S. Elects Sixty-Five To Organization Posts

Date for Ninety-Fifth Meeting Set for April 18 to 21 in Dallas, Texas

The American Chemical Society has announced the election of sixty-five chemists to administrative and editorial posts in the organization, and set the date for the ninety-fifth meeting of the society for April 18 to 21, 1938, in Dallas, Texas. Eight of the society's nineteen professional divisions named officers for 1937-38, and editors of six scientific publications were chosen. The divisional officers are:—

Division of industrial and engineering chemistry:—Honorary chairman, Erle Monroe Billings, of the Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester; chairman, Walter L. Badger, of the University of Michigan; vice chairman, Barnett F. Dodge, of Yale University; secretary-treasurer, H. S. Gardner, of the Eastman Kodak Company. Executive committee, T. A. Bo, of the General Motors Corporation, Detroit; Thomas H. Chilton, of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.; Donald B. Keyes, of the University of Illinois; W. A. Schmidt, of the Western Precipitation Company, Los Angeles; Charles A. Thomas, of the Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis; Walter G. Whitman, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Division of physical and inorganic chemistry:—Chairman, Harold S. Booth, of the Western Reserve University; chairman-elect, George Scatchard, of Massachusetts Institute of Technology; secretary—treasurer, G. Frederick Smith, of the University of Illinois. Executive committee, Herrick L. Johnston, of Ohio State University; L. M. Kolthoff of the University of Minnesota.

Division of petroleum chemistry:—Chairman, Jacques Cyrus Morrell, of the Universal Oil Products Company, Chicago; vice-chairman, Per K. Frolich, of the Standard Oil Development Company, Elizabeth, N. J.; secretary, Gary R. Wagner, of the Pure Oil Company, Chicago. Executive committee, Frank W. Hall, of the Texas Company, New York city; J. K. Roberts, of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, Whiting, Ind.

Division of gas and fuel chemistry:—Chairman, Homer H. Lowry, of the Carnegie Institute of Technology; vice-chairman, Frank H. Reed, of the Illinois Geological Survey, Urbana; secretary, Gilbert Thiessen, of the Illinois Geological Survey. Executive committee, Hoyt C. Hottel, of Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Alden H. Emery, Washington, D. C.

Division of history of chemistry:—Chairman, Tenney L. Davis, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; secretary, Mildred W. Graffin, of the Hercules experiment station, Wilmington, Del. Executive committee, Charles A. Browne, of the U. S. Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, Washington; Frank B. Dains, of the University of Kansas; Claude K. Deischer, of the University of Pennsylvania.

Division of medicinal chemistry:—Chairman, George D. Beal, of the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, Pittsburgh; vice-chairman, Theodore H. Rider, of the William S. Merrell Company, Cincinnati; secretary-treasurer, Walter H. Hartung, of Sharp & Dome, Inc., Lansdowne, Ga.

Division of colloid chemistry: — Chairman, John Warren Williams, of the University of Wisconsin; vice-chairman, Lloyd H. Reyerson, of the University of Minnesota; secretary-treasurer; Ernst A. Hauser, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Executive committee, Wesley G France, of Ohio State University; Ross A. Gortner, of the University of Minnesota; Elroy J. Miller, of the Michigan Experiment Station, East Lansing, Mich. Colloid symposium committee, Richard Bradfield, of Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

Division of sugar chemistry:—Chairman, Horace S. Isbell, of the U. S. Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.; vice-chairman, A. R. Ness, of the Great Western Sugar Company, Denver; secretary, Edward W. Rice, of the Santa Cruz Portland Cement Company, Davenport, Calif. Executive committee, W. R. Fetzer, of the Union Starch & Refining Company, Granite City, Ill.; C. A. Browne, of the U. S. Bureau of Chemistry and Soils; Raymond M. Hahn, of the National Institute of Health, Washington, D. C.; Herbert I. Knowles, of the Atlantic Sugar Refineries, Limited, St. John, N. B.; Edgar W. Harris, of the Darco Sales Corporation, New York city.

Prof. W. A. Noyes, of the University of Illinois, was reelected editor of *Scientific Monographs*. Dr. Harrison E. Howe, of Washington, D. C. was again chosen editor of *Technologic Monographs*. Prof. Farrington Daniels, of the University of Wisconsin, and R. C. Fuson, of the University of Illinois, were reelected associate editors of *The Journal of the American Chemical Society*.

Dr. William Mansfield Clark, of Johns Hopkins University; Dr. Louis F. Fieser, of Harvard University; Prof. S. C. Lind, of the University of Minnesota, and Prof. Linus Pauling, of the California Institute of Technology, were elected associate editors of *Scientific Monographs* for three year terms. Dr. G. E. F. Lundell, of the U. S. Bureau of Standards, and Prof. H. H. Willard, of the University of Michigan, were re-elected associate editors of the analytical editor of *Industrial and Engineering Chemistry*. Prof. C. H. Mathewson, of Yale University; Prof. W. G. Whitman, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Dr. F. W. Willard, vice-president of the Nassau Smelting & Refining Company, New York, were re-elected associate editors of *Technologic Monographs*.

Prof. F. E. Bartell, of the University of Michigan, and Dr. P. H. Emmett, of U. S. Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, were elected associate editors of *The Journal of Physical Chemistry* to succeed Prof. P. R. Hogness, of the University of Chicago, and Prof. Harry B. Weiser, of Rice Institute, whose terms expire December 31, 1937. Prof. W. A. Noyes, jr., of Brown University, and Prof. Howard B. Lewis, of the University of Michigan, were elected associate editors of *Chemical Reviews* to succeed Linus Pauling and Philip Sheffer whose terms expire December 31, 1937. Dr. Gustavus J. Esselen, Boston, was re-elected to the society council committee on policy for a period of three years.

Burges Miss War and Typhoon But Earthquake Catches Them

Joseph Burge, retired president of the Peaslee Gaulbert Company, Louisville, Ky., and Mrs. Burge returned to an apprehensive family the last of September, after a three months' Oriental journey, during much of which time they spent in getting away from something.

They spent July in Japan; then started for Mukden and Peiping, but were warned of the hostilities in North China, and returned to Kobe. Then they went to Shanghai, and, warned of an approaching typhoon, left for Hong Kong just three days before the storm struck. From Hong Kong they sailed for Manila, and about one week after their arrival an earthquake occurred one evening just after dinner. Three shocks took place, about an hour apart, forcing the hotel guests to rush to the open lawn for safety. The Burges returned to America on board the President Jefferson with its 400 refugees in addition to its passenger list.

Board of Trade Luncheon Nov. 9

The New York Board of Trade will hold a luncheon November 9, at which the annual election of a nominating committee will be the important feature. Percy C. Magnus, president of the board, has notified the members that arrangements for a dinner on the same date have been cancelled, and that the luncheon will be held instead. Announcement of the place of the meeting will be made later.

Paint Chemistry at A.C.S. Meeting

The division of paint and varnish chemistry of the American Chemical Society at its sessions under the chairmanship of R. H. Kienle and G. M. Kline, at the recent meeting of the society, heard and discussed twenty-one papers. Abstracts of a number of these papers were printed in the REPORTER for September 6 and 13, and October 18; abstracts of others are given below. Persons interested in these subjects, who are unable to attend the sessions of the division, may be assisted to get further particulars by communicating with the REPORTER.

Solvencies and Viscosities of Dammar

By C. L. Mantell and A. Schettinno

(American Gum Importers Association)

This paper deals with the importance of solvents in the preparation of dammar solutions and dammar-containing vehicles. Petroleum solvents vary markedly in their effects on the viscosity of a dammar solution. Results are given for a range of work covering commercial petroleum solvents as well as solvent materials derived from petroleum. The effect of all of these on viscosity of dammar has been studied and incorporated in tables and graphs. A petroleum solvency test employing dammar is proposed in which the petroleum solvent is evaluated according to the Gardner-Holdt viscosity produced in the test.

Phenolic Resins in Linseed Oil Varnishes

By V. H. Turkington, R. C. Shuey, and L. Shechter

(Bakelite Corporation)

Data will be presented showing the change in physical properties produced on cooking various linseed oil-phenolic resin compositions. The properties investigated include viscosity, refractive indexes, density, iodine number, tensile strength and elasticity as influenced by change in resin concentration.

Tautness of Doped Airplane Fabric

By G. M. Kline, H. F. Schiefer, and C. G. Malmberg

(National Bureau of Standards)

The linear deflections of doped fabrics under a given load serve as a criterion for comparing the tautness of various panels. The usual type of tautness meter employs weights for loading and can, therefore, be used only on approximately horizontal surfaces. This prevents its application for estimating the tautness of many wing and fuselage sections on the airplane itself or during their storage in vertical positions. In the course of experimental work at the National Bureau of Standards on the doping qualities of various cellulose plastics, a spring-loaded instrument has been developed which will measure the relative tautness of doped fabrics in both horizontal and vertical positions.

The instrument consists essentially of two dial gages, the spindles of which are connected to each other and to a helical spring in such manner that one gage serves to measure the movement of a spherically shaped foot and the other gage registers the load applied by the foot to the specimen. These gages and the spring loading device are attached to an aluminum beam which has a three point support for resting on the framework of a panel or on any two adjacent ribs of a wing. Graduations on the beam indicate the width of the span so that the instrument may be centered quickly and conveniently.

The practicability of the instrument for the estimation of tautness was demonstrated by tests made on the doped fabrics of various airplanes. The average deflections of the fabrics under one pound load (measured between 3-ounce and 19-ounce loads) varied from 0.052 to 0.124 inch. The fabrics which gave deflections of more than 0.100 inch under the conditions of the test were considered to be in poor condition by a number of observers. The actual deflection of the fabric under the one pound load is a more reliable criterion of the tautness than the unit deflection calculated on the assumption of a linear relation between deflection and spacing. However, areas with maximum rib spacing and span should be selected for test and the shorter dimension between supports should be recorded.

Fabric covered panels coated with clear and pigmented dopes for weather exposure tests were prepared with the following materials as the film-forming constituents of the dopes: Cellulose acetates of low, medium, and high viscosity and acetyl content; cellulose nitrates of low, medium, and high viscosity; cellulose nitroacetate; cellulose acetopropionates of various viscosities; cellulose acetobutyrates of low, medium, and high viscosities; benzylcellulose of medium and high viscosities; ethylcellulose of various viscosities and ethoxyl contents; chlorinated rubber; and various acrylic and methacrylic resins. The tautness values obtained for these doped fabrics at various temperatures and relative humidities, including measurement made at 21° C. and 65 percent relative humidity in an air-conditioned room, are reported. The effects of different solvent formulas and variation of the quantity of plasticizer on the tautening properties of some of these plastics are discussed.

Moisture and Durability of Paint Systems

By W. W. Kittelberger

(New Jersey Zinc Company)

Moisture is generally considered one of the most important factors in the destruction of wood or steel structures. It is, therefore, not surprising that early attempts to evaluate the protection rendered by paint and varnish coatings centered around a measurement of their permeability to moisture. In many cases such testing methods failed because they were based on the initial permeability of the fresh coating and did not take into account the changes in this film property under the influence of exterior exposure.

Using a method which permits testing a painted wood panel, permeability measurements were made at intervals during the weathering of a number of paint systems. The study included measurements on painted panels which had been exposed long enough to show different types and degrees of integrity failure.

The results indicate that there is no relationship between the initial permeability of the ordinary house paint coating and its type or rate of integrity failure. Moreover, it appears that significant changes in permeability occur only when a coating begins to show integrity failures. From this stage on, permeability generally parallels closely the degree of failure. There are, however, some exceptions that can often be traced to types of failure which do not extend entirely through the film and hence have a relatively greater effect upon the durability grading than upon the permeability to moisture.

Physical Study of Two-Coat Paint Systems

By A. E. Jacobsen

(National Lead Company, Titanium Division)

Physical tests of paint films, including tensile strength, distensibility, and flexibility, have been made on exposed two-coat paint systems, using special primers with four different topcoats; similar tests were made of topcoats self-primed.

Results show that flexibility of the components of the system is an important factor in relation to exposure results; suitably formulated primers show definite advantages over self-primed systems.

Physical tests are supplemented by exposure results obtained in the usual manner; the data are illustrated by photographs.

Flaxseed Crop Outlook at October 1

The Department of Agriculture estimate of October 1 of the 1937 flaxseed yield is 7,643,000 bushels. This compared with an estimate on September 1 of 7,640,000 bushels, and with a final production last season of 5,908,000 bushels. Continuing the downward trend in recent years, the acreage sown in 1937 was greatly reduced. This, together with the very low yields following the drought and heat during the 1937 season, accounts for the small production this year in the important flax producing states of Minnesota and the Dakotas.

Details of the October 1 stimate with respect to the several producing states follow:—

	Condition Oct. 1 (percent)			Production		
	Average 1923-32.	1936.	1937.	Average 1928-32.	1936.	Indicated 1937.
Michigan	..	51	87	*38,000	60,000	70,000
Wisconsin	83	75	80	79,000	40,000	44,000
Minnesota	79	41	73	6,040,000	4,235,000	4,023,000
Iowa	†9.8	†8.0	†10.0	178,000	80,000	100,000
Missouri	*77	61	80	12,000	20,000	25,000
North Dakota	63	10	48	5,944,000	551,000	2,110,000
South Dakota	64	13	45	2,170,000	132,000	252,000
Nebraska	75	10	45	79,000	2,000	4,000
Kansas	†6.3	†4.0	†6.0	241,000	168,000	276,000
Montana	59	18	32	1,149,000	32,000	25,000
California	..	†14.0	†17.0	.....	588,000	714,000
United States	67	28	63	15,996,000	5,908,000	7,643,000

* Short-time average. † Yield per acre.

Paint, Varnish, Lacquer, Fillers Sales: Sept.

The value of paint, varnish, lacquer and filler sold in September totaled $34,489,882, according to reports filed with the Bureau of Census by 680 establishments. Details of sales reported by these establishments and comparative data for 1936 follow:—

		Classified sales*			Unclassified
	Total sales reported by 680 establishments.	Trade sales of paint, varnish, and lacquer.	Industrial sales Total.	Industrial sales Paint and varnish.	Industrial sales Lacquer.	sales reported by 100 establishments.
1937.						
January	$31,288,615	$16,047,179	$12,456,616	$8,906,595	$3,550,021	$2,784,820
February	31,015,653	15,440,210	12,885,413	9,201,543	3,683,870	2,690,030
March	39,498,071	19,398,445	16,601,194	12,036,210	4,564,984	3,498,432
April	46,345,474	25,102,366	16,759,108	12,179,600	4,579,508	4,484,000
May	45,254,635	24,206,972	16,785,249	12,526,801	4,258,448	4,262,414
June	41,656,085	22,348,182	15,343,359	10,843,172	4,500,187	3,964,544
July	36,004,636	18,502,323	14,186,572	9,763,920	4,422,652	3,315,741
August	35,305,043	18,521,006	13,517,878	9,230,886	4,286,992	3,266,159
September	34,489,882	18,166,243	12,993,944	9,023,194	3,970,750	3,329,695
Total (9 Mos.)	340,858,094	177,732,926	131,529,333	93,711,921	37,817,412	31,595,835
1936—						
January to August.	267,895,298	139,104,351	103,792,308	73,546,524	30,245,784	24,998,639
September	34,799,558	18,412,448	13,330,905	9,441,238	3,889,667	3,056,205
Total (9 Mos.)	302,694,856	157,516,799	117,123,213	82,987,762	34,135,451	28,054,844
Total (year)	398,032,770	203,073,252	158,221,017	111,032,702	47,188,315	36,738,501

* Reported by 550 establishments.

Industrial Uses of Chemicals and Related Materials

(Formerly styled "Where You Can Sell")

Producers' Guide to New Markets Technical Information for Processors

Fully protected by copyright

Five-hundred-sixty-fifth Recapitulative Instalment

(Parenthetical references are to the numbers of patents in the United States or other countries, as designated)

Betapara-normal-lauryl-phenylbutyric Acid

Leather

As a wetting and penetrating agent (Brit. 446568)

Miscellaneous

Modifier (Brit. 446568) of—
  Surface tension of liquids
Wetting and penetration agent (Brit. 4464568) in—
  Dye liquors used in the dyeing of furs, feathers, and the like (said to promote better penetration of the color into the products and more level shades)
  Various processes involving aqueous solutions, such as soaking, washing, impregnating, penetrating, wetting

Paper

As a wetting and penerating agent (Brit. 446568)

Textile

Bleaching

Wetting agent (Brit. 446568) in—
  Bleaching processes

Dyeing

Wetting and penetrating agent (Brit. 446568) in—
  Dye baths (used to secure better and even penetration of the color into the yarn or fabric)

Finishing

Wetting and penetrating agent (Brit. 446568) in—
  Scouring operations
  Washing operations

Manufacturing

Wetting and penetrating agent (Brit. 446568) in—
  Mercerizing

Printing

Wetting and penetrating agent (Brit. 446568) in—
  Printing pastes and processes (used to obtain better and even impregnation of the color into the printed fabric)

Bismuth Ricinoleate-Salicylate

Pharmaceutical

Claimed (Brit. 443860) to be—
  Assimilable organic bismuth salt

Cacao Shell

Dairying

Ingredient of—
  Cattle feeds (said to increase the vitamin D content of butter and milk from the Winter to the Summer level)

Food

Starting material in making—
  Tea-like beverage

Camphor-Betasulphonic Acid

Chemical

Catalyst (Brit. 440888) in making—
  Monoglycerides or mixtures of glycerides rich in monoglycerides, by esterifying—

Lauric acid	Palmitic acid
Oleic acid	Stearic acid

Chromium Fluoride-Sodium-Antimony Fluoride

Insecticide

Mothproofing agent (Brit. 454458) for—
  Animal fibers

Textile

Antirotting agent (Brit. 454458) for—
  Animal fibers
Mold inhibitor (Brit. 454458) for—
  Animal fibers

Dicetylpiperidinium Bromide

Dry-Cleaning

Addition agent (Brit. 453523) to—
  Solvents, such as trichloroethylene, carbon tetrachloride, and benzene

Textile

Addition agent (Brit. 453523) to—
  Solvents, such as trichloroethylene, carbon tetrachloride, and benzene

Hexachloroanthraquinone-1:2:7:8-diacridone

Dye

Starting point (U.S. 1972094) in making—
  Reddish-grey vat dyes with 1-aminoanthraquinone

2-Hydroxy-3-naphthyl-orthomethylthiolanilide

Dye

Intermediate (U.S. 2025116) in—
  Dye manufacture

Iron Benzoate

(Benzoate de Fer, Benzoate Ferre, Benzoate Ferrique, Benzoato di Ferrico, Benzoato de Hierrico, Benzoesaureseisen, Eisenbenzoat, Ferri Benzoas, Ferribenzoat, Ferric Benzoate, Ferrum Benzoicum)

Pharmaceutical

In compounding and dispensing practice

Rubber

Retarding agent (U.S. 1929561) in—
  Vulcanizing processes employing an ultra-accelerator

3-Methoxy-4:6-di-tertiary-butyltoluene

(3-Methoxy-4:6-di-tertiary-butyltoluol)

Aromatics

Starting point (U.S. 1926080) in making—
  2:5-Dinitro derivatives used as an artificial musk odor

Parastearamidophenyl-trimethyl-Ammonium Methylsulphate

Dry-Cleaning

Addition agent (Brit. 453523) to—
  Solvents, such as trichloroethylene, carbon tetrachloride, and benzene

Leather

Reagent in—
  Dyeing processes

Textile

Addition agent (Brit. 453523) to—
  Solvents, such as trichloroethylene, carbon tetrachloride, and benzene

Phosphoric Acid

(Continued from October 25 issue)

Chemical

(Continued)

Purifying agent for—
  Catalysts used in decomposing organic substances, such as alcohols, by dehydration processes (U.S. 1913938)
  Crude borneol (Brit. 394979)
  Hydroaromatic alcohols (Brit. 394979)
  Methylcyclohexanone (Brit. 394979)
  Mixtures of monohydric terpene alcohols and hydroaromatic alcohols (Brit. 394979)
  Monohydric terpene alcohols (Brit. 394979)
  Naphthalene (U.S. 1201601)
  Phenols (U.S. 1201601)
Reagent (U.S. 1172062) in making—
  Nickel catalyst
Reagent (U.S. 1451786) in—
  Removing fluorine
Removing agent for—
  Nitrogen from oxygen (U.S. 1166294)
  Potassium from feldspar (U. S. 1317524)
  Potassium from fluedust (U.S. 1317524)
  Potassium from glauconite (U.S. 1317524)
  Potassium from greensand (U.S. 1317524)
  Potassium from leucite (U.S. 1317524)
  Potassium from mica (U.S. 1317524)
  Potassium from silicate (U.S. 1317524)
  Sodium from feldspar (U.S. 1317524)
  Sodium from fluedust (U.S. 1317524)
  Sodium from glauconite (U.S. 1317524)
  Sodium from greensand (U.S. 1317524)
  Sodium from leucite (U.S. 1317524)
  Sodium from mica (U.S. 1317524)
  Sodium from silicate (U.S. 1317524)
Separating agent (Brit. 394979) for—
  Borneol from admixtures with camphene
  Borneol from admixtures with fenchyl alcohol
  Camphene from the products of the hydration of camphene
  Camphor from admixtures with camphene
  Crude borneol from other substances
  Cyclohexanol from admixtures with cyclohexanone
  Hydroaromatic alcohols from other substances
  Isoborneol from admixtures with borneol
  Methylcyclohexanone from other substances
  Mixtures of monohydric terpene alcohols and hydroaromatic alcohols from other substances
  Monohydric terpene alcohols from other substances
  Terpineol from commercial pine oil
Solvent (U.S. 1399604) for—
  Silver phosphate
Stabilizing agent (U.S. 1275765) for—
  Hydrogen peroxide
  Perborates
Starting point in making—
  Acid esters used as polymerizing agents for olefins in the production of low boiling point liquids (Brit. 447973, 450592, and 450668)
  Albumen derivatives (U.S. 1381295)
  Calcium phosphates
  Catalysts for the manufacture of benzaldehyde (U.S. 1487020)
  Catalysts for the manufacture of acetaldehyde (U.S. 1487020)
  Catalysts for dehydrogenation processes (U.S. 1215335)
  Catalysts for the manufacture of ethylene (U.S. 1372736)
  Catalysts for the manufacture of formaldehyde (U.S. 1487020)
  Catalysts for hydrogention processes (U.S. 1172062 and 1215335)
  Catalysts for the manufacture of nitrogen oxides (U.S. 1207706, 1207707, and 1207708)
  Catalysts for the manufacture of ethyl alcohol from ethylene (Brit. 396724, and 392289)
  Catalysts (with oxides of calcium, barium, strontium, or magnesium) for the production of alcohols from olefins and steam (Brit. 415417, and 407722)
  Catalysts (with strontium carbonate) used in the production of ethyl alcohol from ethylene by hydration (Brit. 407944)
  Catalysts (with strontium carbonate) used in the production of ethylene from ethyl alcohol by dehydration (Brit. 407944)
  Catalysts (with zinc oxide) used in the production of synthetic formic acid from carbon monoxide and steam (Brit. 406244, and 406345)
  Colloidal phosphates (U.S. 1458542)
  Dispersing agents with sugars and lauryl alcohol (Brit. 404684)
  Dispersing agents with ricinoleic acid and sugars (Brit. 404684)
  Emulsifying agents with higher alcohols and boric acid (Brit. 409598)
  Emulsifying agents with oleyl and cetyl alcohol mixtures and boric acid (Brit. 409598)
  Emulsifying agents with oleyl alcohol, boric acid, and hydrogen peroxide (Brit. 409598)
  Emulsifying agents with lauryl alcohol, boric acid, and hydrogen peroxide (Brit. 409598)
  Emulsifying agents with octadecenol, boric acid, and hydrogen peroxide (Brit. 409598)
  Esters with aryl chlorides (U.S. 1425392)
  Ethyl esters (U.S. 1421640)
  Iron phosphate (U.S. 1428087)
  Nascent hydrochloric acid from metal chlorides, used in the production of chlorhydrins from dihydric alcohols (Brit. 404938)
  Nascent hydrochloric acid from metal chlorides, used in the production of chldorhydrins from polyhydric alcohols (Brit. 404938)
  Polysilicophosphoric acids (U.S. 1408960)
  Pyrophosphoboric acid (U.S. 1323878)
  Rubidium sulphate (U.S. 1126408)
  Sodium phosphates
  Various phosphates
  Wetting agents with sugars and lauryl alcohol (Brit. 404684)
  Wetting agents with ricinoleic acid and sugars (Brit. 404684)
  Wetting agents with higher alcohols and boric acid (Brit. 409598)
  Wetting agents with oleyl and cetyl alcohol mixtures and boric acid (Brit. 409598)
  Wetting agents with oleyl alcohol, boric acid, and hydrogen peroxide (Brit. 409598)
  Wetting agents with lauryl alcohol, boric acid, and hydrogen peroxide (Brit. 409598)
  Wetting agents with octadecenol, boric acid, and hydrogen peroxide (Brit. 409598)
  Zinc dihydrogen phosphate (U.S. 1926266)

(To be continued)

Potassium Acid Saccharate

Leather

Buffer (Brit. 444184) in obtaining—
  Level dyeings with acid or substantive dyes (the dyed effects are claimed to have great resistance to soap and alkalies)

Raisinseed Oil

Cosmetic

New vegetable oil for—
  Cosmetic creams and lotions (said to offer advantages of lack of odor, tastelessness, and complete absence of yellow pigment)

Sodium Acid Saccharate

Leather

Buffer (Brit. 444184) in obtaining—
  Level dyeings with acid or substantive dyes (the dyed effects are claimed to have great resistance to soap and alkalies)

Sodium-Beryllium Fluoride

Fuel

Ingredient (Brit 463218) of—
  Automotive fuels consisting of gasoline and ethyl alcohol (added to inhibit corrosion of magnesium metal, magnesium alloys, or other metal parts)
  Automotive fuels consisting of gasoline, benzol, and methanol (added to inhibit corrosion of magnesium metal, magnesium alloys or other metal parts)

Oils, Fats and Waxes

Chinawood, Perilla and Rapeseed Oils Easier on Spot—Tallow and Greases Shaded—Hog Prices Weaken—Moderate Changes In Refined Cottonseed Oil Futures—Trade Slow

Quotations on miscellaneous oils, fats and greases still had a downward trend in the absence of any improvement in business. Sentiment in financial circles appeared to have undergone a change for the better, but reports concerning general trade in this country were in some cases unfavorable. and political developments at home and abroad were still more or less disturbing. In such circumstances consumers of oils and fats were generally disinclined to purchase in advance of immediate needs. Changes in cottonseed oil prices were narrow much of the time but the trend of lard was downward as a result of selling on predictions of materially increased marketing of hogs and a decline in hog prices.

Chinawood oil weakened on spot under freer offerings from resellers and a lack of demand. Future remained nominal in the absence of offerings from China. Quotations on perilla and rapeseed oils were shaded. Offerings of palm oil were light and the market was steady though quiet. Crude coconut oil was slightly lower. Cash lard displayed weakness at times, the market here being influenced by weakness in futures which had a downward trend on predictions of increased marketing of hogs and a decline in hog prices. Grease was easier, quotations being shaded. Animal oil selling schedules were generally maintained at former levels by producers. Refined fish oils were quiet and unchanged. Crude fish oil quotations were mainly nominal. Tallow was easier on spot.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Cottonseed oil, imported, semi-refined, ¼c. per lb.
Linseed cake, 50c. per ton.
Linseed meal, $1 per ton.

Reduced

Candelilla wax, 2c. per lb.
Chinawood oil, 3c. per gal.
Coconut oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb.
Cod oil, Norwegian, 1c. to 2c. per gal.
Cottonseed oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb.
Degras, ¼c. to 2c. per lb.
Grease, ⅛c. to ¼c. per lb.
Lard, 50c. to 75c. per 100 lbs.
Oiticica oil, 1c. per gal.
Olive oil foots, ¼c. per lb.
Perilla oil, ½c. per lb.
Rapeseed oil, 1c. per gal.
Tallow, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-three typical oils, fats and greases on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
129.6	132.1	132.6	133.8

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Vegetable Oils

Chinawood.—The trend of spot quotations was downward here and the situation on the Pacific coast was also reported as weaker. The easier tone was attributed to an increase in offerings of resale oil following the recent disturbing developments in financial circles and to the lack of buying interest on the part of consumers. Also it was reported that two steamers had cleared from China, one from Shanghai and the other from Hongkong, with bulk cargoes of oil for the Pacific coast. Reports were current here of transactions at from 18c. to 19c. per pound for spot oil and it was reported that offerings had been made at a still lower figure. Advices from San Francisco reported sales of spot oil at 17½c. per pound. Business in futures remained at a standstill in the absence of offerings from abroad.

Coconut.—The market for crude oil was quiet and the tone was slightly easier, 4½c. per pound being quoted in tankcars, November-December, as compared with 4⅝c. in the previous week. The shading of prices failed to stimulate buying interest, however, consumers still being disposed to hold off for further developments in the situation abroad as well as in domestic markets for other commodities. Quotations on refined oil were steady at the recent decline, and copra prices were also steady.

Corn.—A steady tone prevailed in the market for crude oil, quotations remaining about where they stood in the previous week. Offerings continued to be reported as light. There was a fair request for refined oil and the market remained steady.

Cottonseed.—Edible oil was steady, domestic refiners holding prices at former levels. There was a somewhat better demand. Imported semi-refined oil was firmer, quotations being ¼c. per pound higher, with offerings reported as limited.

Oiticica.—The market had an easier tone as a result of the weaker chinawood oil situation. Offerings continued light. London advices reported increasing interest in oiticica oil but added that progress has been retarded in Great Britain by the 10 percent duty on imports. There appeared to be a possibility, however, that efforts would be made in the near future to have this duty removed.

Olive.—A steady tone prevailed and quotations underwent little change. There was a fair inquiry. According to consular advices from Athens, the indications are for a production of 42,618,000 gallons of olive oil in Greece during the 1937-38 season.

Perilla.—Quotations were shaded ½c. per pound, the easier situation being attributed to a downward trend in other commodities and to an absence of demand of importance.

Rapeseed.—Quotations were shaded 1c. per gallon, lack of demand of consequence offsetting smallness of supplies and a firm primary situation.

Soybean.—The market was quiet so far as new business was concerned but consumption was said to be holding up well.

Markets at Other Centers

San Francisco, Oct. 27.—Trading in vegetable oils lacked snap and most factors reported but little business was in progress.

Ruling prices were:—

COCONUT.—Quoted for future positions at 4¼c. per pound, f.o.b. Pacific Coast ports and/or mill in tankcars. Nearby and prompt shipment oil from the Pacific Coast is quoted on the basis of 4⅜c., nominally.

COPRA.—The market has not been actually tested in any important way for several days, making the offerings nominal. Quoted at 2.60c. to 2.65c. per pound, c.i.f. Pacific Coast ports.

CHINAWOOD.—With two reported shipments of bulk oil out of China, one from Shanghai and the other from Hongkong, this market turned easier last week. Although in one instance a few days ago having sold for less, chinawood is quoted today at 17½c. to 18c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific Coast ports. Buyers are biding their time, expecting further recessions. Drums ruling 1c. higher.

PERILLA.—Crude perilla oil is quoted on the basis of 12½c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific Coast ports for spot and nearby positions and 11¾c. per pound for deferred delivery. Drums, 1c. higher.

Chicago, Oct. 29.—Trading in vegetable oils has been slow. Sellers are not inclined to make many concessions, although the price of coconut is off fractionally.

CORN.—Crude, low acid, 7c. to 7⅛c. per pound, partly nominal. Refined, edible oil, 10c. to 10¼c. per pound, car lots; and 10½c. to 11c., drums, less than car lots.

CHINAWOOD.—Ruling, nominal, 21c. to 22c. per pound.

PEANUT.—Crude, 6⅝c. to 6¾c. per pound, Southeast.

Chicago, Oct. 30.—Range for soybeans for the week ended Oct. 27:—No. 2, yellow, spot, 98½c. to $1.00½.

Linseed Oil

Flaxseed prices had a downward trend in domestic markets. Changes in prices abroad were narrow. Linseed oil steady. Cake and meal higher.

Flaxseed—DULUTH, Oct. 30.—Futures are quiet as a rule, with but little buying or being offered. In fact, the crop is pretty well cleaned up, and cash seed is the only active section. Cash seed premiums over December have increased materially, and futures, with all their inertia, show well ahead of early August.

The week's closing price range was as follows:—

	Cash.	Oct.	Dec.
Saturday	$2.17	$2.02	$2.02
Monday	2.13	2.00	2.00
Tuesday	2.14	2.00	2.00
Wednesday	2.12	1.99	1.99
Thursday	2.09½	1.97	1.97
Friday	2.11	1.97	1.97

Crop movement in bushels follows:—

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1937.	1936.	1937.	1936.
This week..	136,285	5,290	72,174	32,587
Since Aug. 1...	539,526	646,193	397,351	272,085

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 30.—Demand for choicer northern seed is very good here and prices gained slightly on futures because of competition for offers here and at diversion points. Diversion point buying was good all through the week and demand still is snappy because of the effort to accumulate supplies for shipment over the lakes before the close of navigation.

Most of the seed is coming from northern and western Minnesota and North Dakota. There is a moderate movement from southern Minnesota and these offers move quite readily to the elevator trade for mixing or merchandising. A few cars are coming in from South Dakota and show such poor quality that demand for them is slow. Elevators take care of this seed and buy to mix it off. There is nothing moving in from Montana.

Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils (under Oil), fats, and greases (under Grease) are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

STEARIC ACID
Single Pressed and Double Pressed
Now available in either cake or flake form
Triple Pressed
IVORY BRAND

RED OIL
(OLEIC ACID)
RUBY OLEINE BRAND *{distilled}*
STAR BRAND *{saponified}*
CANARY BRAND
{very pale yellow, especially suitable for best types of dry cleaners' soaps.}
PROCTER & GAMBLE
MAIN OFFICES
Gwynne Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio
205 E. 42nd St., New York City
Branches and stocks in all large cities

• OILS •
CHINA WOOD OIL
PERILLA OIL
SARDINE OIL
SPOT FUTURE
L. N. JACKSON & CO., Inc.
29 Broadway New York, N.Y.

CRESYLIC ACID
English A.D.F. Specification
FATTY ACIDS
All Kinds
JAPAN WAX
CARNAUBA WAX
T. G. COOPER & CO., Inc., 47-49 N. Second St., Philadelphia, Pa.

THE BRODÉ CORPORATION, MEMPHIS TENNESSEE
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Elevator stocks of seed decreased 5,000 bushels in four days. Receipts are rather limited and shipments of late have been liberal.

The week's closing price range was as follows:—

	Cash.	Dec.	May.
Saturday	$2.18	$2.05	$2.07½
Monday	2.14	2.01	2.04½
Tuesday	2.15	2.02	2.04½
Wednesday	2.13	2.02	2.02¾
Thursday	2.11½	1.97½	2.00¾
Friday	2.13	1.99	2.01

Crop movement in bushels as follows:—

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1937.	1936.	1937.	1936.
This week..	117,930	217,560	46,190	3,240
Since Sept. 1	2,484,300	732,760	207,200	239,080

WINNIPEG, Oct. 29.—The market for flaxseed was quiet. Prices were irregular. The week's closing range was as follows:—

	Cash.	Dec.	May.
Saturday	$1.79¾	$1.78⅝	$1.78⅝
Monday	1.80	1.78⅞	1.78¾
Tuesday	1.80½	1.78½	1.78⅝
Wednesday	1.79½	1.77	1.77
Thursday	1.80	1.77½	1.76⅞
Friday	1.85½	1.77	1.76

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 29.—Opening prices per bushel on November contracts were:—

	Last week.	Last year.
Saturday	$1.39⅞	$1.16⅞
Monday	1.39⅞	1.16⅝
Tuesday	1.41	1.16⅝
Wednesday	1.39⅞	1.16¼
Thursday	1.39⅝	1.15⅞
Friday	1.39⅝	1.15⅞

Exports

To—	Bushels Last week.	Previous week.	Last year.
United States	535,000	413,000	717,000
United Kingdom	.....	.....	.....
Continent	543,000	374,000	161,000
Orders	713,000	236,000	555,000
Others	.....	303,000	16,000
Totals	1,791,000	1,326,000	1,449,000

Since January 1

To—	Bushels This year.	Last year.
United States	22,805,000	11,851,000
United Kingdom	508,000	843,000
Continent	19,086,000	24,286,000
Orders	15,927,000	11,663,000
Others	5,187,000	2,613,000
Totals	63,513,000	51,256,000

Visible Supply

	Bushels.
Last week	2,756,000
Previous week	3,150,000
Last year	3,937,000

INDIA.—Exports of flaxseed from India last week were as follows:—

To—	Bushels Last week.	Previous week.	Last year.
United Kingdom	112,000	415,000	12,000
Continent	.....	.....	20,000
Others	....	36,000	.....
Totals	112,000	451,000	32,000

Since April 1—	Bushels This year.	Last year.
United Kingdom	5,883,000	6,752,000
Continent	244,000	792,000
Others	856,000	328,000
Totals	6,983,000	7,872,000

HULL, Oct. 29.—Quotations on flaxseed were:—

	Per ton— La Plata.	Bombay.
Saturday	£13⅜	£15⅜
Monday	13⅜	15⅜
Tuesday	13⅜	15⅜
Wednesday	13⅜	15⅜
Thursday	13½	15⅝
Friday	13½	15⅝

Linseed Oil.—The market retained a steady tone, a downward trend in domestic prices for flaxseed being offset by firmness abroad. Oil prices were maintained at former levels. So far as new business was concerned, the market was a very small affair, few inquiries being received during the week. Withdrawals on contracts appeared to be holding up well, however, and there were apparently no additions of consequence to supplies at the local mills.

Advices from the Northwest reported some slowing down of trade, this being attributed to recent disturbing developments in financial circles here and to uncertainty concerning political affairs as well as to unfavorable reports concerning the trend in some important branches of American industry. Demand for cash seed in Northwestern markets continued good and arrivals were well absorbed. Receipts of flaxseed at New York last week were 1,061,818 bushels, of which 291,700 bushels were from India.

The second official estimate of the area under flaxseed in Argentina was 7,338,870 acres. This showed an incerase of about 1,000,000 acres, as compared with the first estimate, but was only 100,000 acres larger than the final acreage last season. The unsold surplus of old crop seed remaining in that country on October 23 was put at 7,559,00 bushels, against 7,204,000 bushels a year ago.

According to official preliminary figures, there were 27 mills in the United States which crushed flaxseed during the quarter ending September 30, 1937, reporting a crush of 214,649 tons of flaxseed and a production of 151,278,120 pounds of linseed oil. These figures compare with 136,142 tons of seed crushed and 91,805,153 pounds of oil produced for the corresponding quarter in 1936. Stocks of flaxseed at the mills on September 30 were 79,970 tons, compared with 58,354 tons for the same date in 1936. Stocks of linseed oil were 101,818,610 pounds, compared with 54,297,273 pounds for the same date in 1936.

There was no trading in linseed oil futures on the New York Produce Exchange from October 23 to October 29, inclusive. Following is a price record for the week:—

	Cents per pound in tanks— High.	Low.	Close.
March	...	...	9.85@10.05
December	...	...	9.80@ 9.85

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 30.—Consumers of linseed oil are buying small quantities at intervals and currently are not interested in round lots for any shipment. Even the small lot trade is thin and unsatisfactory. The feeling of nervousness in the business world is offsetting all other considerations at the moment. Frost news from Argentina stirred up a little trade, but it was moderate and did not last long. Quotations on carload lots f.o.b. Minneapolis, cooperage, 11c. per pound, tankcars, 10.4c. per pound, warehouse lots, 11.4c. per pound.

Shipments of oil in pounds were as follows:—

	1937.	1936.
This week	792,251	1,128,449
Since Sept. 1	13,892,574	7,627,283

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 27.—Linseed oil sellers here state they are not expecting any volume of business until December as most buyers have covered their nearby needs. Quoted:—Tankcars, 10.6c. per pound; drum car lots ex-mill, 11.2c.; drum lots ex-warehouse, 11.6c.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—Linseed oil has been moving fairly well recently. Quotations are following closely along lines laid down for some time in the past. Ruling prices are:—Tankcar, 10.4c. per pound; car lots, 11c.; less than car lots, 11.4c.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Quotations on linseed oil were:—

	Per cwt. s.	d.
Saturday	29	3
Monday	29	1½
Tuesday	29	1½
Wednesday	29	1½
Thursday	28	6
Friday	28	6

Cake and Meal.—The market had a firmer tone, spot quotations being raised 50c. per ton for cake and $1 per ton for meal. Supplies on spot appeared to be unusually small. The export inquiry for cake was quieter. Domestic trade in meal remained slow.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 30.—Demand for linseed meal continues good and offers are limited. Crushers are well sold out and are manufacturing at a slower pace now.

Quotations on carload lots f.o.b. Minneapolis in 100 pound sacks $34 to $34.50 per ton.

Shipments of meal in pounds were as follows:—

	1937.	1936.
This week	5,458,690	2,936,677
Since Sept. 1	42,431,120	14,634,388

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—Tendency of various buyers to take more active interest in the linseed meal market has enlivened the tone lately. Ruling prices are:—Round lots, $33 per ton, largely nominal; car lots, $33 to $33.50; less than car lots, $35 to $36.

Cottonseed Oil

Refined cottonseed oil futures were irregular within moderate limits. Trading less active. Southern markets steady.

Cottonseed Oil.—The market for refined cottonseed oil futures was quieter last week, local and other traders being disposed in some cases to curtail operations pending further developments in outside markets as well as in political affairs at home and abroad. The market for securities displayed strength at times but the action of the cotton market was disappointing to some following the announcement of the cotton acreage reduction plan, and developments in political affairs were regarded as less encouraging. In such circumstances some traders were disposed for the time being to operate merely for quick turns, and while prices showed irregularity the changes from day to day were generally moderate.

The cotton acreage reduction program as announced last week calls for a cut in the next area of 2,000,000 acres making the total area 27,000,000 to 29,000,000 acres. In order to offset the acreage reduction, the government has increased the rate of benefit payments to farmers from 2 cents to 2.4 cents. Weakness in hog prices at Chicago was attributed to expectations of a material increase in marketing of hogs. Marketing last week continued well below the same time last year but the talk of larger arrivals was reflected in increased selling of lard futures.

Receipts of hogs in the principal Western markets for four days of the week aggregated 239,400 head. This compared with 197,000 head in the previous week and 321,300 head in the same time last year. The average weight of the hogs received in Chicago during the week ended October 23 was 240 pounds against 247 pounds in the previous week. Shipments of lard from Chicago were liberal and to some the indications seemed to point to a further large decrease in lard stocks for the second half of the month. Southern markets for crude oil were reported as steady.

Many of the mills were said to be sold well ahead and offerings for early delivery were reported as light. Unfavorable talk continued to be heard concerning the quality of the seed. A better inquiry was reported for cash cottonseed oil and lard compound, but business in many other oils and fats was slow. Crude coconut oil declined again and rapeseed oil was also reduced.

The quantity of cotton ginned to October 18, according to the Census Bureau, was 11,068,319 bales, against 8,259,445 bales to October 1 and 8,569,478 bales to October 18 last year. The weekly government report stated that in Texas considerable cotton remains in the field in West Central sections and is in good to fair condition; elsewhere the crop has been largely picked. Good progress in picking was reported in Oklahoma. In the Central States of the Belt, much of the week was unfavorable for outside operations and picking of the remaining cotton made slow progress with more or less damage by rain to open bolls. In the Eastern States and the Northern Belt, picking was retarded by rain.

Trading in bleachable prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures on the New York Produce Exchange from October 23 to October 29, inclusive, comprised 495 contracts, a total of 29,700,000 pounds. Following is a price record for the week:—

	Cents per pound in tanks— High.	Low.	Close.
January	7.38	7.13	7.25@7.27
March	7.38	7.16	7.28@7.29
May	7.44	7.21	7.34 sale
December	7.33	7.14	7.23@7.26

Crude, Southeast, .0612½.

Chicago, Oct. 29.—The cottonseed oil market has been quiet. Good, off-Summer, yellow fig oil is quoted at 7⅝c. per pound. Refined, edible oil is 9c. to 9¼c. per pound, barrels, car lots; and 9½c. to 9¾c., barrels, less than car lots.

Hull, Oct. 29.—Quotations on cottonseed oil were:—

	Refined. Per cwt. s.	d.	Egyptian crude. Per cwt. s.	d.
Saturday	23	6	20	6
Monday	23	6	20	6
Tuesday	23	6	20	6
Wednesday	23	6	20	6
Thursday	23	6	20	6
Friday	23	6	20	6

Cake and Meal.—A steady or firm tone continued to be reported in Southern markets for spot material. The export inquiry apparently held up well and there were reports of some improvement in the domestic call.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta, Oct. 26.—Cottonseed products are reported on a slightly firmer basis with consumption improving. Complaint is still heard of moist seed and low oil yields.

Quotations of this market are as follows:—

MEAL.—7 percent protein, $21 to $21.50 per ton, interior mills.

HULLS.—Loose, $5.50 to $6 per ton.

SEED.—$20 to $21 per ton, shipping points.

Memphis, Oct. 30.—Crude cottonseed oil quiet and steady. Today 6⅛c. bid. A few scattered tanks are available at 6¼c. Mills are expecting higher prices. Complaints are being heard about the slow movement of seed which seems to be due to the fact that shippers are expecting higher prices and holding back what seed they can. Meal firm with an advancing tendency; prime, 41 percent, $22.50 per ton, Memphis basis. Slab cake, $20 per ton, prompt and November shipment. Hulls $4 per ton at mill points. Domestic and export demand for cake continues good. The output of the mills is moving steadily into production and there has been no accumulation of supplies at mill points. Fair weather now prevailing over this section.

Closing cottonseed meal quotations on the Memphis exchange were as follows:—

	October 21.	October 28.
December	$21.75@——	$21.80@——
January	21.25@21.50	21.25@——
March	21.25@21.40	21.00@——
May	21.00@——	——@——

Animal Oils

Degras.—The market was fairly active, with the tone steady. Sales of crude were reported at 8c. per pound. Quotations on neutral ranged from 11c. to 15c. per pound, according to grade.

Lard.—Quotations were stationary at the recently announced reduction, the tone of the market apparently being steady. There was no broadening of trade, as many consumers were still disinclined to purchase ahead to any extent.

Neatsfoot.—A steady tone prevailed, selling schedules being held at former levels. Consumers showed little disposition to anticipate but there was a fair movement of moderate quantities into local and other channels.

Oleo.—There was a fairly active inquiry and the market retained a steady tone. Supplies available for prompt delivery were said to be light.

Fish Oils

Cod.—Norwegian oil for shipment was quoted at 37c. to 39c. per gallon, according to grade, January-March, and the tone of the market was regarded as steady at that level. Newfoundland continued nominal.

Menhaden.—Refined oil was steady on the basis of previous quotations but aside from this the situation lacked features of interest so far as the local market was concerned. In some quarters a fair volume of inquiries was received but actual purchases were generally limited to comparatively small quantities to meet the current needs of consumers. Crude oil was reported nominal in the absence of any change for the better in fishing results.

Sardine.—Quotations on refined oil were maintained at former levels by

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local interests, the tone of the market being steady. There was a fair inquiry though consumers showed little disposition to purchase in advance of current needs. Crude was quiet on the Coast.

Sperm.—A somewhat better inquiry was noted from local and outside consumers. The market was steady at previous quotations.

Markets at Other Centers

San Francisco, Oct. 27.—With the sardine fishing fleets running into another full moon period from October 19 to 23 last week, resulting in no production of oil during that time, the market resolved itself into a dull, stationary affair. Boats coming in since the 23rd have not had much fish aboard and gloom is present in the industry when production is discussed. There seems to be no doubt at the moment but that this season will fall far short of last year; it may be no more than 50 percent, although it does seem likely that such a score will be bettered. At the present time the 50 percent figure is the basis of operations, the industry being that far behind the yield of last season. A few weeks of good fishing would improve that, however.

November 1 will see the legal opening of the sardine fishing and reduction industry in Southern California, but word from the South today is to the effect that this may be delayed owing to labor troubles. Plant operators are offering $11 per ton for raw fish, while the fishermen want $13, the same scale as is being paid in Northern California.

Baltimore, Oct. 29.—The last week proved a virtual blank so far as the menhaden fleet operating in the lower Chesapeake Bay and outside of the Virginia Capes was concerned. The catch of fish proved to be almost nil. It now appears quite certain that the fishing companies will be unable to fill the orders booked early in the Summer on a when-and-if-made basis. The quotations on refined stocks remain at 53c. to 55c. per gallon for light pressed, 55c. to 57c. per gallon for yellow bleached and 57c. to 59c. per gallon for white bleached oil.

Fats and Greases

Grease.—The market had an easy tone although offerings continued to be reported as light. Buying interest was generally limited to small quantities and quotations in some instances were shaded ⅛c. to ¼c.

Lard.—Local cash quotations had a downward trend at times, the market being influenced by developments in futures which weakened under renewed liquidation and bearish pressure as a result of weakness in live hogs and predictions of an increase in marketing of hogs in the near future. Domestic trade was quiet and the export inquiry was reported as slow.

Stearin.—Previous quotations were repeated. There were reports of a fair inquiry.

Tallow.—Quiet conditions prevailed much of the time. Occasional inquiries were received from small consumers but large interests were generally disposed to hold off for further developments in the local situation. Advices from the West also reported the market there as quiet. The tone here was easier, quotations being reduced ¼c. Offerings were reported as light on the decline.

Trading in tallow futures on the New York Produce Exchange from October 23 to October 29, inclusive, comprised 9 contracts, a total of 540,000 pounds. Following is a price record for the week:—

	Cents per pound in tanks		
	High.	Low.	Close.
January	6.85	6.80	6.70@6.79
March	6.85	6.75	6.71@6.81
December	6.85	6.81	6.75@6.90

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, Oct. 29.—Although the general trend in the cash lard market has been toward easiness, there have been some indications of more steadiness at the decline. The shipping trade has been of fair proportions.

The range of lard quotations from the opening Saturday, October 23, to the close Friday, October 29, is shown in the following table:—

	Per 100 pounds				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous Friday.
Cash	$9.45	$9.45	$9.20	$9.37	$9.60
Dec.	9.40	9.40	9.12	9.27	9.45
March	9.40	9.40	9.30	9.47	9.47

TALLOWS (tierces).—Edible, 7c. to 7¼c. per pound; prime, 6½c. to 6¾c.; fancy, 6¼c. to 6½c.; special, 5½c. to 5¾c.; No. 1, 5½c. to 5¾c.

GREASES (tierces).—Choice white, 7c. to 7¼c. per pound; A white, 6⅛c. to 6¼c.; B white, 5½c. to 5¾c.; yellow, 10-16, 5⅛c. to 5¼c.; yellow, 16-20, 5c. to 5¼c.; brown, 4½c. to 4¾c.

STEARINS (barrels).—Prime oleo, 8⅜c. to 8¾c. per pound; lard, packages, 10¼c. to 10½c.; A white grease, 7c. to 7¼c.; yellow grease, 5¾c. to 6c.; extra oleo stocks, 12¼c. to 12½c.; No. 2 stocks, 11½c. to 12c.

Liverpool, Oct. 29.—Quotations per cwt. on refined American lard were as follows:—

	Spot.		Nov.		Jan.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Saturday	62	6	52	3	50	9
Monday	62	0	51	6	49	9
Tuesday	61	0	51	0	50	0
Wednesday	61	6	51	0	50	3
Thursday	60	6	50	6	49	3
Friday	60	0	50	6	49	9

Liverpool, Oct. 29.—Quotations per cwt. on tallow were as follows:—

	Choice.		Fine, good mixed.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Saturday	22	9	22	6
Monday	22	9	22	9
Tuesday	22	9	22	9
Wednesday	22	9	22	3
Thursday	22	9	22	3
Friday	22	9	22	3

Fatty Acids

Red Oil.—A steady tone continued to prevail and selling schedules remained where they stood at the close of the previous week. Business was still on a conservative scale.

Stearic Acid.—Raw material was easier but this found no reflection in the market for stearic acid, prices being maintained at former levels. There was a fairly active demand from local and other buyers.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, Oct. 29.—The fatty acids market seems to be marking time. The general price structure shows little important change.

FATTY ACIDS.—Corn oil, double distilled, 7¼c. to 7¾c. per pound, tankcar; 7¾c. to 8¼c., barrels, car lots; 8¼c. to 8¾c., barrels, less than car lots; coconut oil, acidulated, 7¾c. to 8¼c. per pound, tankcar, mostly nominal; 8¼c. to 8¾c., barrels car lots; 8¾c. to 9¼c., barrels, less than car lots; cottonseed oil, double distilled, 7c. to 7½c. per pound, tankcar; 7½c. to 8c., barrels, car lots; 8c. to 8½c., barrels, less than car lots; settled cottonseed soap stock, 60-62 percent basis, 2⅞c. to 3c.; boiled down soap stock, 65 percent basis, 3⅞c. to 4c.; cottonseed foots, 50 percent basis, 1¼c. to 1½c.

STEARIC ACID.—Distilled, single press, 11c. to 12c. per pound; double press, 11½c. to 12½c. per pound; double press, 11½c. to 12½c.; triple press, 14¼c. to 15¼c.; saponified, ¼c. higher.

RED OILS.—Distilled or saponified, drums, 10¼c. to 11¼c. per pound; barrels, 10⅜c. to 11⅜c.

Waxes

Bees.—Firm prices and reasonably good demand prevailed on the spot with undertones displaying considerable strength and the entire situation suggesting continued support in a very steady market.

Candelilla.—Some of the excitement caused recently by the impost of an export tax in Mexico has decreased on spot. A closer to normal market prevailed most of the past week and a return of firm quotations was noted. However, those who had doubted in the past seemed more convinced that the tax was there to stay and that higher prices were likely to be the result of the Mexican government control of production through its Union of Producers. Spot quotations ranged 15c. to 17c. per pound in quantities.

Carnauba.—Some reports had it that shipments of new crop from Brazil were likely to be delayed. Others mentioned higher export taxes having been imposed in some of the production states. Taken together with the fact that business, more especially as concerned later deliveries, had shown improvement, these reports added to the general firmness of prices prevailing on the spot. Demand for prompt delivery parcels was none too active, however.

Japan.—Although prices lacked quotable change, they were on the firmer side last week and were less subject to unsettlement. The situation in the primary market was very firm. Demand was fair to moderate in local circles.

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

Acetylsalicylic Acid Advanced Substantially—Quicksilver Lower —Aloin Higher, Reflecting Raw Material Cost—Cocoa Butter Stock Reduction Brings Very Low Prices

Price activity in the market for drugs and fine chemicals last week centered in advancs in the value of acetylsalicylic acid and aloin, and a sharp reduction in the quotation on cocoa butter, together with a moderate recession in quicksilver prices. The major items in the market displayed exceptionally firm undertones and generally steady prices. Sales activities centered substantially in supplying the demand for seasonal items. The needs of distributors and wholesalers have been increased by weather conditions that have raised ultimate consumption considerably. Such materials were fully firm in all respects. Production at the fine chemical plants compared well with that in recent months and conditions were, in the main, considered to be satisfactory.

Acetylsalicylic acid had been advanced not so long ago and a steadily increasing market strength had forecast to some probable extension of the upward movement. It came last week and left the market exceptionally firm in all respects. High cost of raw material had forced aloin through a series of price advances recently and the rise during the period under review tied-in definitely with the continued advance in production costs.

Cocoa butter manufacturers in some instances held inventories in excess of normal reserves and in such quarters the need to reduce stocks led to the establishment of very low prices, especially low when compared with the curent cost of cocoa beans.

No further change in sulfanilamide prices was made but the market still showed signs of a substantial competition. Mandelic acid and soda mandelate seemed to be steadier notwithstanding continued competition for the excellent business prevailing.

Acid, Acetylsalicylic.—Prices were advanced again, making the market 60c. per pound and recording a position of substantial strength that confirmed fully the situation that produced the previous rise. Demand was very good and likely to expand in accordance with developments usual to the market during the Winter months.

Acid, Camphoric.—Fair to quiet trade in this item was noted and the market as a whole was in firm position. Prices were well maintained.

Acid, Citric.—Routine request was noted and trade was generally conservative in volume, though no less so than is usual in the market at this season of the year. Quotations were reported to be steady.

Acid, Tartaric.—Business was fair to middling most of the time last week. The call lacked special variety, nor was it exceptional in excess of the volume usually done at this time of year. Raw material costs remained the main support of the firm price structure.

Agar.—Very fair movement to buyers was reported and the market as a whole had a firm undertone throughout the entire period. The recent rise in quotations on the No. 1 quality was fully maintained here, while the entire market in Japan was well supported at all times.

Alcohol.—Activity in the market centered substantially in preparation for the active consuming season for completely denatured material. Production of completely denatured alcohol in August totaled 1,813,000 gallons and 4,805,340 gallons in September. Stocks at the end of August were 989,634 gallons; at the end of September, 1,136,359 gallons. This was indicative of the spurring of producing to supply stocks to meet Winter needs. Prices were fully firm so far as all varieties of alcohol were concerned.

Aloin.—Quotations were advanced to meet the rising cost of production. The new market was $2 per pound in 140-pound barrels; 100-pound kegs, $2.02; 25-pound fiber drums, $2.09. Demand was good.

Ammonia Chloride.—A very good movment was indicative of the more active selling season being in full swing. Winter requirements were likely to expand and stocking by distributors has raised sales considerably. Prices were

Caffeine.—Business was steady. New orders reached fair volume and deliveries against existing contracts reached satisfactory totals. Production was active and at a volume about normal for the group. Inquiry for citrated material has improved considerably.

Castor Oil.—A somewhat quiet market was the rule last week. Demand varied little from that noted for some time past. It was a steady call that contributed general firmness to prevailing prices.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Shipments of castor oil have been reported quite good for some time, and remain so. The takings of customers have been in good volume, and sellers are having no trouble in moving ample quantities of material. Ruling prices are:—No. 1, druma, car lots, 10⅞c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 12c.; barrels, car lots, 11⅛c.; barrels, less than car lots, 12¼c.; five-gallon tins, 13¼c.; one-gallon tins, 15¼c.; No. 3, drums, car lots, 10⅜c.; drums, less than car lots, 11½c.; barrels, car lots, 10⅝c.; barrels, less than car lots, 11⅞c.

Cocoa Butter.—Inventory selling on the part of manufacturers who had accumulated substantial stocks of this material has led to sales in car lots being made at 14½c. to 15½c. per pound, according to sellers. Compared with the price of beans, this was considered to be a very low cost of butter.

Codliver Oil.—Very good buying heralds the coming of Winter with its increased consumption of this oil. The market was fully firm in all directions.

Colchicine.—Statements made by a scientist at a national convention last week reported interesting experiments in which this article was used in the creation of new botanical species, in addition to making hybrids, ordinarily sterile, reproduce themselves in full glory.

Epsom Salt.—Movement was steady, satisfactory, and productive of firm to steady prices throughout the market. Production was said to be fully up to present requirements of buyers. Undertones were sound and steady.

Glycerin.—Steady consumption contributed to stability of prices and the market as a whole was in an apparently firm position throughout the past week. Contract buyers have been fair takers of commitments and stocks made deliveries reasonably prompt in most instances. Crude remained firm in price, that fact being reflected in the maintained quotations on dynamite and chemically pure material.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Views as to the glycerin market outlook are somewhat divergent, with some deferring orders on contract for c.p. material, while others are eager to take out all material for which they are obligated. Conditions are believed to be in fair balance. Ruling prices are:—C.p., car lots, 21½c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 22c.; cans, less than car lots, 23½c, to 25c., according to quantity; dynamite, car lots, 21½c.

Hydrastine.—Production of raw material on the Pacific Coast will be expanded in a cultivation project in the state of Washington. Exceptionally high alkaloidal content and very low percentage of moisture has been obtained through highly scientific meth-

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Acetyl salicylic acid, 10c. per lb.
Aloin, 5c. per lb.

Reduced

Cocoa butter, 4c. per lb.
Quicksilver, $1 per flask.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from thirty-five typical drugs and fine chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
183.0	**182.7**	**182.6**	**179.8**

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Current prices on drugs and fine chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

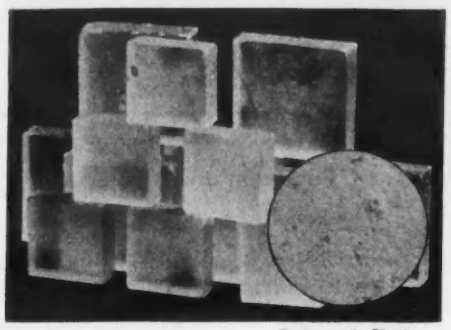
PROCTER & GAMBLE
Largest Producers and Refiners of
CHEMICALLY PURE GLYCERINE
U.S.P.
Packed in drums and cans
Also other grades—Stocks in principal cities
Gwynne Building, Cincinnati, Ohio
205 East 42nd Street, New York City

McKESSON
Representing
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.
SYNTHETIC CAMPHOR
U. S. P. XI
Solvay Sales Corporation
ALKALIES
Hawaiian Pineapple Company
CITRIC ACID
U. S. P.
Isdahl & Co., Ltd., A/S
COD LIVER OIL
Acetanilid
Benzoates
Chromic Acid
Chloroform, U. S. P. & Tech.
Olive Oil
Menthol
Lycopodium
Paradichlorbenzene
Quinine Sulphate
Insect Flowers
McKESSON & ROBBINS, INC.
NEW YORK BRIDGEPORT MONTREAL

TARTARS
WILLIAM NEUBERG, Inc., 441 Lexington Ave., NEW YORK, N.Y.
MUrray Hill 6-1990

HEYDEN
fine chemicals
FORMALDEHYDE
PARA FORMALDEHYDE
HEXAMETHYLENETETRAMINE
Acetyl Salicylic Acid
Salicylic Acid
Sodium Salicylate
Methyl Salicylate
Minor Salicylates
Creosote
Guaiacol
Creosote Carbonate
Guaiacol Carbonate
Potassium Guaiacol Sulfonate
Benzoate of Soda
Benzyl Chloride
Benzoic Acid
Benzaldehyde
Bromides
Silver Proteins
Glycerophosphates
FINE HEYDEN CHEMICALS
HEYDEN CHEMICAL CORP.
50 UNION SQUARE NEW YORK, N.Y.
CHICAGO BRANCH: 180 N. WACKER DRIVE
factories: GARFIELD, N.J. - PERTH AMBOY, N.J.

Every Tablet of
SHERKA CAMPHOR, U. S. P.
(*Synthetic*)
is identical in quality, purity and capacity for camphor action . . .



Surface of Sherka Synthetic Camphor U.S.P. Tablet magnified 150 times to show uniform structure and fineness.

for MEDICINAL, MOTH PREVENTIVE and OTHER PURPOSES
Meets all U. S. P. requirements—lower in price than the natural camphor. Tablets (½ and 1 oz.), Slabs (2½ lbs.) and Powder—all available from one source.
Write for comparative samples and prices to
SHERKA CHEMICAL CO., Inc. or **GEORGE UHE COMPANY**
Bloomfield, N. J.— Importers 80 Eighth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Distributors

ods. The market on hydrastine in all its forms was routinne but steady.

Menthol.—Stocks on this market were said to be comparatively light, but those held by the largest manufacturing consumers were felt to be adequate in all respects. The spot market retained a firm tone throughout the period.

Mercurials.—Although raw material was lower again last week, the market on mercurials remained free of price changes and was apparently being steadily maintained at all points for the purpose of making the group yield a warranted profit absent from the market for some time past.

Methanol.—Movement of this item to jobbers distributing to the antifreeze trade was said to be active, expanding, and on the whole generally satisfactory and productive of a firm tone in the market. Monthly statistics on production of crude and synthetic methanol, representing practically the entire output of these commodities in the United States, have been released by Director William L. Austin, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. The data for the months of 1937 include production figures for twenty-eight manufacturers for March to September, twenty-nine for February and January; 1936, thirty-three makers. Wood carbonized in 1937 amounted to 53,813 cords in January, 50,410 cords in February, 54,164 cords in March, 52,116 cords in April, 51,118 cords in May, 49,709 cords in June, 47,525 cords in July, 45,699 cords in August, and 39,925 cords in September, comparing with 50,717 cords in January, 40,044 cords in February, 47,626 cords in March, 43,610 cords in April, 44,548 cords in May, 42,319 cords in June, 41,667 cords in July, 46,272 cords in August, and 44,555 cords in September.

Production

	Gallons			
	1937.		1936.	
	Crude.*	Synthetic.	Crude.*	Synthetic.
Jan	525,070	1,835,815	494,081	1,418,863
Feb.	500,685	1,849,302	494,144	1,540,171
March	546,662	2,071,747	476,496	1,631,832
April	531,727	2,138,895	426,313	1,692,921
May	522,961	2,343,497	427,079	1,754,998
June	485,943	2,563,507	413,930	1,863,405
July	465,205	2,564,783	384,751	1,950,825
Aug.	462,584	2,735,963	447,499	2,309,377
Sept.	404,112	3,018,333	429,500	2,695,591
Totals.	4,444,949	20,831,842	3,993,793	16,857,983

* The refined equivalent would be approximately 82 percent of the crude production.

Potash Bromide.—Demand of seasonal sort has gained considerably and risen to levels about normal for the article at this time of the year. Prices remained steady to firm and competition

MILK SUGAR
NATIONAL BRAND
National Brand Sugar of Milk has been the standard of Quality the world over since 1883.
Powdered Granular
Impalpable
NATIONAL MILK SUGAR CO., Inc.
350 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

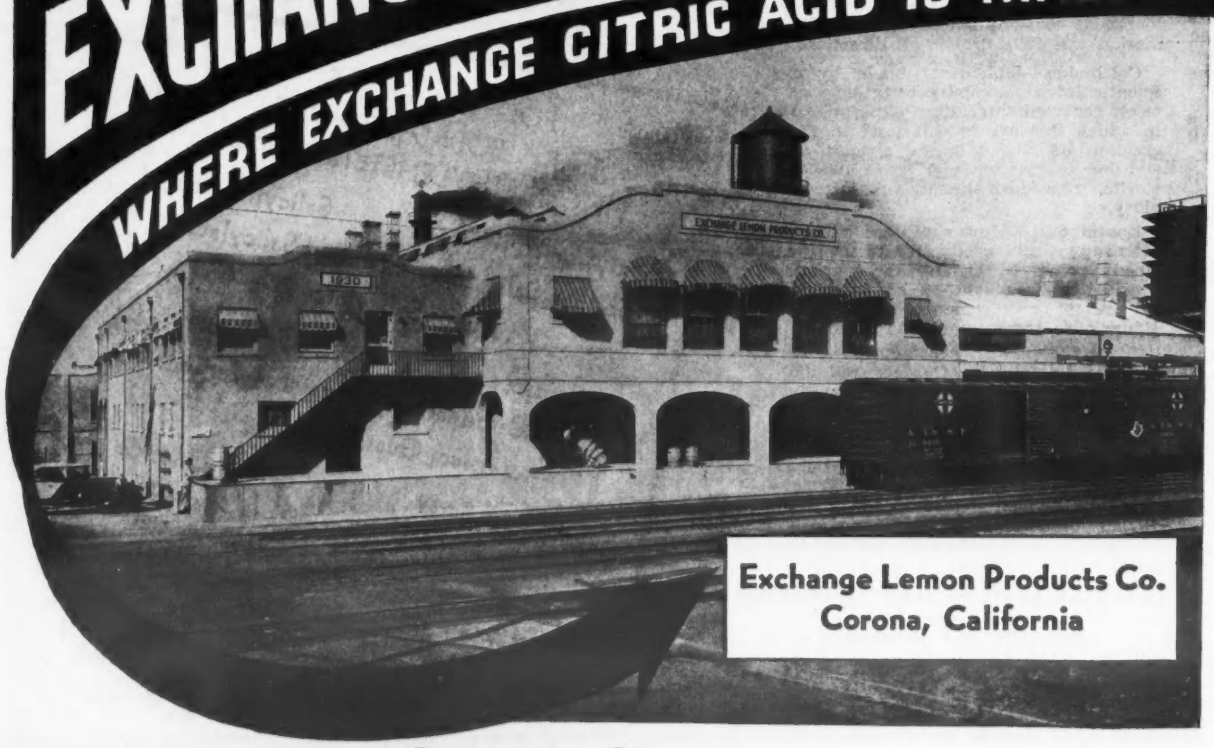
MENTHOL
Synthetic "Schimmel & Co."
SCHIMMEL & CO. INC.
601 West 26 St. New York, N. Y.

BENZOL PRODUCTS COMPANY
237 South Street, Newark, N. J.
MANUFACTURERS OF FINE CHEMICALS
OXY-QUINOLIN
(8-HYDROXY-QUINOLIN)
Base or Sulphate

PYROCATECHIN
C. P. Crystals and Resublimed Crystals
RESORCIN—(Technical—U. S. P.)
PENNSYLVANIA COAL PRODUCTS CO.
PETROLIA *Established 1916* PENNSYLVANIA

Lactic Acid
In ALL Strengths from 22% to 85%
TECHNICAL
EDIBLE
U. S. P.
C. P.
APEX CHEMICAL CO., Inc.
Manufacturers Since 1900
225 West 34th Street, New York City
Factory—Elizabethport, N. J.

EXCHANGE CITRIC ACID U.S.P.
WHERE EXCHANGE CITRIC ACID IS MADE



EXCHANGE Citric Acid U.S.P. is made by the Exchange Lemon Products Company of Corona, Calif. Backed by the Sunkist group of 13,500 citrus growers—largest in the world. Immediate shipments from warehouse stocks in New York, Chicago and Philadelphia. For prices on kegs, barrels or carloads, write nearest office.

Products Department
CALIFORNIA FRUIT GROWERS EXCHANGE
ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA
189 W. Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois 99 Hudson Street, New York, N. Y.
Exchange
CITRIC ACID U. S. P.

was inconsiderable at all times during the past week.

Quicksilver.—Spot quotations were lower at $85 to $86 per flask while the price on goods offered for shipment from Europe was $65.50 per flask in bond. Duty is $18.75 per flask. Fair but not heavy consumption was reported in this country.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 27.—Moderate buying is noted by factors in the Pacific Coast quicksilver situation, with the market retaining a steady tone at the recently reduced levels. Sellers here say there are no inquiries for large lots present and the market is a routine affair. It is estimated that present production on the Pacific Coast is between 1,000 and 1,200 flasks per month.

Quinine.—August imports of sulphate totaled 137,500 ounces; alkaloid, 1,000 ounces; other quinine salts, 12,000 ounces. Business was routine in character on spot last week, but it was very steady and equal to normal volume for the material at this time of the year. Prices remained very steady.

Santonin.—No change from the recently weaker and more competitive market was noted last week. Values held steady and were considered to be attractive. Recovery of major demand was some months off, it was said.

Silver Nitrate.—The schedule of prices since the last report prevailed as follows, covering quantities of 100 ounces, small lots from 1c. to 2c. more per ounce, and quantities of 500 ounces are quoted at about 1c. less. Comparison of prices of bullion in New York and London are also provided.

	Per ounce	Bullion	
	Nitrate. Cents.	New York. Cents.	London. Pence.
Saturday	32⅝	44¾	19⅝
Monday	32⅝	44¾	19⅛
Tuesday	32⅝	44¾	19⅛
Wednesday	32⅝	44¾	19⅛
Thursday	32⅝	44¾	19⅛
Friday	32⅝	44¾	19⅛

Lascoff Given Medal

Approximately five hundred friends of Dr. J. Leon Lascoff attended the testimonial dinner held in his honor in the Hotel Pennsylvania, this city, October 25, by the New York branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association. At the dinner Dr. Lascoff received the Remington Honor Medal for 1937, in recognition of his services to pharmacy during the past year.

Speakers included Dr. Robert L. Swain, Baltimore, president of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy; Dr. H. A. Horner, Associate Commissioner of Higher Education in New York State; Dr. Cary Eggleston, of Cornell University Medical School; and Dr. Curt P. Wimmer, of Columbia University College of Pharmacy.

Mutual Drug Co. Asks Cooperative Tax Ruling

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25, 1937.

A case involving the taxability of cooperative wholesale drug companies has been filed with the United States Board of Tax Appeals by the Mutual Drug Company, Cleveland, Ohio. The Federal tax laws give a specific exemption to farmers' and "like associations" operated on a cooperative basis, but there has never been a definite ruling whether this exemption applies to commercial enterprises operated on a nonprofit basis, such as a mutual wholesaling enterprise. Because of congestion on the board's docket, it probably will be many months before the case is reached for consideration.

Phila. Drug Exchange Golf Won by Furman

The Philadelphia Drug Exchange held its Fall outing at the Plymouth Country Club, Norristown, Pa., recently, with E. L. Brendlinger, vice-president of the exchange, as host and toastmaster. Forty members and guests played golf, and the following were the prize winners:—

Low gross and low net, first flight, G. S. Furman, of Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J.; low gross, runner-up, J. M. Buck, of Smith, Kline & French, Inc., Philadelphia; low net, first flight, runner-up, George W. Dunn, of Elmo, Inc., Philadelphia; low net, second flight, runner-up, tie, H. E. Reinhardt, jr., of John Wyeth & Brother, and H. L. Taylor, of the Hooker Electrochemical Company; high gross, H. G. Byington, of John Wyeth & Brother.

Baltimore Drug Bowlers

Some excellent scores were set up in the contests of the Baltimore Drug Trade Bowling League, October 25, with the Penn-Maryland Company's team rolling up 1,024 points in its series with the Bromo-Seltzer quintet, which made a total of 1,006 points. Individual scores of more than 200 were common.

The standing of the teams follows:—

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Armstrong Cork Company	17	4	.895
Bromo-Seltzer Company	16	5	.762
McCormick & Co.	15	6	.714
Penn-Maryland Company	10	11	.476
Dry Dock Company	8	13	.381
Noxzema Chemical Company	8	13	.381
Fort Howard Company	7	14	.333
Glenn Martin Company	3	18	.143

Parke Davis Income Up

Parke Davis & Co. reports for nine months ended September 30 consolidated net profit of $6,776,646 after charges, but before Federal surtax, against revised net profit of $6,748,843 in the 1936 period. The September quarter indicated net profit was $2,437,793 against $2,625,460 a year ago and for twelve months ended September 30, net profit was $9,240,927 against revised net profit of $9,124,657 in twelve months ended September, 1936.

DuPont Develops Hospital Sheet

A new type of hospital sheeting, made from "Cavalite" rubber-coated silk, has been developed in the laboratories of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. Extremely light in weight, and of smooth texture, it has been designed to fit snugly to the mattress, and, when covered with the bed sheet, it is said its presence cannot be felt by the patient. It is also completely waterproof. A series of tests, reproducing every condition of rigorous hospital usage, was arranged to gauge the properties of the material.

H. G. Perry of Balfour, Guthrie & Co., this city, returned last week from Chicago where the firm has opened a new branch office for the distribution of the various vegetable oils and other products which it imports and refines.

Balto. Drug Veterans Hold Wholesale Birthday Party

The Baltimore Veteran Druggists' Association, made up of many of the foremost figures in pharmacy in the Baltimore district, turned its monthly meeting October 20, in the University Club, into a sort of wholesale birthday party for five of the veterans.

Appropriate festivities were held for the birthdays of James E. Hancock, of John F. Hancock & Son; Andrew F. Ludwig, former president of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association; Walter Pierce, of the sales staff of Eli Lilly & Co.; H. Allen, a retail druggist, and Edward S. Muth, of Muth Bros. & Co., wholesale druggist. Each of the quintet was called upon to recount some important event in his life during the past year. George A. Bunting, president of the Noxzema Chemical Company, occupied the chair, and there was an enjoyable dinner as a feature of the gathering, wherein the membership was well represented.

Not so long ago this man came home from work sick . . . his head burned . . . he ached. The doctor said a case of grippe . . . some fever . . . and prescribed Acetphenetidin.

Soon, through the antipyretic value of this pharmaceutical, the fever broke . . . today our patient is back on the job, feeling fit and fine.

It is quite possible the Acetphenetidin he used came out of the Dow plant at Midland. For Dow is one of the principal producers of this invaluable pharmaceutical chemical.

To know that, in conjunction with its good customers, the leading pharmaceutical manufacturers, and through thousands of druggists and physicians, Dow is contributing to the nation's good health and well-being is an added compensation for every effort toward a more perfect product.

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY
MIDLAND, MICHIGAN

Branch Sales Offices:
30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City
Second and Madison Streets, Saint Louis
135 South La Salle Street, Chicago

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A PARTIAL LIST OF DOW PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMICALS

Acetphenetidin, U.S.P. • Antipyrine, U.S.P. • Benzoic Acid, U.S.P. • Minor Bromides • Carbon Tetrachloride, C.P. • Chloroform, U.S.P. • Epsom Salt, U.S.P., Recrystallized • Ferric Chloride, U.S.P., X (Solution or Crystals) • Glycine • Magnesium Sulphate, Desiccated • Phenol, U.S.P. • Acetyl Salicylic Acid, U.S.P. (Powder or Crystals) • Acetyl Salicylic Acid, Granulation, 10% starch (White, Pink, Green) also 16% and 20% starch (White) • Methyl Salicylate, U.S.P. • Salicylic Acid, U.S.P. • Sodium Salicylate, U.S.P. • Minor Salicylates • Sodium Benzoate, U.S.P. • Strontium Bromide, N.F. • Tetrachlorethylene, Purified, N.F. • Trichloracetic Acid, U.S.P.

From ICY NORTHERN WATERS
Come the Fresh Livers
for PENICK HALIBUT LIVER OIL

CAREFULLY produced from strictly fresh livers, Penick Halibut Liver Oil meets every medicinal requirement. Exclusion of solvents gives a clean, clear product, mild in odor and taste. Stringent bio-assay assures uniform Vitamin A and D potency. Available in potencies required, fortified with natural Vitamin D or Viosterol.

NATURAL FISH LIVER OIL BLENDS, rich in Vitamins A and D, are produced from various fish livers by blenders Penick. Potencies supplied up to 200,000 U. S. P. Vitamin A units per gram, with Vitamin D in ratio 1:10. Useful for less expensive concentrate medication.

NATURAL VITAMIN D, a fish liver blend for special purposes, is obtainable, 35,000 U. S. P. units per gram (approximately 16,000,000 units per pound) — plus 20,000 U. S. P. Vitamin A units per gram.

Using the most expensive of production methods, Penick markets its oil products on a strictly competitive basis. Special blends of any required potency are available.

ORDER FROM ONE RELIABLE SOURCE — Gums, Insecticide Bases, Crude Botanicals, Fish Liver Oils, Extracts, Alkaloids, Cosmetic Raw Materials.

Samples and Descriptive Literature on Request

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1228 WEST KINZIE STREET, CHICAGO

THE WORLD'S LARGEST BOTANICAL DRUG HOUSE

British Industries Fair Will Open February 21

The British Industries Fair of 1938, presenting a vast range of British products for the examination of the trade buyers of the world, will be held in London and Birmingham, from February 21 to March 4. It is expected that the total area occupied by exhibits will exceed 900,000 square feet, and that 3,000 exhibitors, representing some 75 United Kingdom trades, will participate. The exhibition building is so arranged and its exhibits so organized that the buyer can see the article which interests him in the shortest possible time and with the utmost comfort.

Among the wide variety in the London exhibits will be chemicals, light and heavy; domestic chemical products, perfumery and chemists' supplies, drugs, dyes and plastics. The Birmingham exhibits will be of hardware, metals, and engineering products.

Further information and particulars of facilities offered to visitors can be obtained from the commercial department of the British Consulate General, 25 Broadway, this city.

John Fritz Medal Won By Dr. Paul D. Merica

Dr. Paul Dyer Merica, director of research of the International Nickel Company and vice-president of the International Nickel Company of Canada, has been awarded the 1938 John Fritz Gold Medal, highest of American engineering honors, for "important contributions to the development of alloys for industrial uses." The award is made annually by a board composed of representatives of the four national engineering societies of civil, mining and metallurgical, mechanical, and electrical engineers.

Dr. Merica's extensive research in theoretical and practical metallurgy has increased scientific knowledge in both ferrous and non-ferrous fields, the citation of the board points out.

Dr. Merica is a native of Warsaw, Ind. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a member of the American Chemical Society, the Electrochemical Society, the American Society for Testing Materials, the American Physical Society, the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, the American Institute of Civil Engineers, the Washington Academy of Sciences, the Institute of Metals, the Iron and Steel Institute, the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, and Deutsche Gesellschaft fur Metallkunde.

Chemical Employment in Germany at Record Level

Germany's policy of substituting domestically manufactured synthetic products for commodities formerly imported is resulting in a labor boom in that country's chemical industry which surpasses the former peak level of 1928-29, according to information received by the Department of Commerce from the consul at Frankfort-on-Main.

Some branches of the industry, particularly those engaged in the manufacture of the newer synthetics, and materials basic in the production of such products, are complaining of a shortage of professional and scientific personnel, including chemists, engineers, and physicists.

The total number of wage workers and salaried employes, including those engaged in the mineral oil, rubber and synthetic fiber branches, increased from 421,900 to 468,480 last march, while total disbursements for wages and salaries rose to $418,440,000 from $370,000,000 in 1935.

Owing to the stabilization of wage rates at the 1932 depression low-level, however, total salary and wages paid out last year by the chemical industry continued well under the 1929 level of $468,500,000 which was distributed to 452,984 workers.

McKesson & Robbins, Inc., Buffalo division, was presented with a large silver bowl by the Personal Products Corporation, for the greatest percentage gain in Modess sales for the period October 1936 to October 1937. The presentation was made at the recent convention of the National Wholesale Druggists Association and the bowl was received by A. Benson, the new chief executive of the Buffalo division of McKesson & Robbins.

Joseph Huisking Feted On Silver Anniversary

Joseph A. Huisking, of Charles L. Huisking & Co., was feted by approximately twenty of his intimate friends at an informal luncheon, October 28, in the Drug and Chemical Club, this city. The occasion for the celebration was

Joseph A. Huisking

commemoration of Mr. Huisking's twenty-fifth year in the drug trade.

After receiving the individual felicitations of those present, Mr. Huisking, who is chairman of the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section of the New York Board of Trade and president of the Drug and Chemical Club, was presented with a remembrance of the event in the form of a silver cocktail set by his brother, Charles L. Huisking, on behalf of the Huisking organization.

Louis S. Hirsch, for many years with the B. P. Ducas Company, this city, as vice-president and general manager, has become associated with the Richards Chemical Works, Jersey City.

J. & L. Co. Builds Southern Ammonia Sulphate Warehouse

To meet the increasing demand for sulphate of ammonia in the southern states, the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation, Pittsburgh, announces the construction of a sulphate of ammonia warehouse and bagging plant at Memphis, Tennessee.

The warehouse, designed to store and handle 8,000 tons of sulphate of ammonia, will provide the corporation with improved facilities for quicker deliveries and better service to the cotton growers of the Delta states.

Distribution of the fertilizer will be handled for the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation by Swift & Company Fertilizer Works and the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corporation.

Manhattan Wins Award

The Manhattan Rubber Manufacturing Division of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Passaic, N. J., was awarded honorable mention for its industrial trade paper advertising, at the annual convention of the National Industrial Advertisers' Association in Chicago. Manhattan's advertising was the unanimous second choice of the judges because of the integration of its campaign to accomplish the Manhattan division's advertising purpose.

Owens Advances Delaplane

Owens-Illinois Glass Company, Toledo, reports the appointment of R. E. Delaplane as assistant sales manager of the closure division. Mr. Delaplane started in the cap business with the former Closure Service Company, which in 1935 became a part of the Owens-Illinois Glass Company. While with the Closure Service Company he was successively in the operating and sales departments; later he became Chicago district sales manager for the Owens-Illinois closure division.

George C. Eichhorn has resigned as city clerk and treasurer, city purchasing agent, and city director of traffic safety, Greensboro, N. C., to go into the purchasing and production department of the Vick Chemical Company under the supervision of Charles G. Yates, vice-president and production manager.

Botanical Drugs, Gums

Valerian Advance Extended on Crop Shortage—Burdock Output Subnormal and Market Strengthens—Digitalis Leaves Nearly Nominal—Condimental Items Moving—Saw Palmetto Lower

Business in the market for botanical drugs was but moderately active during the past week. However, sales volume was maintained at levels comparing satisfactory with those noted in recent periods and the prospect for the future favored normal selling on the basis of prices notably strong and upward in tendency, notwithstanding the fact that the market has had already a substantial rise during the past several weeks. The strength of the market rests mainly on undersupply against which aggressive, expansive, notable demand has pressed strongly of late.

New price developments were neither numerous nor especially surprising during the period under review. So far as medicinal crude drugs were concerned, changes were very few, coming most notably in the advance in quotations on digitalis leaves and valerian root. Detentions in the past have kept digitalis stocks far less than normal. In valerian root, and in burdock root, too, crop shortage of severe sort prevails in Belgium and prices advancing there made those on spot strong and upward in trend and tendency.

Helonias and aletris roots were strongly held. Rhubarb lacked further decline and unless receipts from China direct shall be resumed in volume, it seemed unlikely that the article could be less than strong for some time to come. Aloe was strong and upward in tendency. Goldenseal root was in light supply at strongly held prices. A local botanical house has undertaken cultivation of the root on a forty acre farm in Washington state.

Entries of botanicals at the port of New York since the week of January 1, 1937, the detentions of these items by the Department of Agriculture because of the presence of matter rendering them unfit for human consumption were:—

	Bags	
	Detained.	Entered.
Anise	2,951	16,560
Caraway	2,936	16,861
Cardamom (cases)	61	1,701
Celery	591	7,029
Coriander	9,599	14,511
Cumin	2,178	7,455
Digitalis leaves (cases)	143	194
Dill	184	647
Fennel	499	2,464
Henbane leaves (bales)	141	352
Mustard	330	23,394
Poppy	1,760	40,581
Sage leaves (bales)	20	2,417
Sesame	228	12,610
Stramonium (bales)	242	412
Thyme (bales)	670	1,451
Totals	22,493	148,639

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Caraway seed, ½c. per lb.
Celery seed, French, ¼c. per lb.
Cumin seed, Morocco, ½c. per lb.
Digitalis leaves, 1c. per lb.
Marjoram, Tunisian, 4c. per lb.
Pepper, red, Japanese chillies, ¼c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Dutch, ½c. per lb.
Polish, 1½c. per lb.
Sage leaves, stemless, ¼c. per lb.
garden, ¼c. per lb.
Thyme herb, ½c. per lb.
Valerian root, 1c. per lb.

Reduced

Canary seed, Argentine, ¼c. per lb.
Morocco, ¼c. per lb.
Turkish, ¼c. per lb.
Cassia, Batavia, ½c. per lb.
Derris root, powdered, 1c. per lb.
Laurel leaves, ¼c. per lb.
Nutmegs, West Indian, ¼c. per lb.
Paprika, Spanish, extra fancy, 1c. per lb.
Peppers, Java Muntok, ¼c. per lb.
Saw palmetto berries, 4c. per lb.
Wormseed, American, 5c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from forty typical botanicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
139.3	**139.3**	**135.5**	**109.6**

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Barks

Barberry.—Root bark held firm at the advance in the previous week and undertones were as firm as ever. Tree bark was unchanged but the market prices were firmer.

Buckthorn.—Values were well held and the market continued to show some tendency toward further rise in prices. Demand was moderately active.

Elm.—Stocks were on the low side and the market continued to show much strength at all times last week. Demand should improve now that winter is but a short way off and sellers as a whole expect values to show strength throughout the entire consuming season.

Cottonroot.—Moderate stocks being carried over from the last crop will be little in excess of trade between now and the marketing of new collection. Prices were very firm at the levels reached through several advances in the not far distant past.

Wahoo.—Strong undertones prevailed, based on insufficient collections as compared with the normal requirements of manufacturing consumers. Prices were well maintained in all directions and the tendency, if any, was still upward.

Beans

St. Ignatius.—Trade was light to irregular, but because of the comparative small stocks on spot and the difficulty in getting replacement stocks, the prices for which were comparatively high, local values were exceptionally well maintained.

Vanilla.—Somewhat improved interest was noted in the material. Extract makers were in the market somewhat more often and on the whole volume gained moderately but steadily throughout the period. Prices held well on spot, as they did abroad.

Berries

Juniper.—Trade was routine but it was very steady and the undertone of the market remained about firm. Prices lacked unsettling influences at home and abroad.

Saw Palmetto.—Quotations were down to 16c. to 17c. per pound, reflecting an improvement in the stocks in the primary market where crop influences have kept prices trending downward during the past several weeks.

Flowers

Arnica.—Some reports indicated that a slight unsettlement of the market had developed without, however, producing an adverse movement of prices, as yet. Somewhat more competition seemed to have developed.

Chamomile.—Undertones were generally steady and with demand for Hungarian flowers being quite active the spot quotations were generally on the firm side. Stocks were not excessive in size.

Clover Tops.—The recent advance was anchored and made fast by sales involving substantial quantities to be delivered out of spot stocks. The tendency was still upward.

Rose.—Pale petals were firmly held and showed a substantial cost in the replacement market. Demand was steady locally. Red petals were sturdily maintained at home and abroad but the immediate call on spot was not very great.

Saffron.—Spanish flowers moved in single pounds for the most part but the market retained a steady undertone and seemed destined to be maintained unless a substantial change in the foreign situation shall result from the successes of the Spanish rebels. Mexican flowers were steadier than they had been.

Balsams

Peru.—Business was light to moderate, buyers being not disposed to cover much more than the needs of the nearby future. Prices remained steady.

Tolu.—Hand-to-mouth trading was fairly frequent and volume was fair, but on the whole the market was routine in most respects. Prices were well held in line with prevailing cost of replacements.

Current prices on botanical drugs and spices are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

Gums

Arabic.—No further shading of prices was noted last week and for the most part the market was steadier than it had been recently. As to demand, it was moderate and not expansive but it was still fairly satisfactory.

Camphor.—Business was still fairly active and the market kept the firm undertone that recently accompanied the development of slightly higher prices. This is a season when covering of Winter requirements is customary and hence the present activity was not exceptional.

Guaiac.—Fair demand in a moderately competitive market was noted last week. Volume compared favorably with that in recent weeks and the prospect seemed to favor steady trading in the future.

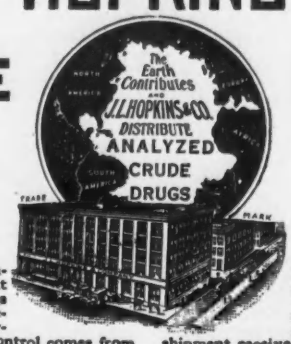
Myrrh.—Competition was fairly keen and kept prices tending in favor of buyers with firm orders in hand. Such business was comparatively light last week and dullness was generally reported everywhere.

Olibanum.—Steady consumption of quantities entirely routine in size contributed to the maintenance of steady to firm prices throughout the past week.

Herbs and Leaves

Digitalis.—The market was undersupplied with released material. Numerous detentions have kept dealers from creating normal reserves. Of the one hundred and ninety-four parcels ar-

TESTED BOTANICALLY
HOPKINS BRAND
TESTED CHEMICALLY
CRUDE DRUGS
TESTED MICROSCOPICALLY
TESTED PHYSIOLOGICALLY



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rived here since last January, one hundred and forty-four were detained by the Food and Drug Administration. The market was nominal at 35c. per pound.

Laurel.—Quotations were a shade lower at 5¼c. to 5¾c. per pound under competition. Very little was done in the item last week.

Marjoram.—Tunisan material was quoted at 19c. to 19½c. per pound on the basis of "if and when released." French material remained strong and in virtually nominal position at 20c. to 20½c. per pound because of the small size of released stocks.

Sage.—More demand that developed last week was in line with the expanding consumption on the part of sausage manufacturers. The season of sausages for breakfast seems likely to result in normal consumption notwithstanding the high cost of pork. Prices on sage were higher at 6c. to 6½c. per pound for stemless, and 6½c. to 7c. for garden material.

Thyme.—This article moved in better volume and sellers were able to maintain slightly higher prices on the basis of 19½c. to 20c. per pound as the result of the widened interest in spot lots.

Miscellaneous

Areca Nuts.—The tendency in prices was upward in parellel with very good demand that was met with increasing difficulty out of spot stocks.

Cantharides.—Very firm prices were the rule and the market as a whole showed stability and firmness as the outstanding characteristics. As to demand, it was routine and has not been much stimulated by the uncertainty of getting substantial quantities from China in the near future.

Ergot.—Considering the foreign situation, the inactivity of this market was something to attract moderate attention. Future of supplies has been uncertain so far as getting out whatever crop may have been produced in Spain. Notwithstanding, inert prices and not much demand has kept the market very quiet.

Lycopodium.—Somewhat more competition has been reported in local circles of late without, however, an open reduction in spot prices having been made. It was intimated that buyers with firm orders had, at times, secured goods at something under the openly quoted limits.

Manna.—A steadier market has come with the check to declines in Italy and the development there of a firmer tone on the basis of values somewhat higher than they were a short time back. Little was done locally.

Roots

Aletris.—Prices were very firm and any moderate expansion in demand would probably be productive of a still further advance in quotations, according to some in the trade. Business was somewhat quiet last week but it had a steady quality that added to market firmness.

Burdock.—The crop in Belgium is declared to be short and dealers here look for an advancing market abroad as the season moves ahead and reserves shrink at the source. The tendency here was toward higher price levels, too.

Golden Seal.—Domestic cultivation of this root on a forty-acre farm in Washington state has been undertaken by one of the botanical drug dealers in this city. No immediate expansion in production is possible, however, as new plantings take five years to mature, counting time from planting of seed to collection of the crop. The market was fully strong and upward in price tendency.

Helonias.—Collection was under normal size this year and hence all conditions forecast a strong situation in which only demand of subnormal sort can, in the opinion of the trade, check the advances that appear to be inevitable at this time.

Valerian.—Quotations were higher at 12c. to 13c. per pound, reflecting once again the short Belgian crop, as well as the generally disappointing collections in other European centers.

Seeds

Canary.—Unsettlement in source prices, plus irregular and generally light demand on spot, accounted for a reduction of quotations to the basis of 5c. to 5½c. per pound.

Caraway.—The market strengthened to a minor degree and quotations were up a small fraction to the basis of 7½c. to 8c. per pound. More inquiry came to local suppliers and sales gained moderately.

Celery.—French seed was fractionally higher at 16¾c. to 17¼c. per pound, more demand being in evidence. India seed lacked change.

Poppy.—Dutch seed was priced at 9½c. to 9¾c. per pound, a fractional advance. Polish material was nominally 9¼c. per pound with little available here, and with poor offerings from the source.

Worm.—American seed was down to 10c. to 11c. per pound as the result of new crop marketing of the article.

Spices

Cassia.—China cassia was advanced to 7c. to 7¼c. per pound for selected rolls; broken select, 5½c. to 6c. This contributed to strengthening of values that has been noted since the war in China. Saigon material was shaded to 15½c. to 16c. Batavia held firm at the recent rise. Buds were still nominal and virtually unobtainable.

Cinnamon.—Ceylon No. 2 was advanced to 17c. to 17½c. per pound but no change in the quotation on No. 3 was made. It was a readjustment purely local in character.

Ginger.—Steady prices and firm undertones governed the entire market. Demand was routine, steady, and up to the volume current for some time past.

Nutmegs.—West Indian material was off fractionally to 13½c. to 14c. per pound in a routine market. Quotations on the 110's and 80's lacked change. Demand was quiet.

Paprika.—Extra fancy was priced at 25c. to 25½c. per pound under competition. No other change in the schedule was noted. Demand was steady at all times and productive of normal trade in the item.

Peppers.—White Java Muntok was lower at 9½c. to 10c. per pound. Japanese chillies were higher at 14c. to 14½c. Black peppers were easy under the influence of the prospect for an ample crop of the material in the Far East. Demand was routine.

Trading in black pepper futures on the New York Produce Exchange from October 23 to October 29, inclusive, comprised 38 contracts, a total of 1,276,800 pounds. Following is a price record for the week:—

	Cents per pound—		
	High.	Low.	Close.
May	5.10	4.85	5.05@5.10
July	5.30	5.10	5.12@5.20
September	5.20	5.15	5.15@5.25
December	4.76	4.66	4.75@4.79

Water Soluble Gum Golfers Play

The first annual golf tournament of the Water Soluble Gum Association of America was held at the Ridgewood Country Club, Paramus, New Jersey, October 26. Paul A. Dunkel, of Paul A. Dunkel & Co., was chairman of the golf committee, and toastmaster at the annual dinner at which golf prizes for the tournament were distributed. The prize for the low net score was awarded to C. S. Bullock, of the American Cyanamid & Chemical Company. H. E. Price, of France, Campbell and Darling, Inc., on a tie with Walter Bott, of J. L. Hopkins & Co., was presented with the prize for the low score for those in the second flight.

Walding, Kinnán, Marvin Co. Observes 60th Anniversary

Sixty years ago today, or November 1, 1877, in Toledo, Ohio, four men sent out a notice that they had formed a partnership as wholesale druggists and jobbers of druggists' sundries under the firm name of Walding, Macintosh & Co. They were W. J. Walding, J. C. Macintosh, J. Bailey, and J. S. Kinnan. The company started in Summit street, Toledo, and continued expansion of business was followed by extension of offices and plant, still in Summit street.

After years the company became the Walding, Kinnan & Marvin Company, and it is still in Summit street, close by the original spot, but with greatly increased quarters in that street and also in Water street.

Personnel has changed with the years and George B. Parke is now president; A. R. Waite, vice-president and treasurer, and F. M. Allebach, secretary. But the policy of the founders to "guarantee satisfaction in prices and quality of goods" has remained the same throughout the years. And as a part of the observation of its founding, the company, in newly decorated offices and display rooms, has been making a number of special offers for its anniversary period October 25 to November 6.

Penick & Co. Purchases Golden Seal Root Farm

The Skagit Valley Golden Seal Company, the largest cultivation project of its kind in this country, has been bought by S. B. Penick & Co., botanical drugs, this city. The property comprises forty acres located eighty-three miles north of Seattle, Wash., on the main highway to Vancouver, B. C. Thirty-five acres of the property are being worked, and plans already adopted will have the entire tract producing hydrastis, or goldenseal root, as it is known in this country, in the not-far-distant future.

Planting Goldenseal

Goldenseal root, the source from which are derived hydrastine and berberine, is a native American wild plant. Collection of the plant destroys it entirely. Hence, because of the toll taken, first, by the American Indians, and, second, in later years by the manufacturing industry in this country, wild goldenseal by 1900 had become almost extinct.

In that year J. J. Maurer, a botanist formerly in the service of the United States government and assigned to investigating sources of supply of botanical drugs used by the manufacturing industries in this country, bought forty acres of land for goldenseal cultivation in Washington State, after investigating soil and climatic conditions in many parts of the country. There were a few other cultivation projects in the Middlewest, but none brought to their farms the scientific knowledge and approach that was Mr. Maurer's.

He died in 1927, creating from his estate a trust fund for the higher education of needy children. His farm was bought by several nationally active business men and, later, control was taken over by another group headed by Dr. H. A. Langenhan. Dr. Langenhan was a widely recognized authority on goldenseal root and its alkaloids, and directed the farm for ten years. S. B. Penick & Co. considers itself fortunate in retaining the services of Dr. Langenhan, who remains in full charge of the enterprise.

Cultivation of this root is a most involved affair. Five years pass from the planting of seed to the maturity of the crop, although Dr. Langenhan expects that improved methods now in force will ultimately reduce the growing period to four years, still keeping the exceptionally high hydrastine content that he has achieved.

In practice, two plantings of green crops for fertilizer purposes are made and plowed in. The soil is next pulverized and the seed beds prepared to a depth of twelve inches. Next, trenches two inches deep are made in the beds and about sixty-two pounds of seed are planted to the acre. The seed is given a shallow covering of earth and a spread of straw over the beds completes their preparation.

Irrigating Goldenseal Beds

To provide the needed shade—natively, the plant grows under forest trees—a system of wooden slats is raised six feet over the beds, being spaced to provide 50 percent shading. The beds must be irrigated and a main ditch with distributing lateral ducts runs through the whole planting. Control of moisture is highly important and reaches high precision in the Skagit Valley Farm.

After one year of growth, the plants are about three inches high and begin to push through the straw, which is then removed. A replanting is then made and when two years of age the plants are again transplanted to newly prepared trench beds in which the plants, in five years, will grow to maturity and be from two to three feet tall. The crop is then prepared for the market. The roots pass through mechanical washers to remove every vestige of dirt and are then placed in driers, the heat of which is scientifically determined and mechanically controlled. The final step is packing of the roots in moisture-proof packages successfully designed to preserve the contents from absorbing moisture in transit.

Goldenseal Plants

S. B. Penick & Co. is a manufacturer of alkaloids derived from goldenseal root. To meet its own manufacturing requirements, and to supply other domestic and foreign consumers the company in the past bought 80 percent of the Skagit Valley Golden Seal Company's output, together with a substantial part of the crops of other growers. Although it now owns the Skagit Valley Farms, it will continue to buy heavily from other producers in order to complete its regular needs.

Bourjois Misbranding Case Argument Ended

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 7,1937.

The Federal Trade Commission today took under advisement its case against Bourjois, Inc., New York and Paris, following final argument in its complaint involving deceptive advertising.

The complaint charged misrepresentation in the advertising and sale of a number of the company's "Evening in Paris" and "Barbara Gould" toilet preparations.

Counsel for the commission declared that the use of the name, "Evening In Paris," and the notation, "New York, Paris," on packages of cosmetics led customers to believe they are buying imported products. In the case of "Barbara Gould" face powder and skin cream the commission attacked the claim that the products are irradiated with ultraviolet rays, and the commission's counsel said that Bureau of Standards tests had proved they were not.

The attorney for the company told the commission that the packaging of "Evening in Paris" products does not mislead customers into believing the products are made in Paris, but that, in fact, the talcum powder, the principal product under attack is made from imported materials. In regard to the "Barbara Gould" cream and powder the attorney said that the company changed its formula and its advertising sometime ago, so that there exists no deception in the sale of goods."

Miss Roche Quits T.D. Post

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27, 1937.

The President today accepted the resignation of Miss Josephine Roche as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Miss Roche returns to private business in Colorado, but she will continue to be a member of the interdepartmental committee for the co-ordination of health and welfare activities of the Federal government, and Secretary Morgenthau announced that her post will not be filled, in the hope that she may return to it later. Part of Miss Roche's duty was supervision of the United States Public Health Service, and in connection with her retirement Surgeon-General Parran declared that the government loses its ablest and most sincere advocate of public health.

Essential Oils, Aromatic Chemicals

Lemon and Orange from Messina Lowered—Distilled Lime Yields Further to Competition—Sage Reduced—Palmarosa Down —Anise and Cassia Strong on Small Supply

Essential and aromatic chemicals were but moderately active in trade during the past week. The market gave signs of continued lassitude that accompanied competition closely throughout the period. Buyers' needs were conservative in size and, on the whole, bulked a volume somewhat less than business had been in the not far distant past. Pricewise, the majority of items were in steady to firm position, exceptions being those materials noted below.

Citrous oils were in considerable smaller demand than they had been in the recent past. Prices on lemon, lime and orange from abroad had been easing for some time past and these articles were lower again last week. The new crop production season for Italian oils is not so far off and that fact may be influencing market opinion somewhat at this time.

Cumin and sage oils were in much slower demand and better than fair supplies have brought more competition to the market and a lowering of open quotations in the market. Trade was light last week notwithstanding the more attractive prices prevailing. Palmarosa was in more competitive position and values yielded in favor of buyers.

Peppermint and spearmint prices lacked further change and were possibly a shade steadier because of the fact that primary and spot market prices have drawn fairly close together. Other domestic oils were unchanged and fairly steady.

Anise and cassia showed strength based directly on the uncertainty of getting shipment parcels from the primary market. Citronella was quiet. Sweet almond was unchanged but the market was slightly easy at times.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

None

Reduced

Cumin, 50c. per lb.
Lemon, Messina, 5c. per lb.
Lime, distilled, 10c. per lb.
Orange, Messina, 5c. per lb.
Palmarosa, 50c. per lb.
Sage, 15c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical essential oils on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
78.6	78.9	80.6	72.8

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Essential Oils

Almond.—No further reductions in quotations on sweet oil have taken place but the market was moderately easy in undertone, mainly because of the equally moderate interest shown by manufacturing consumers. Bitter oil was steady in price and called for moderately.

Anise.—Because of primary market conditions, the situation on spot remained strong with prices being mainly nominal since sellers were unable to accept all orders, confining sales to regular customers and supplying in most instances but portions of the quantities asked for by such buyers. August imports totaled 3,211 pounds.

Bergamot.—Routine trade that was little in excess of jobbing size prevailed on the spot last week. Values were very firm at home and abroad. Imports in August totaled 3,966 pounds.

Bois de Rose.—Primary market advices indicated that values were under firm control by the principle suppliers. Locally, a quiet trade prevailed and buyers found values fully steady everywhere.

Camphor.—No further easing of the market was noted and for the most part prices seemed to be steadier and subject to less of the competition noted recently. Demand was for near at hand needs. Imports in August totaled 45,934 pounds.

Cananga.—Hand-to-mouth trading was the main support of the currently steady prices on spot. Supplies seemed to be adequate for demand at its present level. Imports in August totaled 5,707 pounds.

Cassia.—A nominal market prevailed, and seemed destined so to remain unless a marked improvement in the China market shall come soon. At the moment, it is difficult to place orders with any certainty that Chinese shippers will ship promptly. Imports in August totaled 4,200 pounds.

Cedarleaf.—Firm undertones prevailed and prices were held more steadily than they had been recently. No expansive interest was shown by buyers, but dealers reported a very fair day-to-day request.

Citronella.—The market lacked marked activity of the sort that would indicate a growing need on the part of buyers. Most orders were for moderate quantities out of spot stocks. Prices were steadier. Imports in August totaled 155,421 pounds.

Clove.—A routine market was noted. Movement to consumers operating under contracts was said to be reasonably active and requests for delay of shipments were unusual. Raw material prices have become steadier and oil quotations seemed to be better supported.

Eucalyptus.—Demand was very good, comparing well with that in recent weeks and showing some tendency toward expansion in keeping with experiences usual to the market at this season of the year. Prices were firm. August imports totaled 67,725 pounds.

Geranium.—The primary markets were distinctly firm in all ways and some here look for an eventual improvement in spot prices. In the meantime, a conventional demand accompanied firmer quotations locally. August imports totaled 6,198 pounds.

Lavandin.—More stabilization prevailed in prices which were reduced recently coincident with the offerings of new crop goods from the primary market. Movement was very good last week.

Lavender.—No further change in prices took place. Stocks of fair quality oil seemed to be adequate, but the holdings of the higher test oils were none too ample and values on the same were firmer. August imports totaled 10,750 pounds of flower oil, and 1,398 pounds of spike oil.

Lemon.—Italian oil was a shade lower at $2.55 to $3 per pound according to quality and brand. The more competitive market remained a constant provocative to the unsettlement of quoted values. Demand was routine and not very large. California oil lacked further change in price. August imports were 8,359 pounds.

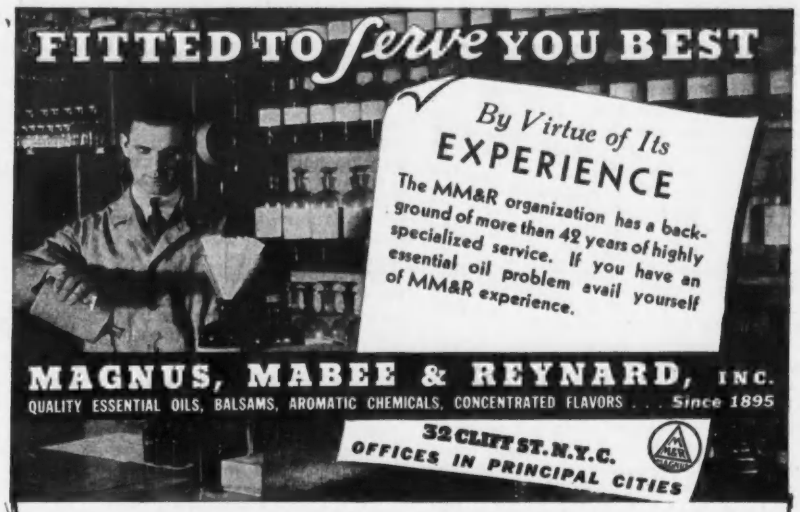
Lemongrass.—An inactive market locally contrasted with the reasonably firm position of spot prices. Competition was limited in effect and the undertone of the market appeared to be steady. August imports totaled 29,990 pounds.

Lime.—Distilled oil was still unsettled and prices were shaded to the basis of $5.40 to $6 per pound, range covering market views according to seller and variety of oil offered. Mexican oil is playing an increasingly important role in this country. August imports totaled 6,084 pounds.

Orange.—Messina oil was slightly lower at $2.20 to $2.75 per pound as to brand. Other varieties of imported oil lacked quotable change, nor was there any further movement in the quotations on domestic oil. The market was active only within routine limits last week. August imports totaled 14,205 pounds.

Palmarosa.—A spot offering at $2.40 to $2.60 per pound and recorded a more favorable quotation to the consuming trade. Business covered mainly the

Current prices on essential oils and aromatic chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7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PORT AUTHORITY COMMERCE BLDG.
76 NINTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.
118 WEST OHIO ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

more pressing of immediate requirements and hence volume was conservative in size. August imports totaled 2,600 pounds.

Peppermint.—No further recession in quotations took place. In fact, they seemed to be slightly firmer, probably for the reason that spot prices and quotations in the primary market have drawn fairly close together. As to demand, it was very quiet here.

Pineneedle.—Firm undertones here reflected the strength prevailing in foreign markets where only small quantities were offered for shipment to this country. Demand was very fair. August imports totaled 2,000 pounds.

Sage.—Values were reduced to the basis of $1.50 to $1.55 per pound as the result of a more aggressive competition having developed in the local market. Demand was routine.

Spearmint.—A somewhat steadier, but certainly no more active, market prevailed on the spot. Values were well held locally and were said to be in line with the steady position occupied by replacement cost in the primary market.

Valerian.—Prices may be higher later on because of the fact that production costs have risen in the foreign market where raw material supplies were declared to be far smaller than normal.

Ti Tree.—This product of Australia, finding favor as a preventative of bacterial growth in cold creams, and other cosmetics, was offered spot on the basis of $3.50 to $4 per pound. Its germicidal power has been reported to be eleven times greater than that of phenol.

Aromatic Chemicals

Anethol.—Sellers were rather reserved and tended toward confining sales to regular customers because of the uncertainty surrounding future production now that raw material shipments from the primary to the spot market have virtually stopped.

Anisic Aldehyde.—Business was fair but not expansive, a fact fairly satisfactory to most suppliers because of the fact that replacement of present stocks will be uncertain until such time as ample and normal supplies of raw material are forthcoming from the primary market.

Benzaldehyde.—Ordinary demand came to the spot last week and found sellers well able to supply ample quantities for prompt delivery. It was a steady to firm market that gave support to prevailing prices.

Benzyl Alcohol.—Business was moderate in volume but about normal in other respects. Prices were generally steady in the absence of unsettling competition between the leading suppliers.

Linalyl Acetate.—Very good demand prevailed and as stocks were ample, the situation was fairly satisfactory and generally steady both as to consumption and prevailing prices.

Methyl Salicylate.—Undertones were very steady and prices were fully firm in view of prevailing cost of production and the presence of a very good interest on the part of regular buyers of the item.

Musk.—Somewhat improved demand for artificial material was noted and the gain in most cases to buyers was accompanied by a firming of market undertones and a better maintenance of resale prices on the item.

Ti Tree Oil Introduced To Cosmetic Trade Here

Ti tree oil, a product of Australia, and one said to possess high germicidal value, is being introduced to the cosmetic trade in this city. While discussion concerning the value of this essential oil has taken place in scientific circles, not until the present time has the article been made available out of spot stocks.

According to reports, the oil is said to be non-toxic with a germicidal power eleven times greater than that of phenol, according to R. F. Revson Company, this city. It is non-irritant and has a penetrative quality that is said to make it especially useful in the treatment of skin disorders and sores. Available literature mentions the healing properties of the oil, and its use in the treatment of fungus diseases of the skin, insect bites, pyorrhea, mouth ulcers, and sore throat.

In the manufacture of cosmetics it may be a desirable ingredient for use in creams and lipsticks, as well as other products where the growth of bacteria is undesirable and where a mild healing effect on tissue is indicated.

Mirabel Quicksilver Company, Middletown, Cal., is producing about 100 flasks monthly.

COSMETIC CHEMICALS

For the SMALL MANUFACTURER EXPERIMENTER GENERAL CHEMIST

● Immediate service on everything needed in quantities from 1 oz. up. ● Quality identical to quantity orders. Make your experiments only ONCE. (No formula revamping due to changed source of supply!) ● Small quantities quoted at reasonable minimum. Large quantities at lowest market. ● *Write TODAY for Price Lists.*

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BASE OILS—For Soapless Shampoos
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GUMS
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What You Can Use

Various Materials That Are Suitable for Operating Purposes in Chemical Processing Industries

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Two-hundredth Instalment

Leather

Reagents Used in Dyeing Leather

(Continued from October 25 issue)

Nigrosin
Nitrous acid
Nut oils
Nutgalls
Octadecylpyridinium iodide
Olinor
Pentamethylrosanilin hydrochloride
Phosphomolybdic acid
Phosphotungstic acid
Phosphotungstomolybdic acid
Potassium ferricyanide
Potassium-antimony tartrate
Pyrogallic acid
Pyroligneous acid
Quaternary ammonium salts containing a saturated aliphatic chain of not less than 10 carbon atoms but no OH group
Rosanilin hydrochloride
Salts of dodecyltrimethylammonium chloride
Sassafras oil
Shellac
Sodium bichromate
Sodium chloride
Soybean oil
Stearamidophenyltrimethyl-ammonium methylsulphate
Sterylpyridinium bromide
Tannin
Tragacanth
Trichloroacetic acid
Tung oil
Turpentine
Vegetable tannides

Reagents for Wetting, Dyeing, and Brightening Leather

Aqualube
Antonit
Castor oil, sulphonated
Egg yolk
Emulsionon
Emulso
Fatty oils
Glucarine B
Glycerin
Glycopon AA, 2A
Glyco-neats
Himogenit
Hygropon
Leatherlubric
Neatsfoot oil
Neetol
Nutricod
Phosphated oils
Raw oils
Soap neutral oil
Sulphonated train oil
Textols

Red Spot or Red Heat Causes on Leather

Chromogenic bacteria capable of growing only in high salt concentrations, called halophiles (traced to the salt used in curing the hides)

Reducers of Frothing in Leather-Dressing Operations

Alkali resinates
Alkali sulphoresinates
Aluminum oleate
Aluminum palmitate
Aluminum stearate
Aluminum stearate and a mixture of liquid oxygen-containing compounds
Ammonium linoleate
Ammonium oleate
Ammonium palmitate
Ammonium stearate
Antispumin
Capryl alcohol
Clove oil
Methylhexyl carbinol
No-foam
Palmitic acid
Phenyl chloride
Sodium oleate
Sodium palmitate
Sodium stearate
Stearic acid
Sulphurization products of the higher fatty acid salts
Trapineol
Water-insoluble soap and mixture of liquid oxygen-containing compounds

Removers of Chlorophyl from Sumac Tan Liquors

Acetone
Acetylene tetrachloride
Alcohol
Amyl acetate
Amyl alcohol
Benzene
Butyl acetate
Butyl alcohol
Butyl butyrate
Butyl cellosolve
Butyl propionate
Carbinol
Carbon bisulphide
Carbon tetrachloride
Cellosolve
Chloroform
Cyclohexanone
Diacetone
Dibutyl phthalate
Dichloroethyl ether
Dichloroethylene
Diethylene oxide
Diethyleneglycol
Diethyleneglycol butylether
Diethyleneglycol monoacetate
Ether
Ethyl acetate
Ethyl ether
Ethylene chloride
Ethyleneglycol butylether
Ethyleneglycol diethylether
Ethyleneglycol ethylether
Ethyleneglycol isoamylether
Ethyleneglycol isobutylether
Ethyleneglycol isopropylether
Ethyleneglycol methylether
Ethyleneglycol propylether
Fats
Fixed oils
Glycol diacetate
Glycol ether acetate
Glycol monoacetate
Glycopon AA, AAA, 4A, S
Isohol
Isopropyl alcohol
Methyl acetate
Methylcyclohexanone
Oils
Paraffin
Paraffin oils
Petroleum ether
Perchloroethylene
Pentachloroethane
Propylene oxide
Propyleneglycol ethylether
Propyleneglycol isopropylether
Propyleneglycol methylether
Solvene S
Tetrachloroethylene
Tetraethyleneglycol
Tetraethyleneglycol ethylether
Tetrahydronaphthalene
Tetralin
Trichloroethylene
Triethyleneglycol
Triethyleneglycol ethylether
Volatile oils with trace of acetic acid

Removers of Nitrocellulose Coatings from Leather

Abrasives
Acetic acid
Acetone oil
Acetylene tetrachloride
Albacol
Alcohol, denatured
Alkali palmitates
Alkalies
Allyl alcohol
Aluminum palmitate
Aluminum resinate
Ammonium acetate
Ammonium hydroxide
Ammonium oxalate
Amyl acetate
Amyl tartrate
Anilin
Ansol PR
Bentonite
Benzaldehyde
Benzene
Benzyl alcohol
Benzyl benzoate
Benzyl cresylate
Butanol
Butyl alcohol
Butyrone
Calcium hydroxide
Camphor oil
Carbinol
Carbon bisulphide
Carbon tetrachloride
Castor oil, sulphonated
Cellosolve
Chlorinated glycerin
Chlorobenzene
Chloroform
Cymanol
Detergol
Diatomaceous earth
Dimethyl phthalate
Dioxan
Ethyl butyrate
Ethyl citrate
Ethyl palmitate
Ethyleneglycol monoethylether
Ethylmethyl ketone
Furfural
Gasoline
Heptyl ketone
Hexahydrobenzene
Isobutyl alcohol
Isopropanol
Kieselguhr
Lactic acid
Lacquer-removing compounds
Linseed oil, sulphonated
Methanol
Methyl palmitate
Methylamine
Methylcyclohexanone and a finely divided solid, such as sawdust, asbestos, or talc, with or without an emulsifying agent, such as turkey red oil, small amount of alkali, or ammonia
Monochlorobenzene
Naphthalene
Nitrobenzene
Oleic acid
Organic solvents
Oxalic acid
Oxycellulose
Palmitic acid
Paraldehyde
Phosphoric acid
Pumice
Silica
Soda ash
Solventol
Solvents
Sulphonated oils
Suspensone
Terpineol
Trisodium phosphate
Turpentine

Remover of Stains on Leather

Oxalic acid

Retarders Used in Tanning

Sodium bisulphite
Sodium sulphite
Thiourea with aldehydes
Thiourea with formaldehyde
Urea with aldehydes
Urea with formaldehydes

(To be continued)

Petroleum Solvents, Lubricants, Fuels

Some Midcontinent Refiners Reduce Tankcar Prices for Solvents and Naphthas—First Change in Months—Eastern Bulk Market Held Steady—Gasoline Soft

A reduction in tankcar prices for petroleum solvents and naphthas took place at the Midcontinent refinery market last week, marking the first change in prices for those commodities in months. The break followed from the recent weakness in the Midcontinent gasoline market. Cleaners' naphthas, Stoddard solvent, petroleum thinners, v.m.&p., rubber solvents and the lacquer diluents were all marked down by some of the Midcontinent refiners. The reduction was a half-cent per gallon but it did not spread to the Eastern seaboard sector where prices have held with a good degree of steadiness since mid-August. Tankwagon prices did not shift with the break in the Midcontinent bulk market. Industrial consumption of naphthas was held within very moderate limits and the naphthas used in the manufacture of surface coatings were very quiet last week as the paint and varnish industry's interest was focused upon its annual convention in Cincinnati last week.

Other petroleum raw materials for industry passed the week quietly. Waxes were not favored with much of a buying interest while the prices held evenly. Producers of the light solvent gases have not reported any change in conditions for some weeks.

The weakness in the gasoline market in the Southwest has reached a serious stage and Tulsa reports that the market is lacking the support of the big companies.

Daily average production of crude oil in United States for the week ended October 23 was 3,613,300 barrels, an increase of 11,150 barrels over the preceding week's output, according to the estimate of the American Petroleum Institute. The average for four weeks ended October 23 was 3,610,500 barrels and the average at this time a year ago was 3,083,050 barrels. Runs of crude oil to stills were reported by companies controlling 89 percent of the nation's refinery capacity as having averaged 3,073,000 barrels for 83 percent of refinery operation, and an additional 307,000 barrels per day were estimated to have been sent to stills unreported for a total average of 3,380,000 barrels, the same figure as in the preceding week. Stocks of crude oil October 16 were estimated at 307,897,000 barrels against 309,009,000 barrels October 9, according to the Bureau of Mines.

Solvents and Diluents

Reports from the Midcontinent district last week showed that some of the refiners had reduced tankcar prices for solvents a half-cent per gallon. The reduction was occasioned by the recent weakness in the gasoline market. There was no change in the tankcar position in the Eastern seaboard market and tankwagon prices continued unchanged also. The reduction by some of the refiners in the Midcontinent district marked the first change in price there for some months. Local tankcar prices have been without shift since August.

Cleaners' Naphthas.—Some of the refiners were now offering tankcars at 6⅞c. per gallon, f.o.b. Group 3, while others remained at the long-standing basis of 7⅜c. per gallon. The change resulted from/the recent weakness in the gasoline market and marked the first shift in Midcontinent market prices for some months. Eastern seaboard prices were unchanged here.

Lacquer Diluents. — Although some Midcontinent sellers were reported to be holding for the long standing price of 8⅜c. per gallon, some refiners lowered prices to 7⅞c. per gallon last week. These quotations were basis Group 3. The lowered price marked the first shift in the Midcontinent market for some months back.

Petroleum Thinners.—This material shared the condition of the general market for petroleum solvents. Some of the Midcontinent refiners have lowered prices to 5⅞c. per gallon for tankcar quantities while others held to the long standing price of 6⅜c. per gallon. These prices were basis Group 3. There was no change in the Eastern seaboard tankcar prices up to the time of this writing. There were no reported changes in the tankwagon market.

Rubber Solvents.—The Midcontinent tankcar market now ranged from 6⅞c. to 7⅜c. per gallon, basis Group 3. The 6⅞c. per gallon price was established last week by some of the refiners in the Midcontinent sector and it represented a drop of ½c. per gallon from the 7⅜c. basis which had been named as the "low" of the market for some time back. There was no change in the Eastern seaboard market.

Stoddard Solvent.—The 6⅞c. per gallon price for tankcars which has been representative of the Midcontinent market for some time was lowered to 6⅜c. per gallon last week by some of the refiners who offer the material basis Group 3. The reduction in price was prefaced by weakness in gasoline prices. The Eastern bulk market and tankwagon prices were without change.

V. M. & P. Naphthas.—In company with other solvents, Midcontinent tankcar prices were lowered by some of the refiners to the basis of 6⅞c. per gallon. Others continued to hold at 7⅜c. per gallon, the figure that has been named for some time back. The ½c. reduction by some of the sellers was not reflected in the Eastern seaboard market where quotations have held free from disturbance since mid-August.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, Oct. 28.—Trade in petroleum naphthas and solvents has been holding at a fairly good rate, while prices on the tankcar end of the business were off one-half cent per gallon in most cases. This reduction was a reflection of the gasoline market weakness. Tankwagon quotations are unchanged. Ruling prices in tankcar lots except as noted were (Tankcar prices f.o.b. Group 3):—Blending naphtha, 4⅝c. to 5c. per pound; cleaners' naphtha, 6⅞c. to 7c., tankcar; 17.1c., tankwagon; petroleum spirits, 5⅞c. to 6c., tankcar; 15.8c., tankwagon; rubber solvent, 6⅞c. to 7c.; lacquer diluent, 7⅛c. to 8c.; Stoddard solvent, 6⅜c. to 6½c., tankcar; 15.8c., tankwagon; v.m. & p. naphtha, 6⅞c. to 7c., tankcar; 18.1c., tankwagon.

Tulsa, Oct. 27.—Readjustment in quotations for solvents has been made by some refiners because of weakness in the gasoline market. The V.m. and p. and Stoddard were quoted at 6⅞c. to 7⅛c. per gallon while Cleaners' was generally traded in at 6⅞c. to 7⅜c. per gallon. Petroleum spirits were quoted at 5⅞c. to 6⅜c. per gallon.

Lighter Fractions

Light petroleum hydrocarbons held a position of general steadiness last week. Producers of these fractions have not reported any change in the condition of the market for some time. Industrial consumption was estimated to have been fair at this time.

Butanes.—There has been no change in conditions surrounding the market for this commodity. Quotations for the 16-34 degree product in tankcars continued at the long existing level of 2¼c. to 3¾c. per gallon, basis Group 3.

Heptanes.—The mixed material continued at 8½c. per gallon for tankcars and 12c. per gallon for drumcars, while the normal grade continued at 10½c. per gallon for tanks and 13c. per gallon for drumcars, all f.o.b. Group 3.

Octanes.—This mixture held its position of recent weeks without change in price. The demands of the industrial buyers were believed to have been mild.

Petrolatums and Waxes

White Mineral Oils. — Prices continued in a fairly steady position. October's aggregate of business was not more than slightly better than that of the preceding month. The seasonal bulge of ordering by the bottling trade was yet to come and the sellers were hopeful that trade would liven within the next few weeks.

Paraffin Waxes.—The scale wax market continued unchanged here. White scale was named at 2.95c. to 3c. per pound for either 122-124 or 124-126 A.m.p. and while there were reports of occasional cars being offered out of Pennsylvania at 2.90c. per pound there was no real weakness in the price situation. Trading in export and domestic channels continued rather mild. Fully refined waxes were unchanged and steady. Match wax has been quiet and the latest price heard was around 3¼c. per pound here.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—The refined wax market remained quite active. Orders being received are attaining a comparatively large total. Sellers say buyers are willing to pay quoted prices for material. Inquiries are reported quite heavy. Ruling prices were 122-124, 4.65c. to 4.75c. per pound; 125-127, 4.9c. to 5c.; 127-129, 5.05c. to 5.15c.; 130-132, bulk or bag, 5.45c. to 5.55c.; 132-134, bulk or bag, 5.7c. to 5.8c.

TULSA, Oct. 28.—The strength in wax continued and scale was quoted at 3c. to 3⅛c. per pound for the American crude 124-126.

Petrolatum. — Prices held steady at the levels they have occupied throughout the year. There has been no evidence of cut-price selling. The demands of the market were not very lively, although the domestic buyers have been taking supplies in regular fashion. Exporters were not so active as they were a few months ago.

Fuels and Lubricants

The Eastern gasoline market was favored with a fairly active consuming interest. Prices have not moved down any further than they were a week ago, and while there are reports of softness in barge lots, the tankcar market at the refinery points was steady. Export prices at the U.S. Gulf were cheaper. The kerosene market was slightly more active. Refiners of C grade bunker oil offered contracts to the marine trade for 1938 at a slight increase in price over this year's contract price range.

Market Conditions

Gasoline. — The Eastern seaboard market has been rather quiet since the reductions in tankcar prices two weeks ago. The demands from the consumers as indicated by the jobbing activities in the market were holding up fairly well. There have been occasional reports of shaded price offerings in barge lots, but the sellers reported steadiness in that division. Tankcar quotations at the refineries were 7¼c. per gallon for 62-63 octane and 7½c. per gallon for 65-66 octane. The export market at the U.S. Gulf was quiet.

(Continued on page 72)

Petroleum Production—Motor Fuel Stocks

	Barrels	
	1937 Jan. 1-Oct. 30	1936 Jan. 1-Oct. 30
Commercial crude oil productions	1,052,265,000	888,344,000
	Week ended Oct. 30, 1937	Week ended Oct. 31, 1936
Daily average production	3,605,100	3,074,500
	Week ended Oct. 23, 1937	Week ended Oct. 16, 1937
Estimated motor fuel stock total	66,554,000	65,760,000
Estimated finished motor fuel stock at refineries	36,227,000	35,672,000

Outputs and Quotas

A comparison of Bureau of Mines calculations for October production, state allowable quotas where they exist and the American Petroleum Institute's estimate of crude production for the week ended October 23 follows:—

	B. of M. Dept. of Int. calculations.	State allowable.	Estimated output.
Oklahoma	629,200	600,000	589,800
Kansas	199,900	193,800	185,850
Texas	1,430,300	1,427,767	1,466,450
Louisiana	254,600	266,700	244,700
Arkansas	36,000	.....	46,950
Eastern	128,800	.....	131,800
Michigan	43,500	.....	54,250
Wyoming	57,500	.....	63,550
Montana	17,000	.....	17,500
Colorado	4,500	.....	4,100
New Mexico	106,400	104,000	104,050
California	660,000	*660,000	704,300
Totals	3,568,100	.....	3,613,300

* Recommendation of Central Committee of California Oil Producers.

The State of the Petroleum Market

There were no changes in crude oil prices. Gasoline was cheaper at Oklahoma and Texas refineries.

	Oct. 29	Oct. 22	Last Year
Crude petroleum prices at well (average for ten fields) per barrel	$1.337	$1.337	$1.276
Gasoline prices at refineries (at four refining centers) per gallon	.05375	.055	.0534375

Current prices on petroleum and its products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

PENRECO U.S.P. PETROLATUM
YOUR SPECIFICATIONS ACCURATELY MATCHED
PENNSYLVANIA Refining Company
General Offices: BUTLER, PA.
SNOW WHITE
LILY WHITE
CREAM WHITE
BLONDE
EXTRA AMBER
AMBER
RED

NEUTROLEUM
ALPHA . . . GAMMA
Aromatic concentrates that neutralize and perfume. For use in fly sprays and all other preparations based on Petroleum distillates.
Write for detailed information
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316 WEST 8TH STREET LOS ANGELES, CAL. PORT AUTHORITY COMMERCE BLDG.
Proprietors of PARFUMERIES de SEILLANS Seillans, France 76 NINTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N.Y.
FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, of Canada, Ltd., 77-79 Jarvis St., Toronto, Canada 118 WEST OHIO ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

Anhydrous Ammonia Price Schedule Is Issued

Nation-wide spot prices, effective November 1, have just been issued by the Philadelphia sales headquarters of the National Ammonia Division, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., for its anhydrous ammonia in 100-pound and 150-pound cylinders.*

At the same time, the company states it will offer contracts to buyers beginning November 29, for acceptance on or before December 31, 1937, to cover the buyers' 1938 calendar year requirements at prices uniformly 1½ cents per pound lower than the schedule.

The company's contracts will carry the following clause:—

The seller may add to the prices stated herein any increase in seller's cost of the commodities sold hereunder (including increased cost of materials used in the manufacture thereof) caused by compliance with any agreements, codes or licenses now or hereafter made or issued pursuant to Federal or State legislation, or by increased cost of transportation, or by monetary measures or policies of the Federal Government, or by other material diminution of the purchasing power of the dollar, or by taxes or other charges imposed by governmental authority upon the production or sale of said commodities. If buyer is unwilling to accept any such increase as computed by seller, buyer shall have the right to terminate this contract by giving seller written notice within ten days after receipt of seller's notice of increase in price.

The schedule is as follows:—

State-wide delivered prices. (For shipment from Philadelphia, St. Louis, New York City, Newark, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago or Boston.) Prices per pound	Stock point prices.
Alabama ....20½c. per lb.	Birmingham delivered from stock 21c. Shipments from Birmingham stock, 21c. f.o.b. Birmingham.
Arizona ....21c. per lb.	Phoenix delivered from stock 22½c. Shipment from Phoenix stock, 22½c. f.o.b. Phoenix. Shipment from Los Angeles stock, 18½c. f.o.b. Los Angeles.
Arkansas ....21½c. per lb.	Little Rock delivered from stock 22c. Shipment from Little Rock stock, 22c. f.o.b. Little Rock.
California (No state-wide delivered price)	Los Angeles and Los Angeles metropolitan district, delivered from stock 18c. Shipment from Los Angeles stock, 18c. f.o.b. Los Angeles. San Francisco and San Francisco metropolitan district, delivered from stock 17c. Shipment from San Francisco stock, 17c. f.o.b. San Francisco. (Above prices for shipment from California stock points apply only for shipment to California destinations. For destinations in other states see state of destination for proper price.)
Colorado ....23½c. per lb.	Denver delivered from stock 24c. Shipment from Denver stock, 24c. f.o.b. Denver.
Connecticut ....17c. per lb.	New Haven delivered from stock 17½c. Shipment from New Haven stock, 17½c. f.o.b. New Haven.
Delaware ....17½c. per lb.	Wilmington 17c. for shipment from base points. (No stock at this point.)
District of Columbia....17½c. per lb.	Washington delivered from stock 18c. Shipment from Washington stock, 18c. f.o.b. Washington, D. C.
Florida ....21c. per lb.	Jacksonville delivered from stock 21½c. Shipment from Jacksonville stock, 21½c. f.o.b. Jacksonville. Miami delivered from stock 21½c. Shipment from Miami stock, 21½c. f.o.b. Miami. Tampa delivered from stock 21½c. Shipment from Tampa stock, 21½c. f.o.b. Tampa.
Georgia ....20½c. per lb.	Atlanta delivered from stock 21c. Shipment from Atlanta stock, 21c. f.o.b. Atlanta. Savannah delivered from stock 21c. Shipment from Savannah stock, 21c. f.o.b. Savannah. Augusta 20c. for shipment from base points. (No stock at this point.)
Idaho ....23c. per lb.	Shipment from Seattle stock, 19c. f.o.b. Seattle. Shipment from Portland stock, 19c. f.o.b. Portland. Shipment from Spokane stock, 21c. f.o.b. Spokane. Shipment from Salt Lake City stock, 23c. f.o.b. Salt Lake City.
Illinois ....18½c. per lb.	Chicago and all Cook County delivered from stock, 17½c. (Shipments from Chicago stock are billed at state-wide delivered prices prevailing at destination of shipment.) Deliveries at 17½c. from St. Louis stock are made within zone including Alton, Belleville, Cahokia, Collinsville, Columbia, Dupo, East Alton, East St. Louis, Edwardsville, Freeburg, Glen Carbon, Granite City, Hartford, Madison, Millstadt, Mitchell, Monsanto, O'Fallon, Roxana, Smithton, Troy, Venice, Waterloo and Wood River.
Indiana ....18½c. per lb.	Indianapolis delivered from stock 19c. Shipment from Indianapolis stock, 19c. f.o.b. Indianapolis.
Iowa ....20c. per lb.	Sioux City delivered from stock 20½c. Shipment from Sioux City stock, 20½c. f.o.b. Sioux City. Burlington, Clinton, Davenport, Dubuque, Ft. Madison, Keokuk and Muscatine, 18½c. (No stocks at these seven points and price is for shipment from base points.)
Kansas East of 96° longitude...20½c. per lb. West of 96° longitude...22½c. per lb.	Kansas City, Kansas, for shipment from base points, 20c. Kansas City, Kansas, delivered from Kansas City, Mo., stock, 20½c.
Kentucky ....18½c. per lb.	Louisville delivered from stock 19c. Shipment from Louisville stock, 19c. f.o.b. Louisville. Bellevue, Bromley, Clifton, Covington, Dayton, Fort Mitchell, Fort Thomas, Latonia, Ludlow, Newport, Southgate and West Covington delivered from Cincinnati stock, 18½c.
Louisiana ....21½c. per lb.	New Orleans delivered from stock 22c. Shipment from New Orleans stock, 22c. f.o.b. New Orleans. Deliveries at 22c. from New Orleans stock are made within zone including Arabi, Violet, Gretna, Harvey, Marrero, Westwego, Metairie Ridge, Shrewsbury, Kenner and Algiers.
Maine ....18c. per lb.	
Maryland ....17½c. per lb.	Baltimore delivered from stock 18c. Shipment from Baltimore stock, 18c. f.o.b. Baltimore.
Massachusetts ....17c. per lb.	Boston delivered from stock 16c. (Shipments from Boston stock are billed at state-wide delivered prices prevailing at destination of shipment.) Deliveries at 16c. from Boston stock are made within the zone including all Suffolk County and starting from Suffolk County on north including Malden, Medford, Arlington, Belmont, Waverley, Clematis Brook, Bleachery, Riverside, Newton Lower Falls and Northeast of Charles River to Suffolk County line. Deliveries in Massachusetts only at 17c. from Boston stock are made to points between the Boston free delivery zone defined above and within a radius of 40 miles from Boston Common.
Michigan ....18½c. per lb.	Detroit delivered from stock 17½c. (Shipments from Detroit stock are billed at state-wide delivered prices prevailing at destination of shipment.) Deliveries at 17½c. from Detroit stock are made within zone including Dearborn, Delray, Hamtramck, Highland Park, River Rouge and Wyandotte.
Minnesota ....20c. per lb.	St. Paul and Minneapolis delivered from St. Paul stock 20½c. Shipment from St. Paul stock (except for Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wyoming points) 20½c. f.o.b. St. Paul. Shipments to Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming points from St. Paul stock, 22c. f.o.b. St. Paul.
Mississippi ....20½c. per lb.	
Missouri East of 93° longitude..19c. per lb.	St. Louis delivered from stock 17½c. (Shipments from St. Louis stock are billed at state-wide delivered prices prevailing at destination of shipment.) Deliveries at 17½c. from St. Louis stock are made within zone including Brentwood, Clayton, Creve Coeur, Desperes, Ferguson, Glendale, Jefferson Barracks, Jennings, Kirkwood, Manchester, Maplewood, Normandy, Overland, Richmond Heights, St. Charles, Sappington, University City, Valley Park, Webster Groves, Wellston and Woodland.
West of 93° longitude..20c. per lb.	Kansas City delivered from stock 20½c Shipment from Kansas City stock, 20½c. f.o.b. Kansas City.
Montana ....25c. per lb.	Shipment from Seattle stock, 19½c. f.o.b. Seattle. Shipment from Spokane stock, 21½c. f.o.b. Spokane. Shipment from St. Paul stock, 22c. f.o.b. St. Paul. Omaha delivered from stock 21c.
Nebraska East of 96° longitude..20½c. per lb. West of 96° longitude..22c. per lb.	Shipment from Omaha stock, 21c. f.o.b. Omaha.
Nevada ....21c. per lb.	Shipment from Los Angeles stock, 19c. f.o.b. Los Angeles. Shipment from San Francisco stock, 18c. f.o.b. San Francisco. Shipment from Salt Lake City stock, 23c. f.o.b. Salt Lake City.
New Hampshire....17½c. per lb.	
New Jersey....17c. per lb.	Newark, Paterson and Metropolitan District delivered from stock 16c. (Shipments from Newark stock are billed at state-wide delivered prices prevailing at destination of shipment.) Deliveries at 16c. from Philadelphia stock are made in Camden, N. J.
New Mexico....25c. per lb.	
New York....17c. per lb.	Buffalo delivered from stock 17½c. Shipment from Buffalo stock, 17½c. f.o.b. Buffalo. New York City and Metropolitan New York District delivered from stock 16c. (Shipments from New York City stock are billed at state-wide delivered prices prevailing at destination of shipment.) Niagara Falls delivered from stock 16c. (Shipments from Niagara Falls stock are billed at state-wide delivered prices prevailing at destination of shipment.) Rochester delivered from stock 17½c. Shipment from Rochester stock, 17½c. f.o.b. Rochester. Syracuse delivered from stock 17½c. Shipment from Syracuse stock, 17½c. f.o.b. Syracuse.
North Carolina....19½c. per lb.	Charlotte delivered from stock 20c. Shipment from Charlotte stock, 20c. f.o.b. Charlotte.
North Dakota....22½c. per lb.	Shipment from St. Paul stock, 22c. f.o.b. St. Paul.
Ohio ....18c. per lb.	Cincinnati delivered from stock 18½c. Shipment from Cincinnati stock, 18½c. f.o.b. Cincinnati. Deliveries at 18½c. from Cincinnati stock are made in Arlington Heights, Beechwood, Blue Ash, California, Carthage, Cheviot, Deer Park, Elmwood, Fairfax, Glendale, Lockland, Mariemont, Montgomery, Mt. Healthy, North College Hill, Norwood, Park Place, Reading, Rossmoyne, St. Bernard, Sharonville, Silverton, Terra Alta and Wyoming. Cleveland delivered from stock 18½c. Shipment from Cleveland stock, 18½c. f.o.b. Cleveland. Columbus delivered from stock 18½c. Shipment from Columbus stock, 18½c. f.o.b. Columbus. Toledo delivered from stock 18½c. Shipment from Toledo stock, 18½c. f.o.b. Toledo.
Oklahoma ....22½c. per lb.	Oklahoma City delivered from stock 23c. Shipment from Oklahoma City stock, 23c. f.o.b. Oklahoma City. Tulsa delivered from stock 23c. Shipment from Tulsa stock, 23c. f.o.b. Tulsa.
Oregon (No state-wide delivered price)	Portland delivered from stock 18c. Shipment from Portland stock, 18c. f.o.b. Portland. (The above price applies only on shipments from Portland stock to Oregon destinations. For destinations in other states see state of destination for proper price.)
Pennsylvania ....17c. per lb.	Philadelphia delivered from stock 16c. (Shipments from Philadelphia stock are billed at state-wide delivered prices prevailing at destination of shipment.) Pittsburgh delivered from stock 17½c. Shipment from Pittsburgh stock, 17½c. f.o.b. Pittsburgh. Deliveries at 17½c. from Pittsburgh stock are made to all points in Allegheny County.
Rhode Island....17c. per lb.	Providence delivered from stock 17½c. Shipment from Providence stock, 17½c. f.o.b. Providence.
South Carolina....20c. per lb.	
South Dakota....22½c. per lb.	Sioux Falls 20½c. for shipment from base points. (No stock at this point.) Shipment from St. Paul stock, 22c. f.o.b. St. Paul.
Tennessee ....20c. per lb.	Chattanooga delivered from stock 20½c. Shipment from Chattanooga stock, 20½c. f.o.b. Chattanooga. Memphis delivered from stock 20½c. Shipment from Memphis stock, 20½c. f.o.b. Memphis. Nashville delivered from stock 20½c. Shipment from Nashville stock, 20½c. f.o.b. Nashville. Bristol, Jellico and Kingsport 18½c. for shipment from base points. (No stock at these points.)
Texas East of 101° longitude..22½c. per lb.	Dallas delivered from stock 23c. Shipments from Dallas stock, 23c. f.o.b. Dallas. Fort Worth delivered from stock 23c. Shipment from Fort Worth stock, 23c. f.o.b. Fort Worth. Houston delivered from stock 23c. Shipment from Houston stock, 23c. f.o.b. Houston. San Antonio delivered from stock 23c. Shipment from San Antonio stock, 23c. f.o.b. San Antonio.
West of 101° longitude..24c. per lb.	El Paso delivered from stock 24½c. Shipment from El Paso stock, 24½c. f.o.b. El Paso.
Utah ....24c. per lb.	Salt Lake City delivered from stock 21c. Shipment from Salt Lake City stock, 21c. f.o.b. Salt Lake City. Shipment from San Francisco stock, 17c. f.o.b. San Francisco. (Above price for shipment from Salt Lake City stock applies only for shipment to Utah destinations. For destinations in other states see state of destination for proper price.)
Vermont ....17½c. per lb.	
Virginia ....18½c. per lb.	Arlington County, Virginia, for shipment from base points, 17½c. Arlington County, Virginia, delivered from Washington, D. C., stock 18c. Norfolk delivered from stock 19c. Shipment from Norfolk stock, 19c. f.o.b. Norfolk. Deliveries at 19c. from Norfolk stock are made in Hampton, Newport News, Ocean View, Phoebus and Portsmouth. Richmond delivered from stock 19c. Shipment from Richmond stock, 19c. f.o.b. Richmond.
Washington (No state-wide delivered price)	Seattle delivered from stock 18c. Shipment from Seattle stock, 18c. f.o.b. Seattle. Spokane delivered from stock 20½c. Shipment from Spokane stock, 20½c. f.o.b. Spokane. Tacoma delivered from Seattle stock, 18c. (Above prices for shipment from Washington stock points apply only for shipment to Washington destinations. For destinations in other states see state of destination for proper price.)
West Virginia....18½c. per lb.	Charleston delivered from stock 19c. Shipment from Charleston stock, 19c. f.o.b. Charleston.
Wisconsin ....18½c. per lb.	Milwaukee and all Milwaukee County delivered from stock, 19c. Shipment from Milwaukee stock, 19c. f.o.b. Milwaukee.
Wyoming ....23½c. per lb.	Shipment from St. Paul stock, 22c. f.o.b. St. Paul. Shipment from Salt Lake City stock, 23c. f.o.b. Salt Lake City.

* Prices for ammonia in 50-pound cylinders are uniformly 6 cents per pound higher. Prices are freight free at common carrier points unless otherwise stated above. All prices include freight on empty cylinders returned to National Ammonia Division, at the point designated on each cylinder.

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company's Natrona plant election under the Wagner law resulted in the certification by the National Labor Relations Board of the Independent Union of Pennsylvania Salt Employees as having been selected by a majority of the production employees as their representative for collective bargaining. The independent union got 124 votes; the United Mine Workers, 102.

Coca-Cola Transfers Two Units

The Coca-Cola Company has notified the New York Stock Exchange of the transfer to the Air Reduction Company, of two wholly-owned subsidiaries, the Crystal Carbonic Laboratory and the Crystal Carbonic Laboratory, Inc., for 36,790 shares of Air Reduction Company common capital stock. The transfer, effective September 29, was in accordance with a plan of reorganization.

Fertilizer Materials

Dullness Continues—Foreign Offerings Anticipate Ocean Freight Rate Increases—Organic Ammoniate Prices Soft —Potash Salts Unchanged

Fertilizer materials contnued in the dull and listless position they have occupied for the past several weeks. The Southern convention of the National Fertilizer Association opens in Atlanta November 9 but the sellers did not expect much trading to be done there. Little concern is expected over raw materials problems until the mechanics of the farm control program have been settled.

In expectation of higher ocean freight rates, sellers of European fertilizer materials for shipment after the first of next January are offering with the provision that any advance over current freights is payable by the buyer. European potashes are not included in this category. Japanese sardine meal has not been offered for shipment as far ahead as January but the Far Eastern ocean freight rates are slated for a boost of 10 percent at the beginning of the new year.

Prices did not undergo much change last week. The turn of the month marked a shift in the sulphate of ammonia schedule to a higher basis for the later delivery months. Organic ammoniates were dormant and even cottonseed meal seemed to have taken a "back seat" in the market.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Ammonia sulphate, spot, 50c. per ton.
Blood, import, 15c. per unit-ton.

Reduced

Nitrogenous material, import, 25c. per unit-ton.
Tankage, dom., N. Y., ungr., 5c. per unit-ton.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from four typical fertilizer materials on the basis of a normal of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
66.7	66.7	66.7	63.6

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Ammoniates

Nitrate of Soda.—The market occupied its usual quiet position for this time of the season. Current takings against the contracts that were booked at the beginning of the season were few. The price situation continued firm at the established schedule.

Sulphate of Ammonia.—The $27.50 price on 6 months minimum contracts and the $28.50 per ton spot price, both for October delivery, expired at the end of the month. The contract prices for 6 to 8 months are $28 per ton for November-December delivery and $28.50 per ton for January-June; 1 to 5 months contracts are $1 per ton additional. Ammonia production in by-product coke operations in September, expressed in the ammonia sulphate equivalent of all forms, was estimated by the Bureau of Mines at 68,990 tons, a reduction of 3½ percent from the preceding month's output of 71,499 tons. September, 1936, production was 59,694 tons. The total estimated production for the first three quarters of this year was 620,600 tons against 500,111 tons in the same period of 1936.

Dried Blood.—Imported material for shipment from abroad was offered at an increase over the preceding week's price. Because of reported sales in Europe at equivalent to $3.30 per unit, the asking price here was raised 15c. to the basis of $3.25 per unit-ton, for November shipment, c.i.f. The domestic markets were unchanged with $3.25 per unit asked in New York and practically no trading reported.

Fish Scrap.—According to Baltimore reports, some of the boats are still operating in the Chesapeake area. Baltimore also reported that $3.50 and 10c. per unit-ton had been accepted for unground on a sale last week; a higher price had been paid in the preceding week. Japanese sardine meal was offered for shipment at $46 per ton, c.i.f., unchanged from the preceding week. In a statement prepared by W. S. Snow of American Fisheries Cooperative it was charged that American fisheries are paying the penalty for the exchange of iron and steel scrap from this country for fish scrap from Japan. Snow said that about 3 million tons of iron and steel scrap had been exported from the United States the first eight months of this year, and of this amount about 2 million tons had gone to Japan presumably for conversion into war materials for use in the Chinese aggression. Meanwhile, he said, imports of fish scrap and meal have increased to such an extent that the total imports of these items for the first eight months of this year already exceed by five thousand tons the total imports of the same items for the year 1936, and Japan has been responsible for four thousand tons of this increase. "Japan must have some means of paying for war materials," Snow said, "and it is evident she is doing this in part by exporting greater amounts of fish scrap and meal to the United States."

Nitrogenous Material.—Imported material was offering last week at $2.75 per unit for shipment from abroad, basis c.i.f. There was very little interest in the offerings, which were 25c. cheaper than the previously asked price. The Western market was $2.25 per unit, basis Carrollville, tonnage seller's acceptance and subject to prior sale.

Tankage.—Unground material was offered in New York at $3.10 and 10c. per unit-ton, a reduction of 5c. per unit-ton from a week ago. The reduced price failed to bring any buying response from feeders of fertilizer producers. The ground product here remained at $3.20 and 10c. per unit-ton. The Chicago price held at $3 and 10c. per unit-ton. Imported material was named at $3.15 and 10c. per unit-ton for shipment.

Potashes

Agricultural potash salts continued to drift along in unchanged fashion. Prices are at the list levels without discount. Regular deliveries have been going forward against the contracts booked at the beginning of the season when the discounts were available but there has been no new booking and the market was expected to continue in a quiet state until closer to the Spring.

Phosphates

The Baltimore report of a week ago which stated that producers in that city had reduced prices 50c. per ton was erroneous. A canvass of the leading suppliers there revealed that no change in price had taken place.

Bone Materials.—The list of prices for domestic and foreign bones did not change last week. There was not much interest in the market and the week under review was one of the dullest of the season. Imported precipitated dicalcium phosphate continued quoted at 74c. per unit but firm bids at less might be placed.

Superphosphate. — Last week's review of the market in this column stated that prices had been lowered 50c. per ton in Baltimore. This report, which was received from Baltimore, was incorrect. The producers there continue to quote the market at $8.50 per ton for run of pile, basis 16 percent and $9 per ton for guaranteed 16 percent.

Sulphur and Pyrites

The special session of the Texas legislature expired last week and action on the sulphur severance tax expired with the session. The tax rate of $1.03 per ton remains unchanged. Early in the thirty-day session measures which were designed to increase the tax were considered. The first called for a tax of $1.50 per ton, others $1.25 per ton. By the time the senate received the measure, the proposed increase was shaved to $1.10 per ton, but the session closed Tuesday without any action.

Current prices on fertilizer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta, Oct. 26.—As usual, preceding the annual Southern meeting of the National Fertilizer Association, the market is very quiet. Fertilizer manufacturers like to talk over the market situation with each other as well as with sellers of fertilizer materials, and as a rule, they are in a better frame of mind to go ahead with their purchases. A live question among Southern fertilizer manufacturers is what the Government is going to do about next year's cotton crop. Farmers' meetings have been held in various Southern States to meet a senatorial committee headed by Senator Bankhead of Alabama, ostensibly to find out what the farmers want. Included in the farmers' expressed wishes was a revival of the processing tax, control of planting acreage and an allotment on a farm acreage basis. On the outcome of legislation at the extra session of congress, the probable demand for cotton fertilizers will depend. Southern manufacturers of superphosphate have made no change in prices, preferring to hold to that announced earlier in the year.

Quotations of this market were as follows:—

SUPERPHOSPHATE. — $9.60 per ton, interior producing points.

NITRATE OF SODA.—$27 per ton, f.o.b. ports.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA. — $28.50 per ton, port basis.

COTTONSEED MEAL. — 7 percent protein, $20.50 to $21 per ton, interior producing points.

BLOOD. — Dried, $3.10 to $3.20 per unit ton, Chicago.

TANKAGE. — $3 to $3.10 and 10c. per unit, Chicago; imported, port basis, $3.15 and 10c.

NITROGENOUS. — $2.25 Midwestern producing points.

BONE. — 3 and 50, port basis, foreign, $24 per ton.

Baltimore, Oct. 27.—With the shipment of fertilizer mixtures over, the manufacturers have entered into one of the quiet and least eventful periods of the year. Trading in crude material was even more restricted than it had been of late. Little interest was evinced in the offerings.

FISH SCRAP. — The operations of the menhaden fleet down the Bay and off the Capes have added very little to the stocks. Brisk winds made fishing extremely difficult. There is talk about fishing companies cutting out their boats for the season, almost three weeks before the usual time, and it may be accepted as certain that little more in the way of turning out scrap will be done. Unground sold last week at the old price of $3.50 and 10c. per unit-ton at factory. West Coast sardine meal is quoted at $35 per ton, f.o.b. shipping point, with Japanese No. 1 sardine meal at $46 per ton for c.i.f. asked.

TANKAGE. — Feeding stocks held at $3.15 and 10c. to $3.25 and 10c. per unit-ton, f.o.b. shipping point.

BLOOD. — $3.35 per unit-ton.

BONE. — 4½ and 50 ground raw stocks held at $35 to $36 per ton; 3 and 50 ground steamed, $23 per ton, c.i.f.; 5 and 40, $32 per ton, for shipment c.i.f.

Chicago, Oct. 28.—Lack of incentive for buyers to come into the market for fertilizer materials was still causing a dull condition and more or less indifference on the part of buyers. Some quarters reported trade a little better. In some circles, too, it was asserted there was a firmer tone to the general situation. Mostly the price structure was unchanged, and the week as a whole has been quiet. Blood is bought moderately. Tankage is causing limited interest to be shown. Bone materials were featureless.

BLOOD. — Principal grade, $3.10 to $3.15 per unit of ammonia.

TANKAGE. — High grade, $3 to $3.10 and 10c.; low grade, $20 to $22; liquid stick, $2.50 to $2.75; hoof meal, $3.40 to $3.45.

BONE MATERIALS. — Ground, steamed bone, 1¼ and 60 percent, $20 to $22; 3 and 50 percent, $23 to $24; 4½ and 50 percent, $29 to $30; grinding hoofs, pigs' toes and waste horn materials, $24 to $26; junk and hotel kitchen bones, $19 to $20; cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles, $29 to $30; pork cracklings, soft pressed, $40 to $45; beef cracklings, soft pressed, $35 to $40; hard pressed cracklings, per unit of protein, 60c. to 62½c.

San Francisco, Oct. 27.—Fertilizer materials have been passing through a rather narrow, but steady market lately, and there is really no change to report at the moment. Commitments on chemicals have been all but fixed for the season and the interesting side of the picture this year is the lack of resale trading taking place. Those who may have possibly overbought slightly in anticipation of a

Potash Co. Promotes Coope to Presidency

G. F. Coope, for some time executive vice-president of the Potash Company of America, has been made president of the company to succeed Colonel Robert Marsh, Jr., who has held the post most of the current year, and who retires to resume private work as a consultant, and to look after his health.

Colonel Marsh, having spent years in exploration work in South America, found the climate here does not agree with him. When he assumed the presidency, he did so with the understanding that he would seek to be relieved if he found the work too wearing on him. He will continue to serve the corporation in an advisory capacity. Mr. Coope has been active in the Chilean nitrate field and in other mining operations.

Wright to Open N.F.A. Meeting

The annual Southern convention of the National Fertilizer Association, to be held November 9 and 10 in Atlanta, Ga., will be opened with an address by W. T. Wright, of the F. S. Royster Guano Company, president of the association. He will be followed by Charles J. Brand, secretary. A group of industry leaders will discuss labor, soil improvement and trade practices. The facilities of three golf clubs in suburban Atlanta have been engaged for entertainment. Billy B. Van, New England soap manufacturer and former stage comedian, will also address the meeting.

DOMESTIC
SULPHATE OF AMMONIA
AND AMMONIA LIQUOR
THE Barrett COMPANY — 40 RECTOR STREET, NEW YORK

SUNSHINE STATE POTASH
A PRODUCT OF NEW MEXICO U.S.A.
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
MURIATE OF POTASH 62/63% K_2O, ALSO 50% K_2O
MANURE SALTS APPROXIMATELY 30% K_2O
UNITED STATES POTASH COMPANY, INC.
30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y.

good consumer demand are finding that their trade will probably justify this before the season ends. For that reason together with the fact that it is very difficult to get sulphate of ammonia there is practically a dearth of reselling in the market. Meantime, animal products are meeting with a little spot and nearby demand. Fish meals are very quiet, waiting possibly for production to catch up.

Ruling prices were:—

NITRATE OF SODA. — 100-pound bags, $29 per ton; 200-pound bags, $28.30 per ton; bulk lots, $27 per ton; all ex vessel San Francisco-Oakland.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—Sellers of Pacific Coast and Canadian production have withdrawn from the market.

AMMONIA PHOSPHATE.—Sellers have withdrawn from the market.

SUPERPHOSPHATE. — Domestic quoted at 75c. to 80c. per unit in bulk, f.o.b. producer's plant, San Francisco Bay. Bags, quoted at from 80c. to 85c. per unit. Foreign material nominal.

FISH MEAL. — California sardine meal is quiet and is quoted for delivery from production out of current season at $34.50 per ton, f.o.b. cars, San Francisco-Monterey.

TANKAGE. — Domestic packing house tankage, ground, fertilizer grade, quoted at $3.00 and 10c. per unit-ton, f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles. Dry rendered, ground, quoted at 76c. per unit of protein, f.o.b. cars, San Francisco. Unground, dry rendered, quoted at 60c.

BONE MEAL. — Domestic and imported steamed bone meal, quoted in range according to seller and quality, at $25 to $32 per ton, delivered Pacific Coast ports.

BLOOD MEAL. — Domestic quoted at $2.90 per unit, f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles.

Charles J. Brand, executive secretary and treasurer of the National Fertilizer Association, discussed "Feeding Crops Intelligently" at a fertilizer conference October 13 and 14 at which grades for Mississippi were approved. Mr. Brand stated several constructive principles of grade reduction and emphasized the economic importance of co-operation among fertilizer manufacturers, control officials, and research and extension workers.

Petroleum Solvents, Lubricants, Fuels

Fuels and Lubricants

(Continued from page 59)

Gulf quotations were:—U.S. motor, 5⅝c. per gallon, unchanged; 60-62, 400 e.p., 5¾c. per gallon, off ¼c.; 60-62, 390 e.p., 5¾c. per gallon, off ¼c., and 64-66, 375 e.p., 5⅞c. per gallon, off ⅜c. per gallon.

Kerosene.—The market has been strengthening and the going price for 41-43 water white material was 6¼c. per gallon for tankcar quantities at the refineries. Some sellers quoted 6.3c. per gallon. The demands in the New England sector were somewhat livelier and approaching seasonal stride. There was a livelier interest in the local area, too. The export market at the U.S. Gulf was unchanged at 5⅛c. to 5¼c. per gallon for prime white and 5¼c. to 5⅜c. per gallon for water white.

Fuel and Gas Oils.—Leading refiners offered contracts for C grade oil for 1938. The price on contracts with the marine trade at the terminals at North Atlantic ports is $1.05 per barrel with a maximum range up to $1.25 per barrel. This price basis represents an increase of 5c. per barrel over the 1937 contract range. The spot price for C grade bunker continued at $1.35 per barrel.

Lubricating Oils.—The Pennsylvania market did not contain any change in price last week. Bright stocks were still inclined toward a soft position, but quoted prices did not yield to lower levels. Neutrals continued to hold to a fairly well balanced position, and while the demands were light, the runs were also held within limits.

Markets at Other Centers

Tulsa, Oct. 27.—Serious weakness developed in the gasoline market as a result of a large number of offerings pressing the market. Quotations are about ¼c. lower in most of the grades of motor fuel due to an important decline in orders throughout the Midcontinent region. A number of the smaller refiners apparently became fearful of accumulations of gasoline inventories when demand, which had held up fairly well during the early part of October, showed a noticeable falling off during the past week.

The weakness has become more pronounced this year, probably due to the lack of interest shown by integrated companies. For some weeks the market has been lacking entirely the support of substantial interests, consequently, when demand, already slowed down by seasonal influences was affected by strong evidence of a business recession, some refiners began readjusting their operating conditions to a larger than seasonal decline in consumption.

However, the decline in price has been so severe this week that stabilization is expected to be reached around th current levels for most grades of motor fuel. This unfavorable condition has also reacted on natural gasolines although to a lesser extent. While prices this week are unchanged there has been considerably less trading than in former weeks.

In contrast with the weakness in the more volatile products, tightness in burning oil continued to feature the trading in distillates and kerosenes. It is almost impossible to secure No. 1 prime White distillate as well as No. 3 straw. The No. 2, however, of which the production is greater in this field, is available in limited quantities.

With this week's decline in gasoline prices, a substantial reduction in crude runs at the refineries is expected to develop immediately. The net-back is so far below actual operating costs that some retrenchment appears to be imperative some refiners say.

The following quotations for the various grades of refined products traded in the Midcontinent field are made on the basis of group 3.

GASOLINE.—U. S. Motor was offered freely for resale at 4¼c. per gallon at midweek although some concessions below this price were also reported. Differential of about ¼c. in other grades prevailed, making 63-66 4¾c. to 5c., and 67-79 5c. to 5¼c. with 70-72 5¼c. to 5½c. Some refiners are quoting the lettered gasoline at 5¾c. per gallon while the unlettered is 5¼c. to 5½c. per gallon.

NATURAL GASOLINE.—Quotations remained stable with the 26-70 grade at 4½c. to 4¼c. per gallon in Texas and Oklahoma respectively. The 22 pound grade is 4½c. to 4⅝c., while the 18 pound is 4⅞c. to 5⅛c. per gallon. The inactive 14 pound grade is 5⅞c. to 6c. per gallon.

DISTILLATES.—No. 1 prime white remained at 4c. to 4⅛c. per gallon nominal, while No. 1 straw is also nominal at 3⅞c. to 4c. Activity prevails only in No. 2 straw which is quoted 3¾c. to 3⅞c. The straw gas oil continues at 3½c. per gallon.

KEROSENE. — There is considerable strength in the kerosene market as a result of strength in distillates, most of the trading being affected at 4⅛c. for 41-43 water white grade, while the 42-44 grade is 4¼c. to 4⅜c. per gallon.

LUBRICANTS.—The market has held up well in this area in all grades and movement continues at a fairly high level. There appears to be no weakness as refiners continue to maintain their recent quotations despite the lower Pennsylvania market.

FUEL OIL.—Softness has also developed in the industrial grades as demand from factories has slowed down materially during the last couple of weeks. There has been no substantial readjustment except in the low residuals which are quoted at 70c. to 75c. per barrel. The 24-28 grade remains at 90c. to 95c. while the low cold test is $1.07½ to $1,12½ per barrel.

Chicago, Oct. 28.—Further recessions in tankcar gasoline prices have taken place in the last few days, thus adding to the weakness that has been noted for several weeks in the spot market. More gasoline has been pressed upon the market by sellers than buyers were willing to take. Lower and lower asking prices have resulted. At the same time, contract shipping instructions have been coming through at a rate to indicate that consumption has been holding up well. The kerosene market has been in good tone, as has tractor fuel. All good quality heating oils are attracting a great deal of demand. The heavy fuel oil business is slow, as large buyers are indifferent in forwarding instructions on contracts. Lubricating oils are easy.

GASOLINE.—Low octane motor, 4½c. to 4⅝c. per gallon; 63-66 octane motor, 5c. to 5⅛c.; 67-69 octane motor, 5¼c. to 5⅜c.; 70-72 octane, regular, 5⅝c. to 5¾c.; 60-62, 400 endpoint, low octane, 4½c. to 4⅝c.; 64-66, 375 endpoint, 5c. to 5⅛c.; 68-70, 360, 5⅛c. to 5⅜c.

KEROSENE.—42-44, water white, 4¼c. to 4½c. per gallon; 41-43, water white, 4c. to 4¼c.

FURNACE OILS.—No. 1 prime white, 4c. to 4⅛c. per gallon; No. 1 straw, 3¾c. to 3⅞c.; No. 2 straw, 3⅝c. to 3¾c.; No. 2 dark, 3⅜c. to 3⅝c.; No. 3, low cold test, 3⅜c. to 3½c.; 32-36, dark, industrial gas oil, 3c. to 3⅛c.

FUEL OILS.—No. 4, $1.07½ to $1.12½ per barrel; No. 5, 85c. to 90c.; No. 6, 80c. to 85c.

New Orleans, Oct. 26.—A ⅛c. drop was noted on all grades of gasoline during the past week while price quotations on other commodities remained unchanged. Foreign inquiries and experts were exceptionally good. U. S. motor gasoline was quoted at 6⅛c.; U. S. motor below 62 octane at 6⅛c.; 63-67 octane at 6⅝c. and 68-70 octane at 7⅛c.—all prices being on a per gallon basis at refinery.

Kerosene remained unchanged at 7⅜c. per gallon at refinery.

Demand was good on Bunker C fuel oil at $1.05 per gallon at terminal and $1.10 per barrel delivered alongside. Industrial plants in this vicinity were quoted at $1.46 per barrel, delivered.

C. H. Lier, president of the Carter Oil Company, Tulsa, Okla., since 1932, will become vice-president in charge of foreign production of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey January 1. He will be assistant to Eugene Holan, president of the New Jersey Standard's foreign production division.

"TRONA" MURIATE OF POTASH

TRONA Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

A 95-98% Grade for Agricultural Use.
A Special High Grade for Use in the Manufacture of Industrial Chemicals.

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AMERICAN POTASH & CHEMICAL CORPORATION
70 PINE STREET - NEW YORK
Stocks carried in principal cities of the United States and Canada.

Shipping Information

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Imports at U.S. Ports

New York Imports

ACID, CAPROIC — 1 bottle, Deutschland, Hamburg
PHOSPHORIC—2 bbls, Continan Shipping Co, American Banker, London
SOYBEAN—60 bbls, Black Heron, Rotterdam
STEARIC—75 bgs, Binney & Smith Co, Black Heron, Rotterdam
225 bgs, M J Corbett & Co, Edam, Rotterdam
AGAR AGAR—40 bls, T M Duche & Sons, Tasmania, Kobe
20 bls, Mitsui & Co, Amagisan, Kobe
ALBUMEN, BLOOD—10 cks, 5,079 lbs, Morningstar-Nicol Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
EGG, HEN—50 cs, Nako, Tientsin
ALCOHOL, COMP—50 dms, Surrey Corp, Rosario, San Juan
DENATURED — 350 dms, C P Chemical Solvent, Rosario, Ponce
500 dms, C P Chemical Solvent, San Jacinto, Ponce
500 dms, C P Chemical Solvent, Manuela, Ponce
FATTY—3 dms, 2,879 lbs, Deutschland, Hamburg
ALOE—900 cs, Carabobo, Aruba
100 cs, Curacao Trading Co, Cottica, Curacao
42 cs, R Desvernine, Cottica, Curacao
ALTHEA ROOT — 7 bgs, 814 lbs, Fernhill, Leghorn
ALUMINUM LEAF — 24 cs, Hensel, Bruckman & Lorbacher, Deutschland, Hamburg
30 cs, Globe Shipping Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
63 cs, Champlain, Havre
84 cs, Pennland, Antwerp
3 cs, Gild Prod Co, Nako, Osaka
POWDER—28 dms, J J Coates, Deutschland, Bremen
AMMONIA, CARBONATE — 2 dms, 15 cs, American British Chem Supplies, Cameronia, Glasgow
ANISE, STAR—210 bgs, J Randles, Nako, Hongkong
ANTIMONY, ORE—1,213 bgs, Bank of London South America, Santa Maria, Antofagasta
1,848 bgs, Bank of London South America, Santa Maria, Mollendo
400 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Santa Maria, Callao
ARSENIC, RED—100 cks, 24,420 lbs, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
WHITE—500 cs, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Amagisan, Kobe
ARTIST'S MATERIAL—2 cs, Winsor & Newton, American Banker, London
6 cs, Gallagher & Ascher, Edam, Rotterdam
ASBESTOS—435 bgs, Exermont, Genoa
ASPHALT—330 bgs, A V Berner & Co, Orizaba, Havana
MINERAL—315 bgs, Central Comm'l Co, Seatrain Havana, Havana
BABASSU KERNELS — 2,904 bgs, General Foods Corp, Cape Sable, Parnahyba
BARIUM, CHLORATE—60 bbls, 7,433 lbs, International Selling Corp, Vincent, Havre
BARK, MEDICINAL—10 bls, W E Martin, Edam, Rotterdam
BARYTES—3,810,000 kilos, Ore & Chem Corp, Edam, Rotterdam
BAY RUM—7 dms, Antonio Cajigas, San Jacinto, Ponce
BONE MEAL—1,102 bgs, 111,885 lbs, American Agricultural Chem Co, Argentino, Rosario
BONES—1 car, Geck Trading Corp, Seatrain Havana, Havana
BRISTLES — 4 cs, M Broverman & Son, Deutschland, Hamburg
13 cs, F H Cone & Co, Tasmania, Kobe
108 cs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp, American Banker, London
48 cs, N Wagman Co, American Banker, London
7 cs, Continental Bank Trust Co, American Banker, London
30 cs, Philadelphia National Bank, American Banker, London
268 cs, American Banker, London
31 cs, Chesnut Cooper & Co, Aquitania, Southampton
19 cs, F H Cone & Co, Amagisan, Kobe
24 cs, F H Cone & Co, Vincent, Havre
24 cs, F H Cone & Co, Vincent, Dunkirk
115 cs, Nako, Dairen
65 cs, F H Cone & Co, Nako, Tientsin
44 cs, Iwai & Co, Nako, Kobe
309 cs, Nako, Dairen
BRONZE POWDER—4 cs, 5 dms, R F Downing & Co, Deutschland, Bremen
CACTUS—21 cs, J L Hopkins & Co, Ulua, Kingston
CALCIUM, NITRATE — 454 bgs, Synthetic Nitrogen Prod Corp, Stavangerfjord, Berlin
CAMPHOR, CRUDE—189 cs, Mitsui & Co, Nako, Keelung
REFINED—375 cs, Mitsui & Co, Amagisan, Kobe
CARAWAY SEED—200 bgs, 22,000 lbs, Catz American Co, Black Heron, Rotterdam
150 bgs, 16,500 lbs, Levy & Levis Co, Black Heron, Rotterdam
100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Edam, Rotterdam
50 bgs, 5,500 lbs, J J White & Co, Edam, Rotterdam
100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, R L Friedler, Edam, Rotterdam
100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, N C Littauer, Edam, Rotterdam
100 bgs, O Gerdau Co, Edam, Rotterdam
150 bgs, 16,500 lbs, Levy & Levis, Edam, Rotterdam
CASEIN — 200 bgs, A Hurst & Co, Ile de France, Havre
CASSIA—15 bls, Gillespie & Co, Orizaba, Havana
50 bls, Nako, Hongkong
VERA—40 bls, Talisse, Padang
CASTOR BEANS—3,710 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Argentino, Santos
6,521 bgs, Nasmyth, Ceara
1,700 bgs, L Dreyfus & Co, Cape Sable, Pernambuco
2,800 bgs, Cape Sable, Pernambuco
11,266 bgs, Cape Sable, Bahia
2,550 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Cape Sable, Pernambuco
1,684 bgs, Cape Sable, Ceara
2,448 bgs, Cape Sable, Camocim
3,594 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Coldbrook, Bahia
1,700 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Coldbrook, Bahia
2,535 bgs, Coldbrook, Bahia
CHALK BLOCK—134,500 kilos, Taintor Trading Co, Vincent, Dunkirk
PRECIPITATED—1,200 bgs, 61 tons, 6 cwts, 3 qtrs, 4 lbs, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co, Cavallo, Hull
CHALK, PRECIPITATED—10 bgs, Davies, Turner & Co, American Banker, London
100 bgs, C B Chrystal & Co, American Banker, London
CHAMOIS SKINS—5 cs, Chase Natl Bank, President Roosevelt, Havre
CHAMOMILE FLOWERS—6 cs, 1,427 lbs, Deutschland, Hamburg
CHEMICALS—30 dms, Michel Export Co, Edam, Rotterdam
66 cks, 6 dms, Advance Solvents & Chem Co, Edam, Rotterdam
46 cks, F A Kertess, Edam, Rotterdam
3 cs, Advance Solvents & Chem Co, Edam, Rotterdam
20 pkgs, American Bluefriesveen, Edam, Rotterdam
12 cs, Globe Shipping Co, Edam, Rotterdam
4 dms, 5 cks, 7 cs, Edam, Rotterdam
1,016 bgs, Advance Solvents & Chem Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
20 cs, Sherka Chem Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
8 cks, Cuno Sievers, Deutschland, Hamburg
80 cks, General Motors Corp, Deutschland, Hamburg
10 bbls, 2 cs, Chase National Bank, Deutschland, Hamburg
12 cs, Schimmel & Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
40 cks, Jungmann & Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
50 kgs, Deutschland, Bremen
50 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Deutschland, Bremen
2 cks, Stanley Doggett, Deutschland, Bremen
10 dms, Philip Bauer Co, Deutschland, Bremen
344 crbys, 54 bbls, 6 cs, Deutschland, Hamburg
500 cs, C Tennant Sons & Co, Champlain, Havre
38 bbls, Central Trading Corp, Champlain, Havre
21 cs, Hoffmann, La Roche, Champlain, Havre
9 cs, Mallinckrodt Chem Works, Champlain, Havre
4 cs, E Legoll, Champlain, Havre
18 pkgs, E Fougera & Co, Champlain, Havre
2 cs, Gane Chem Co, Champlain, Havre
2 cs, Bergstrom Trading Co, Gripsholm, Gothenburg
22 dms, 1 bottle, Advance Solvents & Chem Co, Black Heron, Rotterdam
5 dms, Black Heron, Rotterdam
4 dms, 2 cs, W F Eissing, Black Heron, Rotterdam
12 cks, Philip Bauer Co, Black Heron, Rotterdam
150 bgs, 50 cks, E M Sergeant Pulp & Chem Co, Black Heron, Rotterdam
20 cks, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Black Heron, Rotterdam
455 cs, Black Heron, Rotterdam
6 cs, 1 ck, Bremen, Bremen
160 bgs, Schofield, Donald Co, Cameronia, Glasgow
3 cks, 45 bbls, Industrial Sales Corp, Black Tern, Antwerp
150 dms, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Black Tern, Antwerp
26 dms, E M Sergeant Pulp & Chem Co, Black Tern, Antwerp
50 bgs, Philipp Bros, Black Tern, Antwerp
15 bbls, Stavangerfjord, Oslo
41 cks, Advance Solvents & Chem Co, Stavangerfjord, Heroen
25 bbls, Philipp Bros, Pennland, Antwerp
20 pkgs, Concentrate Mfg Corp, Ile de France, Havre
6 cs, Ciba Co, Ile de France, Havre
11 pkgs, Hoffmann, La Roche Co, Ile de France, Havre
15 cs, G J Wallau, Ile de France, Havre
CHINA CLAY—2,000 bgs, 224,180 lbs, J Dixon Crucible Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
716 bgs, 110,000 lbs, Milton Greenebaum, Deutschland, Hamburg
1,466 tons, 19 cwt, Moore & Munger, Gloucester City, Fowey
132 tons, 8 cwt, English China Clay Sales Corp, Gloucester City, Fowey
10 kegs, American Banker, London
CINCHONA BARK—16 cs, 1,295 lbs, S B Penick & Co, Black Heron, Rotterdam
PRODUCTS—28 cs, R W Greeff & Co, Edam, Rotterdam
CLAY—300 bgs, 66,000 lbs, L A Salomon & Bros, Deutschland, Hamburg
125 cks, Milton Greenebaum, Edam, Rotterdam
BLUE—171 cks, Milton Greenebaum, Black Heron, Rotterdam
COALTAR DERIVATIVES—10 cks, General Aniline Works, Edam, Rotterdam
INTERMEDIATES—7 cks, 1 dm, Sandoz Chemical Works, Deutschland, Hamburg
13 dms, 1 ck, Sandoz Chemical Works, Deutschland, Hamburg
4 dms, General Aniline Works, Black Heron, Rotterdam
13 cks, General Aniline Works, Edam, Rotterdam
61 dms, 10 cs, 28 cks, 12 jugs, General Dyestuff Corp, Edam, Rotterdam
COBALT METAL—25 cs, Central Trading Corp, Black Tern, Antwerp
OXIDE BLACK—150 cks, Central Trading Corp, Black Tern, Antwerp
COCOA BEANS—200 bgs, Scholtz & Co, Carabobo, La Guaira
250 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Santa Maria, Guayaquil
300 bgs, Transmarine Merc Corp, Colombia, Cape Haitien
4,000 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Cape Sable, Bahia
3,000 bgs, National City Bank, Cape Sable, Bahia
1,000 bgs, Nieschlag & Co, Cape Sable, Bahia
2,000 bgs, J Aron & Co, Cape Sable, Bahia
1,000 bgs, J H Schroeder Banking Corp, Cape Sable, Bahia
1,500 bgs, Cape Sable, Bahia
900 bgs, Fruit Dispatch Co, Peten, Havana
8,079 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, New Brooklyn, Lagos
2,320 bgs, Superintendence Co, New Brooklyn, Accra
1,600 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, New Brooklyn, Accra
3,200 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, New Brooklyn, Winnebah
480 bgs, Superintendence Co, New Brooklyn, Winnebah
1,551 bgs, United Africa Co, New Brooklyn, Winnebah
COCOA BEANS—14,770 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, New Brooklyn, Accra
80 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, New Brooklyn, Saltpond
400 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, New Brooklyn, Takoradi
6,400 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, New Brooklyn, Accra
1,000 bgs, Cristobal, Cristobal
200 bgs, Pablo, Calvet & Co, Cristobal, Cristobal
100 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, San Jacinto, Puerto Plata
250 bgs, Machado & Co, San Jacinto, Puerto Plata
500 bgs, Wessel, Kulenkampf & Co, San Jacinto, Sanchez
375 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, San Jacinto, Sanchez
500 bgs, Cottica, La Guaira
3,000 bgs, National City Bank, Vidar, Ilheos
2,000 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Vidar, Ilheos
22,500 bgs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp, Vidar, Ilheos
5,500 bgs, Vidar, Ilheos
1,500 bgs, J Aron & Co, Vidar, Bahia
4,000 bgs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp, Vidar, Bahia
3,000 bgs, National City Bank, Vidar, Ilheos
2,000 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Vidar, Ilheos
22,500 bgs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp, Vidar, Ilheos
5,500 bgs, Vidar, Ilheos
1,500 bgs, J Aron & Co, Vidar, Bahia
4,000 bgs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp, Vidar, Bahia
1,700 bgs, W Bartholomew & Co, Coldbrook, Bahia
500 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Coldbrook, Bahia
233 bgs, Coldbrook, Bahia
COCONUTS—400 bgs, 40,000 lbs, Standard Fruit & S S Co, Atlantida, La Ceiba
12 bgs, 1,200 lbs, Royal Bank of Canada, Colombia, Kingston
171 bgs, 17,100 lbs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Colombia, Kingston
120 bgs, 12,000 lbs, Universal Import & Export Co, Colombia, Kingston
300 bgs, 30,000 lbs, J A Manton, Colombia, Kingston
5,472 bgs, 547,200 lbs, Federal Foods Corp, Colombia, Kingston
50 bgs, 5,000 lbs, American Line Corp, Rosario, Mayaguez
61 bgs, 6,100 lbs, J Di Cristina, Rosario, San Juan
428 bgs, 42,800 lbs, General Foods Corp, Rosario, San Juan
500 bgs, 50,000 lbs, I L Toledano Corp, Cristobal, Cristobal
50 bgs, 5,000 lbs, F Opolorsky & Son, Borinquen, San Juan
96 bgs, 9,300 lbs, Simons & French, Borinquen, San Juan
5 bgs, 500 lbs, J De Cristina, Borinquen, San Juan
500 bgs, 50,000 lbs, Durkee Famous Foods, Eastern Prince, Port Spain
178 bgs, 17,800 lbs, Universal Import & Export Co, Manuela, Mayaguez
72 bgs, 7,200 lbs, J Di Cristina, Manuela, Mayaguez
100 bgs, H Schnell, Manuela, Mayaguez
73 bgs, J Simon & Co, Manuela, Mayaguez
406 bgs, General Foods Corp, Manuela, San Juan
187 bgs, Manuela, San Juan
COLUMBITE ORE — 16 bgs, Philipp Bros, Georgic, London
COLORS—1 cs, R F Drakenfeld & Co, President Roosevelt, Havre
10 cks, Kentler Bros, Pennland, Antwerp
BRONZE—10 pails, 871 lbs, J E Mandlink, Deutschland, Hamburg
DRY—12 cks, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co, Black Heron, Rotterdam
8 cks, C J Osborn & Co, Edam, Rotterdam
EARTH—51 cks, Calco Chem Co, President Roosevelt, Bremen
25 cks, J Lee Smith & Co, President Roosevelt, Bremen
20 cks, Smith Chem & Color Co, Edam, Rotterdam
LEAD—11 kgs, Wedeman & Godnecht, Pennland, Antwerp
PIGMENT—10 kgs, General Dyestuff Corp, Edam, Rotterdam
PRINTING—5 cs, 697 lbs, J E Mandlink, Deutschland, Hamburg
COLUMBITE ORE — 840 bgs, W H Sneath, New Brooklyn, Port Harcourt
COPAIBA BALSAM — 90 cs, F B Ross & Co, Cape Sable, Manaos
60 cs, Cape Sable, Itacoatiara
CORIANDER SEED—300 bgs, Exermont, Casablanca
CORK, SHAVINGS—278 bls, Mitchell & Smith, Fernhill, Bona
1,800 bls, Belvedere, Lisbon
WASTE—2,120 bls, Mitchell & Smith, Fernhill, Bona
879 bls, Mitchell & Smith, Fernhill, Collo
526 bls, Consolidated Cork Corp, Belvedere, Lisbon
1,762 bls, Mitchell & Smith, Belvedere, Lisbon
311 bls, H Suhl, Exermont, Lisbon
30 bls, Exermont, Lisbon
WOOD—4,606 bls, Brown Bros, Harriman Co, Fernhill, Bona
3,812 bls, Mitchell & Smith, Fernhill, Bona
565 bls, Mitchell & Smith, Fernhill, Collo
25 bls, Wicander & Co, Belvedere, Lisbon
629 bls, Exermont, Algiers
99 bls, Public National Bank, Exermont, Lisbon
CORNSILK—27 bls, 4,804 lbs, Peek & Velsor, Belvedere, Genoa
15 bls, 2,640 lbs, R J Prentiss & Co, Belvedere, Genoa
CUBEBS—20 bgs, Lossiebank, Singapore
CURICURY KERNELS — 1,100 bgs, General Foods Corp, Cape Sable, Bahia
CUTCH—500 bgs, Booth American Shipping Co, Talisse, Singapore
CYANIDE, PRECIPITATED — 18 cs, South American Development Co, Santa Maria, Guayaquil
DEXTRIN—25 bgs, Universal Carloading & Distr Co, Edam, Rotterdam
DIACETYL—5 pkgs, W Fischer, Batory, Copenhagen
DUTCH METAL—6 cs, B F Drakenfeld & Co, Deutschland, Bremen
DYES—5 cks, Schenker & Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
ALIZARIN—4 cks, General Dyestuff Corp, Bremen, Bremen
12 dms, 75 cks, 30 kegs, General Dyestuff Corp, Edam, Rotterdam
ANILIN — 9 dms, Sandoz Chem Works, Deutschland, Hamburg
26 cks, 1 cs, General Dyestuff Corp, Deutschland, Hamburg
11 dms, Sandoz Chem Works, Deutschland, Hamburg
9 cks, Geigy Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
6 cks, Fulton Dyes & Import Co, Champlain, Havre
DYES, ANILIN—41 pkgs, Carbic Color & Chem Co, Champlain, Havre
67 cks, Fulton Dye & Import Co, Champlain, Havre
64 bbls, Ciba Co, Champlain, Havre
11 dms, Sandoz Chem Works, Bremen, Bremen
3 dms, 16 cks, 1 cs, General Dyestuff Corp, Bremen, Bremen
17 cks, Geigy Co, Ile de France, Havre
62 pkgs, Ciba Co, Ile de France, Havre
22 cks, Carbic Color & Chem Co, Ile de France, Havre
3 cks, Fulton Dye & Import Co, Ile de France, Havre
79 cks, 30 dms, 1 cs, General Dyestuff Corp, Edam, Rotterdam
EGG YOLK, HEN—112 cs, D L Moss & Co, Amagisan, Kobe
ERGOT—10 cs, 1,474 lbs, J L Hopkins & Co, Black Tern, Antwerp
60 cs, 9,026 lbs, Eli Lilly & Co, Black Tern, Antwerp
20 cs, 3,141 lbs, S B Penick & Co, Black Tern, Antwerp
FENUNGREEK SEED—350 bgs, R J Prentiss & Co, Exermont, Casablanca
250 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Exermont, Casablanca
FERROMANGANESE — 125 cks, President Roosevelt, Havre
FERTILIZER, NITRATE PHOSPHATE—500 bgs, Synthetic Nitrogen Product Corp, Black Heron, Rotterdam
FILTER PAPER—13 cs, Deutschland, Hamburg
9 cs, H Reeve Angel & Co, Georgic, London
FLAXSEED — 3,986,500 kilos, 159,460 bu, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co, Argentino, Rosario
330 tons, 13,200 bu, Bunge North American Grain Co, Nasmyth, Buenos Aires
709 tons, 28,360 bu, Nasmyth, Buenos Aires
3,660 tons, 146,400 bu, Bunge North American Grain Co, Nasmyth, Rosario
2,550 tons, 102,000 bu, Nasmyth, Rosario
4,780 tons, 191,200 bu, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co, Nordlys, Rosario
1,240 tons, 49,600 bu, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co, Nordlys, Buenos Aires
7,293 tons, 291,720 bu, Argenti & Co, Hindustan, Bombay
1,855 tons, 74,200 bu, Bunge North American Grain Co, Eastern Prince, Buenos Aires
2,561 bgs, 5,678 bu, Bunge North American Grain Co, Eastern Prince, Buenos Aires
FLOWERS, MEDICINAL—5 bls, S B Penick & Co, Ile de France, Havre
150 bls, Ile de France, Havre
FULLER'S EARTH—5 bgs, 1,100 lbs, Ironized Yeast Co, Deutschland, Bremen
200 bgs, L A Salomon & Bros, Georgic, London
GAMBIER—342 bgs, Lossiebank, Singapore
GELATIN—2 cs, Deutschland, Hamburg
16 cs, Dingelstedt & Co, Deutschland, Bremen
300 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Champlain, Havre
142 bgs, Pennland, Antwerp
POWDERED—5 bbls, International Selling Corp, Pennland, Antwerp
180 bgs, R MacLellan, Edam, Rotterdam
SHEET—25 cs, International Selling Corp, Pennland, Antwerp
GINGER ROOT—500 bgs, Superintendence Co, New Brooklyn, Freetown
10 bgs, J de Cristina, Borinquen, San Juan
8 bgs, E A Marketing Co, Borinquen, San Juan
112 bgs, Barclay Bank, Ulua, Kingston
GLASS, WINDOW—18 cs, W J Byrnes & Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
1,042 cs, Vitrea & Co, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
17 cs, S A Bendheim, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
1 cs, Kalart Co, Black Tern, Antwerp
500 cs, Colombia Metal Frame Co, Black Tern, Antwerp
7 cs, Semon Bache & Co, Black Tern, Antwerp
1,000 cs, Public National Bank, Black Tern, Antwerp
158 cs, Pennland, Antwerp
GLUE—100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, National Adhesive Corp, Deutschland, Hamburg
60 bls, International Selling Corp, Champlain, Havre
25 bgs, Kelsey Risden Co, Black Heron, Rotterdam
LIQUID—2 cks, 233 lbs, A Hurst & Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
GLUESTOCK — 94 bls, Darmstadt Scott & Courtney, Tasmania, Kobe
115 bls, Cape Sable, Bahia
GRAPHITE—309 bgs, Asbury Graphite Co, Champlain, Havre
GUARANA—5 cs, 888 lbs, Deutschland, Hamburg
GUM, COPAL—150 bskts, O G Innes Corp, Greystoke Castle, Amboina
171 bskts, W H Scheel, Talisse, Tominibay
186 bskts, Sino Java Hvg, Talisse, Tominibay
481 bskts, 709 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Talisse, Amboina
182 bskts, Sino Java Hvg, Talisse, Amboina
58 bskts, W H Scheel, Talisse, Amboina
117 bskts, Stroock & Wittenberg, Talisse, Amboina
4 bgs, Aquitania, Southampton
680 bgs, Stroock & Wittenberg, Pennland, Antwerp
DAMMAR—100 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Lossiebank, Batavia
700 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Lossiebank, Batavia
140 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Greystoke Castle, Singapore
100 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Greystoke Castle, Batavia
192 bgs, Sino Java Hvg, Talisse, Amboina
100 cs, O G Innes Corp, Talisse Padang
GYPSUM—2,300 tons, Newark Plaster Co, Facto, Hillsboro
GROUND—400 bgs, 40 tons, C B Chrystal & Co, Cavallo, Hull
300 bgs, 15 tons, Hammill & Gillespie, Cavallo, Hull
HERBS, MEDICINAL—5 bls, 1,225 lbs, Deutschland, Hamburg
30 bls, 1 bg, Deutschland, Hamburg
64 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Belvedere, Algiers
14 bgs, Pennland, Antwerp
HOPS—20 bls, Globe Shipping Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
20 bls, Bode & Voight, Deutschland, Hamburg
206 bls, S S Steiner, Deutschland, Hamburg
28 bls, R F Downing & Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
5 bls, Heemsoth, Kerner Corp, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
82 bls, R F Downing & Co, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
250 bls, S S Steiner, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
145 bls, S S Steiner, Pennland, Antwerp

HOPS—50 bls, Atlantic Forwarding Co, Pennland, Antwerp
INK, PRINTING—13 cs, Niagara Duplicator Co, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
INSECTICIDE—2 cs, Copax Co, American Banker, London
IPECAC ROOT—13 bgs, Peten, Porto Limon
11 bgs, Cristobal, Cristobal
IRISH MOSS—50 bls, C H Reisig, Champlain, Havre
121 bls, Chase Natl Bank, Black Tern, Antwerp
50 bls, J Wolf & Co, Ile de France, Havre
80 bls, S B Penick & Co, Ile de France, Havre
30 bls, J L Hopkins & Co, Ile de France, Havre
100 bls, Ile de France, Havre
IRON OXIDE—30 cks, J Lee Smith & Co, Cavallo, Hull
75 cks, Reichard, Coulston, Edam, Rotterdam
JABORANDI LEAVES—38 bls, Cape Sable, Parnahyba
JUNIPER BERRIES—20 bgs, 2,640 lbs, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Fernhull, Leghorn
100 bgs, 13,200 lbs, Peek & Velsor, Exermont, Leghorn
100 bgs, 13,200 lbs, S B Penick & Co, Exermont, Leghorn
KOLA NUTS—10 bgs, J G Patton, Ulua, Kingston
50 bgs, D Steengrafe, Kingston
LEAVES, MEDICINAL—9 bgs, A Martinez, Borinquen, San Juan
LIME JUICE—100 cs, R F Downing & Co, Georgic, London
LINDEN FLOWERS—20 bls, 2,301 lbs, S B Penick & Co, Exermont, Leghorn
LITHOPONE—400 cks, B Moore & Co, Edam, Rotterdam
MACE—58 cs, Catz American Co, Talisse, Banda
19 cs, Catz American Co, Talisse, Amboina
MAGNESIA, CARBONATE — 200 bgs, 11,440 lbs, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
STEARATE — 6 cks, Yardley & Co, Georgic, London
MAGNESITE, CALCINED—40 bbls, Innis, Speiden & Co, Black Heron, Rotterdam
MATCHES, SAFETY — 4,310 conts, 20 cs, New York Match Co, Gripsholm, Gothenburg
MEDICINAL PREPS — 10 cs, E Fougera & Co, Champlain, Havre
5 cs, Burroughs-Wellcome & Co, American Banker, London
MICA—289 cs, Norwegian American Line, Stavangerfjord, Oslo
128 cs, Eastern Prince, Buenos Aires
BLOCK—86 cs, Norwegian American Line, Stavangerfjord, Oslo
SPLITTINGS—751 cs, Norwegian American Line, Stavangerfjord, Oslo
MILK POWDER—100 bgs, Black Heron, Rotterdam
MINERAL ORE — 4 bgs, Selma Merc Corp, Carabobo, Aruba
SUBSTANCE—16 cs, J Behrend, Deutschland, Hamburg
MOLASSES—13,347 tons, Athelsulton, Semarang
14,086 gls, Seatrain Havana, Havana
MURU MURU KERNELS — 1,770 bgs, General Foods Corp, Nasmyth, Para
MUSTARD SEED — 325 bgs, Charles Gulden, Exermont, Palermo
300 bgs, Exermont, Palermo
150 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt & Co, Edam, Rotterdam
NAPHTHALENE — 500 bgs, Associated Metal & Mineral Corp, Black Heron, Rotterdam
NUTMEGS — 130 bgs, Catz American Co, Talisse, Banda
114 bgs, B H Old & Co, Talisse, Amboina
232 bgs, H P Winter & Co, Talisse, Padang
200 bgs, Talisse, Padang
NUTS, MEDICINAL — 67 bgs, 12,399 lbs, Deutschland, Hamburg
OIL, ANDIROBA—1 dm, I Herman, Nasmyth, Para
1 pkg, General Foods Corp, Cape Sable, Para
BERGAMOT—20 half cs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Exermont, Messina
134 qtr cs, 8 half cs, Exermont, Messina
CAJEPUT—3 dms, J F Frank, Talisse, Amboina
CAMPHOR—50 dms, Mitsui & Co, Amagisan, Yokohama
25 dms, Mitsui & Co, Amagisan, Kobe
40 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Nako, Keelung
2 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Nako, Yokohama
10 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chem Co, Nako, Yokohama
15 dms, Givaudan-Delawanna, Nako, Yokohama
CARAWAY — 1 dm, Dodge & Olcott Co, Edam, Rotterdam
CASSIA—10 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co, Nako, Hongkong
10 dms, C Fischbeck Co, Nako, Hongkong
5 dms, W J Bush & Co, Nako, Hongkong
CHINAWOOD—315 tons, W R Grace & Co, Lossiebank, Shanghai
86 dms, American Banker, London
CITRONELLA—115 dms, Barber S S Co, Georgic, London
COCONUT—960 tons, Philippine Refg Corp, Amagisan, Cebu
1,315 tons, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Nako, Manila
COD—540 dms, J D Irwin & Co, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
12 dms, Stavangerfjord, Oslo
115 dms, C L Huisking & Co, Stavangerfjord, Aalesund
CODLIVER—200 bbls, 150 dms, C L Huisking & Co, Stavangerfjord, Aalesund
403 dms, Stavangerfjord, Reykjavik
9 dms, C T Smith, Stavangerfjord, Thorshavn
75 dms, C L Huisking & Co, Stavangerfjord, Aalesund
75 dms, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Edam, Rotterdam
18 dms, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
200 dms, Corn Exchange Bank, Cavallo, Hull
150 dms, Consumers Import Co, Cavallo, Hull
542 dms, Brown Bros, Harriman Co, Cavallo, Hull
75 cs, Schieffelin & Co, Stavangerfjord, Oslo
OIL, CODLIVER—350 dms, 100 bbls, P R Dreyer, Stavangerfjord, Aalesund
25 dms, Davis & Lawrence, Stavangerfjord, Aalesund
50 dms, R J Prentiss & Co, Stavangerfjord, Bergen
50 dms, Schieffelin & Co, Stavangerfjord, Bergen
150 dms, Kachurin Drug Co, Stavangerfjord, Bergen
100 dms, H H Rosenthal Co, Stavangerfjord, Bergen
100 dms, Gunning & Gunning, Stavangerfjord, Bergen
8 crts, 60 dms, Stavangerfjord, Bergen
CORN — 500 dms, Corn Product Refg Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
358 dms, Georgic, London
21 dms, Corn Product Refg Co, Cameronia, Glasgow
420 dms, Cameronia, Glasgow
50 dms, N C Littauer, Black Tern, Antwerp
280 dms, Corn Product Refg Co, Vincent, Dunkirk
99,269 kilos, Corn Product Refg Co, Edam, Rotterdam
ESSENTIAL—48 cs, Champlain, Havre
6 cs, President Roosevelt, Havre
2 cs, Georgic, London
4 cs, Bremen, Bremen
6 cs, Aquitania, Southampton
3 cs, Aquitania, Havre
107 pkgs, Ile de France, Havre
1 dm, Ulua, Kingston
FISH—2 cs, 2 dms, C L Huisking & Co, Stavangerfjord, Aalesund
102 dms, S Emy, Amagisan, Yokohama
FUEL—110,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J, Standard, Aruba
21,398 bbls, Shell Union Oil Co, Mantilla, Curacao
95,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J, Esso Aruba, Aruba
53,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J, Leda, Aruba
FUSEL—2 dms, C P Chemical Solvents, Manuela, Ponce
GERANIUM—4 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Exermont, Algiers
2 dms, Chase National Bank, Exermont, Algiers
LEMON—1 qtr cs, Belvedere, Messina
30 qtr cs, Exermont, Messina
LIME—11 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Eastern Prince, Port Spain
LINALOE—6 dms, P R Dreyer, Orizaba, Vera Cruz
LUBRICATING—30 dms, S Schwabacher & Co, Black Tern, Antwerp
100 dms, Webbal Service Co, Black Tern, Antwerp
125 dms, Pennland, Antwerp
MINERAL—120 dms, S Schwabacher & Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
OITICICA—195 dms, Nasmyth, Ceara
500 dms, G Lever & Co, Cape Sable, Ceara
OLIVE—280 cs, Fernhill, Leghorn
175 dms, Exermont, Genoa
895 cs, Exermont, Leghorn
ORANGE—6 cks, Deutschland, Hamburg
1 qr cs, Belvedere, Messina
PALM — Quantity, Banque Belge pour l'Etranger, Greystoke Castle, Belawan
105 dms, I R Boody & Co, Black Heron, Rotterdam
802 dms, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Cavallo, Hull
171 tons, G W Rueff, Talisse, Belawan Deli
59 dms, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, New Brooklyn, Calabar
1,384 tons, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, New Brooklyn, Matadi
PATCHOULI—6 cs, Georgic, London
PERILLA—300 dms, Nako, Osaka
PETITGRAIN—25 cs, Eastern Prince, Buenos Aires
PIMENTO LEAF—1 dm, J A Manton, Colombia, Kingston
1 dm, Lo Curto & Funk, Colombia, Kingston
RAPESEED—100 dms, Mitsui & Co, Amagisan, Yokohama
200 dms, Mitsui & Co, Amagisan, Kobe
300 dms, Mitsui & Co, Amagisan, Nagoya
SHARK LIVER—1 dm, Ocean Leather Corp, Orizaba, Havana
SPERM—25 dms, Cameronia, Glasgow
SOYBEAN—2 dms, Deutschland, Hamburg
OPIUM—163 cs, Intercontinental Forwarding Co, Edam, Rotterdam
ORRISROOT—63 bgs, 11,088 lbs, Lo Curto & Funk, Exermont, Leghorn
134 bgs, 22,110 lbs, S B Penick & Co, Exermont, Leghorn
FINGERS—5 cs, 660 lbs, S B Penick & Co, Exermont, Leghorn
ORTHOCRESOL—18 bbls, 9,935 lbs, Givaudan Delawanna, Vincent, Havre
PAPAIN—10 cs, President Roosevelt, Havre
32 cs, Central Hanover Bank, Georgic, London
13 cs, Dehls & Stein, American Banker, London
PARAFFIN—8,400 bgs, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Talisse, Balikpapan
PEATMOSS—300 bls, New Amsterdam Import & Supply Co, Black Heron, Rotterdam
2,400 bls, Halfmoon Mfg & Trading Co, Black Heron, Rotterdam
2,422 bls, 1 cs, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Edam, Rotterdam
PEPPER, BLACK—204 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Lossiebank, Batavia
WHITE—170 bgs, Van Loan & Co, Greystoke Castle, Kota Baroe
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—91,485 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J, R G Stewart, Las Piedras
PIMENTO—100 bgs, Ulua, Kingston
PITCH STEARIN—105 dms, 21 tons, 4 cwts, 2 qtrs, 2 lbs, S K Ketler, Cavallo, Hull
60 bbls, 205 dms, 53 tons, 25 cwts, 3 qtrs, 5 lbs, A V Berner & Co, Cavallo, Hull
POLISH BOOT—37 cs, Salomon & Philipps, American Banker, London
POPPYSEED—100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Edam, Rotterdam
300 bgs, 33,000 lbs, Edam, Rotterdam
50 bgs, 5,500 lbs, J J White & Co, Edam, Rotterdam
100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, L Gronowitz, Edam, Rotterdam
150 bgs, 16,500 lbs, I Grob & Co, Edam, Rotterdam
POTASH, CAUSTIC—115 dms, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
CHLORATE—1,500 dms, Uniform Chem Prod Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
PERCHLORATE—150 bbls, 36,850 lbs, International Selling Corp, Vincent, Havre
SALT—20 kgs, P H Petry & Co, American Banker, London
SULPHATE—30 bbls, N V Potash Export Mij, Deutschland, Hamburg
PUMICE—420 bgs, C B Chrystal & Co, Exermont, Canneto
376 bgs, J H Rhodes & Co, Exermont, Canneto
LUMP—1,909 bgs, C B Chrystal & Co, Exermont, Canneto
8,943 bgs, 7 cks, J H Rhodes & Co, Exermont, Canneto
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS — 250 bls, Kachurin Drug Co, Tasmania, Kobe
75 bls, Mitsui & Co, Amagisan, Kobe
375 bls, J Powell & Co, Amagisan, Kobe
250 bls, Mitsui & Co, Amagisan, Kobe
125 bls, R J Prentiss & Co, Nako, Otaru
125 bls, Nako, Otaru
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—3,000 bgs, International Product Corp, Eastern Prince, Buenos Aires
500 bgs, Tannin Corp, Eastern Prince, Buenos Aires
QUICKSILVER — 60 flsks, Chase National Bank, Orizaba, Vera Cruz
RAPESEED—188 bgs, A G Dunn, Tasmania, Otaru
150 bgs, F H Van Damm, Edam, Rotterdam
RESIN—56 cs, Paul Bertach & Co, Cape Sable, Para
114 cs, Cape Sable, Para
RICE FLOUR — 500 bgs, Manufacturer Prod Corp, Edam, Rotterdam
ROOT, MEDICINAL — 100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, Deutschland, Hamburg
36 bls, S B Penick & Co, Cape Sable, Para
ROSE LEAVES — 221 bgs, 14,586 lbs, Exermont, Casablanca
SAGO FLOUR—3,200 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Lossiebank, Singapore
2,720 bgs, Greystoke Castle, Singapore
SALTPETER—1,137 bgs, Nitrate Agency, Santa Maria, Antofagasta
5 bgs, Chilean Nitrate Sales Corp, Maria, Antofagasta
SEED, MEDICINAL — 20 bgs, 2,200 lbs, Deutschland, Hamburg
SHELLAC—325 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Georgic, London
250 bgs, A Hurst & Co, American Banker, London
SIENNA — 290 bgs, 64,812 lbs, Reichard-Coulston, Fernhill, Leghorn
46 cks, 26,331 lbs, Reichard-Coulston, Fernhill, Leghorn
50 cks, 31,594 lbs, J Lee Smith & Co, Fernhill, Leghorn
5 cks, 2,989 lbs, Exermont, Leghorn
SILICA SCRAP—24 cks, Lunham & Reeve, Cavallo, Newcastle on Tyne
SILICIOUS EARTH—204 bgs, Deutschland, Bremen
SILICON CARBIDE—800 bgs, Carborundum Co, Batory, Copenhagen
SOAP BARK—125 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Santa Maria, San Antonio
SOAP—68 cs, Concentrate Mfg Co, Champlain, Havre
6 cs, Titan Shipping Co, American Banker, London
17 cs, R F Downing & Co, Aquitania, Southampton
BASE—45 cs, Yardley & Co, Georgic, London
SADDLE — 20 cs, Salomon & Philipps, Georgic, London
SODA CYANIDE—250 bbls, 1,170 dms, C Hardy, Champlain, Havre
125 cks, 672 dms, 400 cyls, C Hardy, Ile de France, Havre
HYDROSULPHITE — 80 dms, 19,008 lbs, Deutschland, Hamburg
URANIUM YELLOW — 100 bbls, 10 cs, Central Trading Corp, Pennland, Antwerp
SOLVENTS—300 dms, A Mersch, Rosario, San Juan
500 dms, C P Chemical Solvents, Manuela, San Juan
SOOT—30 bgs, Cameronia, Glasgow
DESTROYERS—8 cs, Hoole Service Co, American Banker, London
SPONGES—6 bls, Florida Sponge & Chamois Co, Oriente, Havana
9 bls, Jorge du Bouchet, Orizaba, Havana
24 bls, J Bloch, Orizaba, Havana
14 bls, Gulf West Indies Co, Munargo, Nassau
8 bls, Phoenix Shipping Co, Munargo, Nassau
34 bls, Munargo, Nassau
6 bls, Royal Bank of Canada, Munargo, Nassau
3 bls, American Sponge & Chamois Co, Munargo, Nassau
5 bls, J H Rhodes & Co, Munargo, Nassau
REFUSE—8 bls, Florida Sponge & Chamois Co, Oriente, Havana
13 bls, J Bloch, Orizaba, Havana
8 bls, Gulf West Indies Co, Munargo, Nassau
17 bls, Phoenix Shipping Co, Munargo, Nassau
10 bls, Munargo, Nassau
STARCH, RICE—25 bbls, Habicht Braun & Co, Deutschland, Bremen
448 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Black Heron, Rotterdam
SOLUBLE—50 bgs, National Adhesive Corp, Edam, Rotterdam
STRAMONIUM LEAVES—40 bls, 11,070 lbs, R J Prentiss & Co, Fernhill, Leghorn
10 bls, 2,158 lbs, J L Hopkins & Co, Fernhill, Leghorn
35 bls, 10,815 lbs, R J Prentiss & Co, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
TALC—1,000 bgs, Coty Prod Co, Champlain, Havre
2,200 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Fernhill, Genoa
500 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Fernhill, Leghorn
500 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Belvedere, Naples
800 bgs, C B Chrystal & Co, Nako, Dairen
200 bgs, Nako, Dairen
TALLOW, VEGETABLE—688 bgs, Nasmyth, Para
TANKAGE—2,083 bgs, H J Baker & Bros, Argentino, Buenos Aires
246 bgs, Chase National Bank, Eastern Prince, Montevideo
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,879 bgs, National Adhesive Corp, Lossiebank, Pasoeroean
624 bgs, National Adhesive Corp, Lossiebank, Sourabaya
1 pkg, Mitsui & Co, Lossiebank, Sourabaya
300 bgs, Bank of N Y Trust Co, Lossiebank, Cheribon
750 bgs, Chase National Bank, Lossiebank, Cheribon
500 bgs, Lossiebank, Cheribon
500 bgs, Chase National Bank, Greystoke Castle, Batavia
250 bgs, I R Boody & Co, Greystoke Castle, Tjilatjap
500 bgs, Chase National Bank, Greystoke Castle, Batavia
250 bgs, Central Hanover Bank, Greystoke Castle, Batavia
500 bgs, Bank of N Y Trust Co, Greystoke Castle, Batavia
250 bgs, Greystoke Castle, Batavia
1,103 bgs, Greystoke Castle, Pasoeroean
2,000 bgs, Talisse, Tjilatjap
3,357 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Talisse, Sourabaya
332 bgs, Java American Export Co, Talisse, Sourabaya
1,007 bgs, National Adhesive Corp, Talisse, Sourabaya
TARTAR—124 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Santa Maria, San Antonio
232 bgs, Belvedere, Naples
186 bgs, Exermont, Leghorn
450 bgs, Charles Pfizer & Co, Exermont, Algiers
184 bgs, Standard Brands, Inc, Exermont, Algiers
TIMBO ROOT—35 bls, Cape Sable, Manaos
TOLU BALSAM—12 cs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Columbia, Puerto Colombia
20 cs, Grazi & Co, Columbia, Puerto Colombia
TONKA BEANS—1 bbl, Guaranty Trust Co, Nasmyth, Ceara
29 bbls, Irving Trust Co, Cape Sable, Para
TRIETHYLAMINE—1 dm, Edam, Rotterdam
TUBA ROOT—50 bls, Chase National Bank, Lossiebank, Singapore
URANIUM OXIDE, BLACK—50 bbls, Central Trading Corp, Pennland, Antwerp
UREA—500 bgs, Synthetic Nitrogen Product Corp, Black Heron, Rotterdam
VALERIAN ROOT—40 bls, J L Hopkins & Co, Westerniand, Antwerp
VANILLA BEANS—12 cs, Dammam & Smeltzer, Champlain, Havre
10 cs, Integrity Trust Co, Champlain, Havre
39 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Orizaba, Vera Cruz
VANILLA BEANS—25 cs, R L Oppenheimer, Ile de France, Havre
CUTS—25 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Orizaba, Vera Cruz
WATER, MINERAL—407 cs, American Agency of French Vichy, Champlain, Havre
625 cs, American Agency of French Vichy, President Roosevelt, Havre
25 cs, Olaf Hertzwig Trading Co, Gripsholm, Gothenburg
400 cs, Rohner, Gehrig & Co, Black Heron, Rotterdam
100 conts, Westergaard, Berg, Johesen Co, Stavangerfjord, Oslo
410 cs, American Agency of French Vichy, Ile de France, Havre
WAX, BEES—7 bdls, H E Rotzow, Abangarez, Puerto Barrios
4 bgs, D Steengrafe, Rosario, Mayaguez
3 bgs, D Steengrafe, Rosario, San Juan
30 bgs, Machado & Co, Borinquen, Trujillo
16 bgs, Belvedere, Algiers
102 bgs, Norwegian American Line, Stavangerfjord, Oslo
155 blocks, J W Elwell & Co, Exermont, Lisbon
180 blocks, Exermont, Lisbon
50 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co, Eastern Prince, Santos
23 bgs, Eastern Prince, Santos
4 bgs, D Steengrafe, Manuela, San Juan
CARNAUBA—43 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch, Cape Sable, Bahia
28 bgs, Smith & Nichols, Cape Sable, Ceara
56 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co, Cape Sable, Ceara
23 bgs, W M Allison & Co, Cape Sable, Ceara
92 bgs, Cape Sable, Ceara
126 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Cape Sable, Parnahyba
126 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Cape Sable, Parnahyba
900 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co, Cape Sable, Parnahyba
64 bgs, Chase Natl Bank, Coldbrook, Bahia
MINERAL—40 bgs, American Banker, London
7 bgs, General Dyestuff Corp, Edam, Rotterdam
MONTAN—50 bgs, General Dyestuff Corp, Edam, Rotterdam
OZOKERITE—80 bgs, 3,366 lbs, Heemsoth, Kerner Corp, Deutschland, Hamburg
102 bgs, Batory, Gdynia
SPERMACETTI—100 cs, Cameronia, Glasgow
SUGAR CANE—1 cs, A Hurst & Co, Talisse, Sourabaya
VEGETABLE—30 bgs, A Hurst & Co, Cameronia, Glasgow
200 cs, Mitsui & Co, Amagisan, Kobe
50 cs, Willers, Engel, Amagisan Kobe
300 cs, H H Rosenthal Co, Amagisan, Kobe
WITHERITE—3,000 bgs, 302 tons, 13 cwt, 2 qtrs, 8 lbs, Cavallo, Newcastle on Tyne
WOLFRAM ORE—895 bgs, Bank of London South America, Santa Maria, Arica
480 bgs, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
WOODFLOUR—650 bgs, Burnett Co, Stavangerfjord, Frederikstad
YEAST—150 bbls, Guaranty Trust Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
110 bbls, Vulcan Yeast Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
190 kgs, Compressed Yeast Co. Deutschland, Hamburg
BAKERS—30 dms, Intercontinental Forwarding Co, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
ZINC, OXIDE—50 cks, 13,530 lbs, C B Chrystal & Co, Batory, Gdynia
5 cs, Yardley & Co, Georgic, London

New York Transit Imports

AMMONIA PHOSPHATE—1,814 bgs, 403,869 lbs, Ashcraft, Wilkinson Co, Black Tern, Antwerp, Atlanta
CAMPHOR, CRUDE—500 cs, Eastman Kodak Co, Nato, Keelung, Rochester
CARAWAY SEED—300 bgs, 33,000 lbs, J B Downing & Co, Black Heron, Rotterdam, Chicago
300 bgs, 33,000 lbs, Edam, Rotterdam, Chicago
CORIANDER SEED—200 bgs, Jewett & Sherman, Exermont, Casablanca, Milwaukee
OIL, CHINAWOOD—700 tons, W G Smith Co, Lossiebank, Shanghai, Cleveland
POPPYSEED — 200 bgs, Edam, Rotterdam, Chicago
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—125 bls, McKesson & Robbins, Tasmania, Kobe, Bridgeport
250 bls, McKesson & Robbins, Amagisan, Kobe, Bridgeport
SPONGES—50 bls, Munargo, Nassau, London
7 bls, Munargo, Nassau, Rotterdam
12 bls, Munargo, Nassau, Antwerp
REFUSE—1 bl, Munargo, Nassau, London
20 bls, Munargo, Nassau, Australia
6 bls, Munargo, Nassau, Antwerp
42 bls, Munargo, Nassau, Amsterdam
16 bls, Munargo, Nassau, Rotterdam
18 bls, Munargo, Nassau, Kobe
VANILLA BEANS—23 cs, M Cortizas & Co, Orizaba, Vera Cruz, Philadelphia
CUTS—10 cs, M Cortizas & Co, Orizaba, Vera Cruz, Philadelphia

Baltimore Imports

ASBESTOS CEMENT—8,200 bgs, Black Falcon, Antwerp
AMMONIA PERCHLORATE—58 cs, Scanyork, Copenhagen
ANTIMONY OXIDE—330 bgs, Black Falcon, Antwerp
BONEMEAL—560 bgs, Black Falcon, Antwerp
BRONZE POWDER—7 cs, Trans Seas Shipping Co, City of Hamburg, Hamburg
CHEMICALS—500 bgs, Black Falcon, Antwerp
350 cks, 25 dms, Black Falcon, Rotterdam
250 bgs, City of Hamburg, Hamburg
300 bgs, City of Hamburg, Bremen
100 cks, Maasdam, Rotterdam
CLAY, RAW—378 bbls, Black Falcon, Rotterdam
VALLENDAR—50 cks, Balto & Ohio R R Co, Maasdam, Rotterdam
COCOA BEAN RESIDUE—6,016 bgs, Black Falcon, Rotterdam
SHELLS—2,634 bls, Maasdam, Rotterdam
FERROMANGANESE—500 cs, Nankai, Yokohama
FERTILIZER—463 bgs, City of Hamburg, Bremen
GLYCERIN—47 dms, Black Falcon, Rotterdam
IRON ORE—22,500 tons, Bethlehem Steel Co, Marore, Cruz Grande
21,800 tons, Bethlehem Steel Co, Chilore, Cruz Grande
LIVER MEAL—1,459 bgs, Algic, Montevideo
MANGANESE ORE—8,300 tons, Carnegie Steel Co, Firby, Takoradi
6,850 tons, Tielbank, Poti
6,500 tons, Cubano, Rio Janeiro
MOLASSES—9,754,651 lbs, Cuba Distilling Co, Catahoula, Antilla
6,572,369 lbs, Cuba Distilling Co, Catahoula, Neuvitas
OIL, FUEL—75,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co, N J, Niobe, Aruba
PEATMOSS—2,880 bls, City of Hamburg, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—101,816 bbls, Standard Oil Co, N J, Walter Jennings, Las Piedras
POTASH, CHLORATE—300 cs, Black Falcon, Rotterdam
KAINIT—531 tons, Maasdam, Rotterdam
MURIATE—884 tons, Maasdam, Rotterdam

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QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—27,958 bgs, Algic, Buenos Aires
SALTCAKE—349 tons, Black Falcon, Antwerp
SAND, FURNACE—800 bgs, Maasdam, Rotterdam
SARDINE MEAL—4,400 bgs, Kano, Yokohama
SUPERPHOSPHATE—3,000 tons, Maasdam, Rotterdam
TANKAGE—2,026 bgs, Algic, Montevideo

Boston Imports

ACID, CRESYLIC—51 dms, 11 tons, 16 cwt, 2 qtrs, 23 lbs, John H Faunce, Inc, Cold Harbor, Liverpool
10 dms, 2 tons, 6 cwt, 3 qtrs, 9 lbs, Cold Harbor, Liverpool
ANTIMONY, OXIDE—250 bgs, 25 tons, Cold Harbor, Liverpool
BLUE, ULTRAMARINE—4 cs, 551 lbs, S S Pierce Co, Pipestone County, Havre
BRISTLES—66 cs, H Cone & Co, Anna Maersk, Kobe
CHEMICALS—250 bgs, 55,115 lbs, Konigsberg, Hamburg
53 dms, 23,369 lbs, F A Kertess, Konigsberg, Hamburg
460 cks, Konigsberg, Bremen
COALTAR DISTILLATE—15 dms, 3 tons, 8 cwt, 22 lbs, Monsanto Chemical Co, Cold Harbor, Liverpool
COCONUT, DESIC—1,950 cs, A H Morse & Co, Anna Maersk, Manila
EMERY FILLET—1 cs, Atkinson Haserick Co, Samaria, Liverpool
EPSOM SALT—100 cks, Konigsberg, Bremen
FILLING, LEATHER—1 kg, 1 cwt, 14 lbs, Mead Corp, Cold Harbor, Liverpool
FISH LIVERS—594 tins, Atlantic Coast Fisheries Export Corp, Anna Maersk, Yokohama
FLEASEED—100 sks, President Pierce, Marseilles
GLUESTOCK, FISH—2 bbls, Dench & Hardy, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
1 bx, 6 cs, 5 bbls, J R Poole Co, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
5 cs, J A Rich & Co, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
13 bbls, Russia Cement Co, Nova Scotia, Halifax
57,775 lbs, 95 bgs, Russia Cement Co, O K Service II, Liverpool, N S
HIDE—500 bgs, 37 tons, 19 cwt, 1 qtr, 20 lbs, American Express Co, Samaria, Liverpool
GRAPHITE — 572 bgs, J F Starkey & Co, President Pierce, Colombo
GUM, COPAL—91 pkgs, Talisse, Macassar
INDUSTRIAL — 60 bgs, 16 cks, President Pierce, Marseilles
60 cks, J P Marston Co, Cold Harbor, Liverpool
50 bgs, J P Marston Co, Samaria, Liverpool
IRON, OXIDE — 200 bgs, Reichard-Coulston, Nova Scotia, Liverpool
LEAVES, DRIED—62 bls, 10,934 lbs, Belvedere, Genoa
MANGROVE BARK EXTRACT—854 bgs, Philippine Cutch Corp, President Pierce, Zamboanga
MEDICINAL PREPS — 3 cs, Foo Sun Co, President Pierce, Hongkong
MOLASSES—1,405,592 gls, N E Alcohol Co, Dora, Ponce, P R
NAPHTHALENE—432 bgs, 35 tons, 1 cwt, 3 qtrs, F B Bertrand, Cold Harbor, Manchester
NUTMEGS—50 cs, Roesling Monroe & Co, Talisse, Macassar
50 bgs, Charles T Wilson, Lady Drake, Georgetown
OIL, COD—50 cks, Chace Export Co, Nova Scotia, St John's, N F
32 dms, Marden Wild Corp, O K Service II, Liverpool, N S
9 bbls, O K Service II, Liverpool, N S
31 dms, from Nova Scotia
CODLIVER—7 dms, Nova Scotia, St John's N F
500 cks, 23,810 lbs, Marden Wild Corp, Pipestone County, Havre
FISH—98 dms, T D Downing Co, Kiyosumi, Yokohama
PALM—127 cks, 200,862 lbs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Konigsberg, Hamburg
725 tons, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, New Brooklyn, Matadi
PEANUT—150 cs, Quong Wo Lung, President Pierce, Hongkong
15 cs, Foo Sun Co, President Pierce, Hongkong
OXIDE, YELLOW—20 bgs, 9 cwt, 1 qtr, 4 lbs, Cold Harbor, Liverpool
PEATMOSS—1,000 bls, 142,505 lbs, L E Page, Quaker City, Hamburg
400 bls, Atkins & Durbrow, Quaker City, Hamburg
2,100 bls, Quaker City, Hamburg
200 bls, Konigsberg, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—68,362 bbls, Colonial Beacon Oil Co, George H Jones, Las Piedras
SAGO, FLOUR—2 bgs, 220 lbs, National Importing Co, Konigsberg, Hamburg
SEAWEED—4 bgs, 4 cwt, 13 lbs, Cold Harbor, Liverpool
SILICON CARBIDE—635 bgs, 113,393 lbs, John W Higman & Co, Konigsberg, Hamburg
SODA, HYDROSULPHITE—20 kegs, Lever Bros, Nova Scotia, Liverpool
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,914 bgs, National City Bank, Talisse, Sourabaya
WATER, MINERAL—60 cs, 2 tons, 9 cwt, 1 qtr, Cooper Supply Co, Cold Harbor, Liverpool
420 cs, 93,343 lbs, S S Pierce Co, Pipestone County, Havre
WAX—5 cs, 1,451 lbs, Stone & Downer, Konigsberg, Hamburg
MONTAN—900 bgs, 138,890 lbs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Konigsberg, Hamburg
WOODFLOUR—300 bgs, 44,974 lbs, B L Soberski, Svanhild, Sarpsborg
WOOD PRESERVATIVE—5 dms, 6 cwt, 1 qtr, 17 lbs, Cuprinol, Ltd, Samaria, Liverpool

Galveston Imports

COCONUTS—50,000, Harboe Jensen, Puerto Castilla

Gloucester Imports

OIL, COD—51 bbls, from Prince Edward Island

Houston Imports

CINNAMON QUILLS—50 bls, El Coston, New York
COCONUTS—480 bgs, Genevieve Lykes, Aguadilla
CREOSOTE—2,300 tons, Maria Nicolaou, Manchester
MAGNESITE—4,279 bgs, Ida, Trieste
MUSTARD—51 cs, Nevada, Antwerp
OIL—2 cns, Margaret Lykes, Havana
PEPPER—500 bgs, Texas Banker, New York

Los Angeles Imports

AGAR AGAR—30 lbs, Chichibu, Yokohama
AMMONIA SULPHATE—67,200 lbs, Kingsley, Trail
ANTIMONY ORE—85,900 lbs, From Mexico
BABASSU KERNELS—233,680 lbs, West Ira, Maranhao
BONE MEAL—56,000 lbs, Nansenville, Brussels
56,000 lbs, Nansenville, Paris
100,000 lbs, Nansenville, Selzate
CALCIUM NITRATE—440,900 lbs, Nansenville, Oslo
CAMPHOR, REF—100 lbs, Chichibu, Kobe
CHEMICAL COMPOUND—1,920 lbs, Chichibu, Yokohama
600 lbs, Nako, Japan
3 lbs, President Coolidge, Yokohama
PHOTOGRAPHIC—2,000 lbs, Seattle, Berlin
CLAY, BLUE—2,240 lbs, Seattle, Hamburg
COALTAR PRODUCT—220 lbs, Amagisan, Kobe
COCONUT DESIC—381,490 lbs, Triton, Manila
85,030 lbs, Triton, Manila
COPRA—224,000 lbs, Roseville, Manila
515,200 lbs, Sinatar, Philippine Island
MEAL—200,000 lbs, Sinatar, Cebu
672,000 lbs, Roseville, Manila
FERTILIZER—224,000 lbs, Sinatar, Calcutta
GLASS, PLATE—43,610 lbs, Nansenville, Brussels
ROLLED—1,350 lbs, Seattle, Fanguez, Belgium
14,560 lbs, Nansenville, Brussels
SHEET—17 cs, 10,890 lbs, Pacific Reliance, Birmingham
GREASE, WOOL—13,290 lbs, Moveria, Hull
GUM COPAL—13,440 lbs, Sinatar, Singapore
GYPSUM—7,828,800 lbs, Grifico, San Marcos
LOOFAH—100 lbs, Chichibu, Tokyo
MAGNESIA CARBONATE—3,500 lbs, Pacific Reliance, Newcastle
MEDICINAL PREPS—100 lbs, Amagisan, Kobe
MINERALS, CRUDE—220 lbs, Sinatar, Johannesburg
OIL, CHINAWOOD — 140,000 lbs, Roseville, China
CODLIVER—5,620 lbs, Nansenville, Bergen
FISH, HARDENED—56,000 lbs, Koryu, Osaka
OLIVE—5,600 lbs, President Adams, Genoa
10,910 lbs, President Monroe, Marseilles
4,550 lbs, President Harrison, Genoa
PERILLA—16,000 lbs, Cuba, Kobe
PARAFFIN — 168,000 lbs, Hoegh Silverlight, Balik Papan
PEATMOSS—248,640 lbs, Nansenville, Malmo
210,560 lbs, Erria, Malmo
PERFUMERY—2 lbs, San Francisco, Paris
PIMENTO, UNGRD—3,880 lbs, Erria, Jamaica
POPPYSEED—10,800 lbs, Berganger, Holland
POTASH, MURIATE—800 lbs, Oakland, Hamburg
SULPHATE—300 lbs, Oakland, Hamburg
SEAWEEDS—200 lbs Amagisan, Kobe
500 lbs, Chichibu, Kobe
SOAP POWDER, SOFT — 60 lbs, Chichibu, Kyoto
5,270 lbs, Nansenville, Oslo
TOILET—30 lbs, Chichibu, Kobe
TAPIOCA, FLOUR—89,510 lbs, Sinatar, Sourabaya
MEAL—268,960 lbs, Roseville, Sourabaya
TOILET PREPS—100 lbs, Chichibu, Kobe
WAX, CARNAUBA—2,180 lbs, West Ira, Forteleza

Mobile Imports

BAUXITE ORE—2,875 tons, Torungen, Paramaribo

New Orleans Imports

BAUXITE ORE—2,480 tons, Republic Mining & Mfg Co, Ada, Paramaribo
1,262 tons, Republic Mining & Mfg Co, Ada, Port of Spain
2,620 tons, Republic Mining & Mfg Co, Macabi, Paramaribo
934 tons, Republic Mining & Mfg Co, Macabi, Port of Spain
2,535 tons, Republic Mining & Mfg Co, Dalvangen, Paramaribo
2,615 tons, Republic Mining & Mfg Co, Sorvangen, Paramaribo
212 tons, Republic Mining & Mfg Co, Sorvangen, Port of Spain
BLEACHING POWDER—50 cs, West Ekonk, Manchester
CANAIGRE ROOT—152 sks, Tegucigalpa, Vera Cruz
CHALK—240 sks, H J Baker & Bro, West Ekonk, Liverpool
COCONUTS—150 sks, Whitney Bank, Cefalu, Cristobal
706 sks, Standard Fruit & S S Co, Cefalu, Ceiba
100 sks, W R Grace & Co, Lysefjord, Kingston
10 sks, Fruit Dispatch, Lysefjord, Belize
475 sks, J Blake, Jr, Lysefjord, Belize
700 sks, W Gordon, Lysefjord, Belize
540 sks, Lysefjord, Belize
94 sks, Fruit Dispatch Co, Baja California, Swan Island
250 sks, F Beyer & Co, Dalvangen, Georgetown
420 sks, W R Grace & Co, Dalvangen, Kingston
200 sks, Barclays Bank, Dalvangen, Kingston
1,660 sks, Dalvangen, Kingston
DRIED—2,000 bgs, L Tujague, Tivives, Havana
EARTH—25 cks, Nicolo Odero, Genoa
GUM, CHICLE—746 bls, Wm Wrigley, Jr, Lysefjord, Belize
52 bls, Lysefjord, Belize
MOLASSES—818,095 gls, Commercial Molasses Corp, Amoico, Banes
OIL, OLIVE—125 cs, Nicolo Odero, Genoa
50 cs (in tins), Nicolo Odero, Leghorn
PALM—706 tons, National City Bank, Madoera, Belawan Deli
2,705 tons, Kota Pinang, Belawan Deli
TALC—1,500 sks, Nicolo Odero, Genoa
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,117 sks, National City Bank, Madoera, Sourabaya
1,250 sks, Guaranty Trust Co, Madoera, Batavia

Norfolk Imports

ALUMINA SULPHATE—7 bdls, 1 ton, American Express Co, Collamer, Havre
BONES—125 bgs, Toronto City, Cardiff
CALCIUM NITRATE—1,268 tons, Synthetic Nitrogen Corp, Toronto, Heroen
CLAY, CHINA—187 tons, Paper Makers Importing Co, Toronto City, Cardiff
LEATHER WASTE—134 pkgs, Toronto City, Cardiff
OIL, FUEL—25,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J, Madrono, Aruba
30,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J, Leda, Aruba
TALC—600 bgs, 58 tons, L A Salomon & Bros, Collamer, Havre

Philadelphia Imports

ACID, SOYBEAN OIL—100 bbls, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
STEARIC—25 bbls, Innis, Speiden & Co, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
ALCOHOL, DENAT — 780 dms, A Mersch, Emilia, San Juan
AMMONIA SULPHATE—1,500 bgs, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
ASBESTOS, CRUDE — 2,667 bgs, Raw Asbestos Dist, West Cawthon, Mombasa
ASPHALT—11,530 tons, Swiftarrow, Tampico
BAUXITE—5,750 tons, Pennsylvania Salt Mfg Co, Baron Ramsay, Sete
BOILER FEED WATER — 2 demij, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Koenigsberg, Bremen
BRONZE POWDER — 1 cs, Keer Maurer & Co, Koenigsberg, Bremen
CALCIUM NITRATE — 600 bgs, Synthetic Nitrogen Products Corp, Tigre, Heoren
589,700 kilos, Synthetic Nitrogen Products Corp, Tigre, Heroen
CANARY SEED—3,700 bgs, Exmouth, Tekirdag
CHEMICALS—1,524 bgs, Advance Solvents & Chemical Co, Tigre, Heroen
60 csks, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
1,408 dms, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
40 bbls, Brown Bros, Harriman Co, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
20 csks, F A Kertess, Koenigsberg, Hamburg
500 bgs, Koenigsberg, Hamburg
25 csks, Dichmann, Wright & Pugh, Koenigsberg, Hamburg
CHROME ORE—1,900 tons, E J Lavino & Co, West Cawthon, Beira
COCOA WASTE—300 csks, Woodward & Dickenson, Boschdick, Rotterdam
COCONUTS—92 bgs, Starr Produce Co, Emilia, Mayaguez
250 bgs, General Food Corp, Emilia, San Juan
151 bgs, Ed Freemen, Emilia, San Juan
258 bgs, Starr Produce Co, Emilia, San Juan
CORIANDER SEED—100 bgs, Exmoor, Casablanca
CORK, DISCS—67 bls, Crown Cork & Seal Co, Exmoor, Seville
DISC WASTE — 733 bls, Crown Cork & Seal Co, Exmoor, Seville
REFUSE — 9,203 bls, Cork Insulation Co, Dagfred, Lisbon
853 bls, Chase National Bank, Dagfred, Lisbon
8,709 bls, Chase National Bank, Dagfred, Sines
SQUARES—54 bls, Armstrong Cork Co, Exmoor, Seville
VIRGIN — 3,159 bls, Cork Insulation Co, Dagfred, Lisbon
4,343 bls, Cork Insulation Co, Dagfred, Sines
256 bls, Crown Cork & Seal Co, Exmoor, Seville
WASTE—2,362 bls, Crown Cork & Seal Co, Exmoor, Seville
CUTTLE FISH BONES—50 cs, Collamer, Bordeaux
EMERY ORE—800,000 kilos, Exmouth, Kuluk
ETHYLENE DIBROMIDE — 68 cs, Howe Importing Co, Koenigsberg, Hamburg
FERTILIZER—726 bgs, Koenigsberg, Bremen
FLUORSPAR—164,280 kilos, W H Mueller & Co, Koenigsberg, Bremen
609,600 kilos, General Chemical Co, Koenigsberg, Bremen
1,016 bgs, General Chemical Corp, Koenigsberg, Bremen
FULLER'S EARTH—2,603 bgs, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Voco, Batoum
GYPSUM, CRUDE — 5,850 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Gypsum Prince, Windsor
LICORICE ROOT—6,010 bls, McAndrews & Forbes, Exmouth, Alexandretta
MAGNESITE, CALCINED—385 bgs, Exmouth, Thessaloniki
72 bgs, General Magnesite & Magnesia Co, Laura C, Dubrovnik
CAUSTIC—80 bbls, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
MEDICINAL PREPS—10 cks, Gold Medal Haarlem Oil Co, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
5 cks, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
MUSTARD SEED—500 bgs, Koenigsberg, Hamburg
1,300 bgs, R T French Co, Koenigsberg, Hamburg
300 bgs, B H Old Co, Koenigsberg, Hamburg
OIL, CODLIVER—250 dms, 20 bbls, Dichmann Wright & Pugh Inc, Koenigsberg, Hamburg
100 dms, Stimo Chemical Co, Koenigsberg, Hamburg
COTTONSEED—58 dms, Coldbrook, Santos
LUBRICATING — 100 dms, Koenigsberg, Hamburg
MINERAL—20 dms, Kuhn, Libby Co, Koenigsberg, Hamburg
PALM—25 cks, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Koenigsberg, Hamburg
SPERM—50 dms, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
PAPRIKA—10 cs, R T French Co, Koenigsberg, Hamburg
PEATMOSS—1,500 bls, Peat Import Co, Quaker City, Hamburg
2,076 bls, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
POPPYSEED—75 bgs, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
POTATO STARCH—250 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
POTASH, MURIATE—2,360,000 kilos, N V Potash Export Mij, Koenigsberg, Bremen
SULPHATE—2,000 bgs, N V Potash Export Mij, Koenigsberg, Bremen
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—380 bgs, Tannin Corp, Coldbrook, Buenos Aires
2,000 bgs, International Products Corp, Coldbrook, Buenos Aires
RUTILE ORE—390 bgs, Coldbrook, Santos
SHELLAC—250 bgs, Bank of London & S A, Malancha, Calcutta
SUMAC LEAF—400 bbls, Laura C Palermo
TANKAGE—500 bgs, Swift & Co, Coldbrook, Buenos Aires
TAPIOCA FLOUR—750 bgs, Philadelphia National Bank, Adrastus, Cheribon
1,000 bgs, Adrastus, Batavia
534 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Adrastus, Pamanoekam, via Batavia
VANILLA BEANS—8 cs, Tradesmens National Bank, Coldbrook, Bahia
WATER, MINERAL—180 cs, French Vichy, Collamer, Havre
8 cs, Schenker & Co, Koenigsberg, Hamburg
WAX, BEES—49 bls, Boschdijk, Rotterdam

Port Arthur Imports

OIL—4 small cans, samples, Kollbjorg, Santos
GAS—1 cs, Allister, Puerto Barrios

San Francisco Imports

ACID, CRESYLIC—23 dms, San Jose, Newcastle
ARGOLS—238 sks, American Cream Tartar Co, West Ira, Buenos Aires
BABASSU KERNELS—7,497 sks, Bank of California, N A, West Ira, Para
CALCIUM TARTRATE — 151 bgs, American Cream Tartar Co, West Ira, Buenos Aires
CAMPHOR, REFD—5 cs, Mitsui & Co, Chichibu, Kobe
200 cs, McKesson & Robbins, Cuba, Kobe
CANARY SEED—245 sks, McClintock-Stern Co, West Ira, Buenos Aires
CARAWAY SEED—A quantity, McClintock-Stern Co, Moldanger, Rotterdam
CHEMICALS—9 cs, San Jose, Antwerp
CLAY, BALL—30,450 kilos, Loch Katrine, Rotterdam
COBALT METAL—28 kgs, Standard Oil Co of Calif, Brasil, Kotka
COCOA BEANS—750 sks, Guittard Chocolate Co, West Ira, Bahia
1,050 sks, H A Phillips & Co, West Ira, Bahia
32 sks, American Trust Co, West Ira, Para
350 sks, West Ira, Para
10 sks, Santa Elena, Balboa
MEAL—287 sks, Loch Katrine, Rotterdam
COCONUT, DESIC — 930 cs, J E Lowden, Hoegh Silverlight, Manila
COCONUTS—100 sks, Otis, McAllister & Co, Santa Elena, Cristobal
COPRA—916 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Hoegh Silverlight, Cebu (for Oakland)
DRESSING, WATERPROOFING—1 cs, Loch Katrine, London
FILWAX—3 cs, W J Byrnes & Co, Loch Katrine, London
GLASS, WINDOW—65 cs, San Jose, Antwerp
20 cs, Pacific Reliance, Manchester
GLUE, GELATIN, POWD—20 bbls, Chas M Lee & Co, Loch Katrine, Rotterdam
GUM CHIPS—10 bskts, Bank of California, N A, Hoegh Silverlight, Macassar
COPAL—500 bskts, Henry W Peabody & Co, Hoegh Silverlight, Macassar
40 bgs, Stroock & Wittenburg, San Jose, Antwerp
DAMMAR — 73 cs, Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corpn, Hoegh Silverlight, Macassar
100 cs, D Hecht & Co, Hoegh Silverlight, Batavia
70 sks, Hoegh Silverlight, Singapore
HEMPSEED MEAL—800 sks, Taylor Milling Co, Cuba, Kobe
ISINGLASS—5 bls, F S Sakamaki, Chichibu, Yokohama
5 bls, S Ishimitsu Co, Cuba, Kobe
KELP ESSENCE, POWD—12 cs, North American Mercantile Co, Chichibu, Kobe
MACE—20 cs, Hoegh Silverlight, Padang
MENTHOL—10 cs, Chichibu, Kobe
2 cs, Mitsui & Co, Chichibu, Kobe
10 cs, McKesson & Robbins, Cuba, Kobe
MURU MURU KERNELS—1,800 sks, Bank of California, N A, West Ira, Para
MUSTARD SEED—Quantity, S H Tyler & Son, Moldanger, Rotterdam
OIL, COCONUT—345 tons, Hoegh Silverlight, Manila
500 tons, Philippine Refining Corpn of New York, Hoegh Silverlight, Manila
CITRONELLA—5 dms, Singapore Java Hvg, Hoegh Silverlight, Batavia
PERILLA — Quantity, Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Chichibu, Osaka
Quantity, Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Chichibu, Yokohama
RICE BRAN — 50 dms, Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Cuba, Kobe
VEGETABLE, REFD — 100 dms, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corpn, Cuba, Kobe
OILCAKE MEAL—119 sks, Pacific Trading Co, Cuba, Yokohama
PARAFFIN—1,600 sks, Shell Oil Co, Hoegh Silverlight, Balikpapan (for Oakland)
PEPPER, WHITE—81 sks, A J Fuller, Hoegh Silverlight, Pangkal-Pinang
WHITE, DECORTICATED—10 sks, Loch Katrine, London
POTASH, PERCHLORATE—50 cs, Robinson-Wagner Co, Brasil, Gothenburg
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS — 100 bls, An-Fo Manufacturing Co, Cuba, Kobe
POWDERED—650 cs, Union Oil Co of Calif, Cuba, Kobe
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—200 sks, International Products Co, West Ira, Buenos Aires
SALTPETER—1,968 bgs, Chilean Nitrate Sales Corp, Capac Iquique (for Oakland)
SOAP—65 cs, Swedish Import & Export Co, Brasil, Stockholm
SODA, CYANIDE—500 cs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corpn, Loch Katrine, Rotterdam
100 dms, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corpn, Loch Katrine, Rotterdam (for Oakland)
NITRATE—3,598 sks, Chilean Nitrate Sales Corpn, Capac, Tocopilla (for Oakland)
STEARIN COTTONSEED OIL—58 dms, American Trust Co, West Ira, Santos
SULPHUR—1,522 sks, Pacific National Bank, Capac, Antofagasta (for Oakland)
FLOWERS—1,057 sks, Pacific National Bank, Capac, Antofagasta (for Oakland)
TAPIOCA FLOUR — 221 sks, National Adhesives Corpn, Hoegh Silverlight, Sourabaya
500 sks, Hoegh Silverlight, Batavia
225 sks, Rutger Bleecker & Co, Inc, Hoegh Silverlight, Cheribon
425 sks, Hoegh Silverlight, Cheribon
102 sks, Hoyt, Shepston & Sciaroni, Hoegh Silverlight, Batavia
TOILET PREPS—20 cs, Swedish Imports & Exports Co, Brasil, Stockholm
TUCUM KERNELS—220 sks, Bank of California, N A, West Ira, Para
WATER, MINERAL—80 cs, American Agency of French Vichy, Inc, San Jose, Havre
WAX, CARNAUBA—22 bgs, West Ira, Bahia

Tampa Imports

COCONUTS—3,800, Beloit, Brews Lagoon
TOILET PREPS—5 ctns, Cuba, Havana

Exports From U.S. Ports

New York Exports

Clearance Dates

Agwistar, October 1; Almena, September 30, October 14; Amapala, September 8; American Merchant, October 15; American Shipper, October 8; American Trader, October 8; Aquitania, October 13; Asosan, October 9; Azumasan, October 4; Baghdad, October 13; Bergensfjord, October 13; Black Hawk, October 15; Blankaholm, October 15; Bremen, October 8; Britannic, October 15; Buenaventura, October 13; Cadmus, October 15; Calamares, October 2; Caledonia, October 15; Camamu, October 18; Carabobo, September 28; Carlton, September 28; Castor, October 14; City of Birmingham, October 13; City of Glasgow, October 11; City of Hankow, October 14; City of Manila, October 9; City of New York, September 30; Coamo, October 7; Colombia, September 16; Comayagua, September 29; Cristobal, October 5; Culberson, October 7; Darien, October 11; Europa, October 15; Exchester, October 15; Extavia, October 5; Fairfield City, October 6; General Gassouin, October 15; Gerolstein, October 8; Haiti, October 14; Hektor, October 16; Ile de France, October 6; Kiyokawa, October 8; Koisnaren, October 9; Kwansai, October 13; Laila, September 24; Louisianan, October 15; Marthara, October 9; Martinique, October 15; Mauna Loa, October 16; Mercier, October 9; Musa, October 1; New York, October 6; Normandie, October 14; Norne, October 19; Northern Prince, October 2; Parnahyba, October 6; Pastores, September 30; Pilsdski, October 13; Rex, October 15; Samaria, October 1; Santa Clara, October 2; San Jacinto, October 9; San Juan, October 16; Santa Rosa, October 8; Sarcoxie, October 8; Scanstates, October 8; Scythia, October 8; Siamese Prince, October 11; Siboney, October 14; Steel Mariner, October 9; Tachira, October 6; Thode Fagelund, October 8; Toloa, September 25; Toronto City, October 15; Ulua, October 9; Unicol, October 11; Veracua, October 14; Volendam, October 8; W C Atwater, September 24; Yucatan, September 30

ACETONE—1,241 lbs, Coamo, San Juan; 2,060 lbs, Bergensfjord, Oslo; 13,184 lbs, Black Hawk, Antwerp
ACID, ACETIC—1,647 lbs, Colombia, Porto Colombia
MURIATIC—10,072 lbs, Calamares, Kingston; (Musa) 18,500 lbs, Porto Cortez; 13,875 lbs, Porto Barrios; 1,930 lbs, Toloa, Kingston; 193 lbs, Ulua, Panama City
NITRIC—3,991 lbs, Laila, Buenaventura
OXALIC, CRYST—1,950 lbs, Calamares, Porto Colombia
SULPHURIC—513 lbs, Calamares, La Libertad; 2,695 lbs, Colombia, Porto Colombia; 20,185 lbs, Siamese Prince, Port Elizabeth
TARTARIC—2,462 lbs, Calamares, Porto Colombia; 1,210 lbs, Toloa, Cartagena
ALCOHOL, BUTYL—2,466 lbs, Bergensfjord, Oslo
ALUMINA SULPHATE—1,075 lbs, Toloa, Guayaquil; 16,160 lbs, Colombia, Cartagena
SULPHATE POWD—2,700 lbs, Calamares, Cartagena
ALUMINUM POWDER—1,368 lbs, Blankaholm, Stockholm
AMMONIA ANHYDROUS—3,929 lbs, Toloa, Colon
CHLORIDE—850 lbs, Calamares, Cartagena
SULPHATE—229,600 lbs, City of New York, Port Natal
ASPHALT—502,556 lbs, Colombia, Kingston; 860,185 lbs, City of Birmingham, Colombo; 97,085 lbs, Colombia, Cartagena; 5,001 lbs, Scythia, Manchester; 566,210 lbs, Unicol, Colombo; 19,775 lbs, Kwansai, Yokohama; (Extavia) 174,031 lbs, Piraeus; 67,271 lbs, Salonica; 4,536 lbs, Pilsudski, Gdynia; (Siamese Prince) 16,890 lbs, East London; 11,760 lbs, Port Natal; 80,700 lbs, Lourenco Marques; 49,786 lbs, American Trader, London; 13,486 lbs, American Merchant, London; 46,782 lbs, Normandie, Havre
LIQUID—16,570 lbs, Sarcoxie, Havre; 50,286 lbs, Scanstates, Helsingfors; 58,950 lbs, Volendam, Rotterdam; 198,151 lbs, Mercier, Antwerp; 11,264 lbs, American Shipper, Liverpool
SOLID—5,456 lbs, Samaria, Liverpool; 169,145 lbs, Scythia, Liverpool
BENZOL—10,065 gls, Asosan, Yokohama; 7,315 gls, Azumasan, Kobe; 22,110 gls, Norne, Osaka
BLACK, BONE—6,480 lbs, American Trader, London
BLEACH, LIQ—30,380 lbs, Culberson, Rio de Janeiro
BLOOD, DRD—(Scanstates) 44,200 lbs, Wiborg; 11,000 lbs, Kotka
BLUE, LAUNDRY—830 lbs, Veragua, Cienfuegos
ULTRAMARINE — 1,100 lbs, Calamares, Panama City; 656 lbs, Ulua, Puntarenas
VITRIOL—(Calamares) 1,100 lbs, Guayaquil; 1,180 lbs, Porto Colombia; 20,200 lbs, Amapala, Kingston
VITRIOL MONOHYDRATED — 7,350 lbs, Pastores, Kingston
BUTYL ACETATE—21,953 lbs, Black Hawk, Antwerp
CALCIMINE—15,487 lbs, San Juan, San Juan
CALCIUM ARSENATE — 33,523 lbs, Laila, Callao; (Louisianan) 100,800 lbs, Callao; 33,600 lbs, Pisco; 246,848 lbs, Hektor, Buenos Aires
CARBIDE—11,200 lbs, Tachira, Porto Cabello; 21,300 lbs, Cristobal, Amapala
CHLORIDE—31,350 lbs, Samaria, Liverpool; 35,903 lbs, Haiti, Kingston; 112,762 lbs, Blankaholm, Stockholm; 15,600 lbs, Veragua, Havana
HYPOCHLORITE—44,110 lbs, Siboney, Vera Cruz
GLUCONATE—3,566 lbs, Blankaholm, Stockholm
PHOSPHATE, TRI—3,075 lbs, American Merchant, London
CHALK—4,540 lbs, Blankaholm, Gefle
PRECIPITATED—90,400 lbs, American Shipper, Liverpool
CHEMICALS—2,552 lbs, Fairfield City, Honolulu; 12,594 lbs, Samaria, Liverpool; (Volendam) 1,420 lbs, Rotterdam; 2,185 lbs, Basle; 5,643 lbs, New York, Hamburg; 2,492 lbs, Mercier, Antwerp; 15,648 lbs, Hektor, Santos; 52,125 lbs, American Shipper, Liverpool; 1,427 lbs, American Merchant, London
CHLORINE, LIQ—15,205 lbs, Buenaventura, Porto Colombia
CLAY—60,000 lbs, Bergensfjord, Oslo; 24,151 lbs, Aquitania, Southampton
CLEANER—73,950 lbs, Fairfield City, Honolulu; 20,660 lbs, Mauna Loa, Honolulu
COALTAR INTERMEDIATES — 7,284 lbs, Camamu, Santos; 1,660 lbs, Culberson, Rio de Janeiro; 7,680 lbs, Northern Prince, Santos; 16,766 lbs, Scanstates, Danzig
COCOA BUTTER — (Kwansai) 23,257 lbs, Dairen; 4,560 lbs, Kobe
COLOR—10,000 lbs, Northern Prince, Buenos Aires
DRY—1,485 lbs, Comayagua, Limon
CORN FLOUR—1,874 lbs, Musa, Porto Barrios; 4,600 lbs, Ulua, Guayaquil; 7,075 lbs, Veragua, Havana
SUGAR—20,350 lbs, American Shipper, Manchester; 500 lbs, Veragua, Havana; 24,360 lbs, Black Hawk, Antwerp
SYRUP—2,285 lbs, Toloa, Porto Colombia; (Steel Mariner) 19,931 lbs, Honolulu; 2,016 lbs, Port Allen; 1,050 lbs, Ulua, Panama; 230 lbs, City of Manila, Wellington; 2,294 lbs, Darien, Porto Barrios; 2,740 lbs, Culberson, Rio de Janeiro
DEXTRIN—2,233 lbs, Comayagua, Santiago; 4,528 lbs, Cauto, Progresso
CORN—2,256 lbs, City of Manila, Christchurch
DICHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE — 1,288 lbs, Black Hawk, Zurich
DIETHYLAMINOMETHANOL — 126 lbs, Sarcoxie, Havre
DISINFECTANT, COALTAR—2,087 lbs, Musa, Porto Barrios; 1,100 lbs, Toloa, Santa Marta; (Ulua) 5,225 lbs, Porto Colombia; 2,650 lbs, Panama City
DYES—998 lbs, Calamares, La Libertad; 11,815 lbs, Yucatan, Vera Cruz; 19,672 lbs, Northern Prince, Rio de Janeiro; 2,418 lbs, Musa, Porto Barrios; 33,133 lbs, Mercier, Antwerp; 40,485 lbs, Unicol, Bombay; 806 lbs, Hektor, Buenos Aires; (Black Hawk) 29,784 lbs, Antwerp; 2,636 lbs, Rotterdam
ETHYL ACETATE—624 gls, City of Hankow, Melbourne
CHLORIDE—10,110 lbs, Buenaventura, Callao
ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE—42,142 lbs, Kwansai, Yokohama
FERROCHROME—23,201 lbs, Hektor, Rio de Janeiro
FERROMOLYBDENUM — 64,983 lbs, Azumasan, Kobe; 38,270 lbs, American Merchant, London
FERROVANADIUM — 8,935 lbs, Bremen, Bremen; 22,880 lbs, Azumasan, Kobe
FERTILIZER—452,000 lbs, Unicol, Madras
FULLER'S EARTH — 20,000 lbs, Volendam, Rotterdam
GASOLINE—3,300 gls, Tachira, La Guayra; 500 gls, Martinique, Port Paix; (City of Manila; 8,800 gls, Wellington; 32,835 gls, Lyttleton
AVIATION—(Louisianan) 3,150 gls, Arica; 4,410 gls, Callao; 1,470 gls, Mollendo; (Siamese Prince) 9,900 gls, Capetown-option; 12,100 gls, Port Natal; 27,500 gls, Culberson, Campana
GELATIN—1,167 lbs, Samaria, Liverpool
GLASS, WINDOW—7,380 lbs, Toloa, Cristobal; 6,020 lbs, San Juan, San Juan; 4,950 lbs, Almena, San Pedro
GLUCOSE—22,510 lbs, Toronto City, Bristol; 11,933 lbs, American Trader, London
SOLID—(City of Birmingham) 5,250 lbs, Madras; 1,502 lbs, Calcutta; 2,820 lbs, City of Manila, Christchurch; 2,740 lbs, Culberson, Rio de Janeiro
GLUE—708 lbs, Scanstates, Stockholm; 1,346 lbs, San Jacinto, San Juan; 2,053 lbs, Veragua, Matanzas
GLYCERIN — 2,464 lbs, Ulua, Porto Colombia
GREASE, LUBRICATING — 49,954 lbs, Laila, Tocopilla; (Calamares) 2,165 lbs, Cartagena; 5,035 lbs, Porto Colombia; 14,286 lbs, Santa Clara, Antofagasta; (City of New York) 885 lbs, Port Natal; 7,141 lbs, Lourenco Marques; 2,148 lbs, Tanga; (City of Birmingham) 6,688 lbs, Karachi; 22,585 lbs, Colombo; 26,892 lbs, Calcutta; 12,708 lbs, Samaria, Liverpool; 7,865 lbs, Kiyokawa, Osaka; 14,840 lbs, Ile de France, Havre; 56,232 lbs, Toronto City, Cardiff; (Kolsnaren) 6,520 lbs, Gothenburg; 2,427 lbs, Malmo; 4,707 lbs, Landskrona; 1,927 lbs, Scanstates, Copenhagen; 84,880 lbs, General Gassouin, Rouen; 367,459 lbs, New York, Hamburg; 55,910 lbs, Azumasan, Kobe; (Gerolstein) 492 lbs, Brussels; 18,995 lbs, Antwerp; 5,848 lbs, Thode Fagelund, Rio de Janeiro; 22,115 lbs, Bergensfjord, Oslo; 10,114 lbs, Unicol, Bombay; (Kwansai) 22,500 lbs, Yokohama; 67,200 lbs, Osaka; 12,480 lbs, Cristobal, Porto Bolivar; 18,115 lbs, Oriente, Havana; (City of Hankow) 11,610 lbs, Brisbane; 45,675 lbs, Sydney; 18,224 lbs, Melbourne; 3,885 lbs, Adelaide; (Extavia) 21,750 lbs, Piraeus; 46,812 lbs, Istanbul; (Almena) 2,457 lbs, Ciudad; 9,695 lbs, La Romana; (Siamese Prince) 10,040 lbs, Lourenco Marques; 3,304 lbs, Mossel Bay; 942 lbs, Blankaholm, Malmo; (City of Manila) 24,880 lbs, Auckland; 22,672 lbs, Wellington; 3,010 lbs, New Plymouth; 5,625 lbs, Invercargill; 2,166 lbs, Dunedin; 1,712 lbs, Hektor, Buenos Aires; 18,981 lbs, American Shipper, Liverpool; 13,310 lbs, American Merchant, London; 13,675 lbs, American Trader, London; 810 lbs, Veragua, Havana; (Marthara) 1,768 lbs, Lisbon; 17,017 lbs, Tunis; 7,018 lbs, Bone; 4,604 lbs, Philippeville; 6,245 lbs, Oran; 896 lbs, Normandie, Dunkirk; 56,885 lbs, Baghdad, London; (Camamu) 11,088 lbs, Rio de Janeiro; 6,652 lbs, Santos; (Culberson) 7,305 lbs, Rio de Janeiro; 703 lbs, Santos; 7,963 lbs, Montevideo; 11,723 lbs, Buenos Aires
GUM, TRAGACANTH—12,110 lbs, Samaria, Liverpool
INSECTICIDE—2,854 lbs, City of New York, Port Natal; 897 lbs, Bergensfjord, Oslo; 8,640 lbs, Extavia, Istanbul
AGRICULTURAL—2,410 lbs, Ulua, Guayaquil
HOUSEHOLD—5,160 lbs, City of New York, Dar Salaam
IRON OXIDE—4,940 lbs, Mercier, Antwerp
ISOPROPYL ACETATE—12,960 lbs, Black Hawk, Antwerp
KEROSENE—(Martinique) 10,000 gls, Cape Haitien; 2,500 gls, Port Paix; 2,000 gls, Jeremie; 20,000 gls, Aux Cayes
LACQUER—2,165 lbs, City of New York, Capetown; 2,461 lbs, Sarcoxie, Havre; 3,080 lbs, Parnahyba, Santos; 3,049 lbs, Mercier, Zurich; 1,228 lbs, Bergensfjord, Oslo; 816 lbs, Culberson, Rio Janeiro
PASTE—35,080 lbs, Baghdad, London
THINNER—(City of New York) 2,860 gls, Capetown; 825 gls, Port Natal
LARD—(Toronto City) 92,300 lbs, Bristol; 19,500 lbs, Cardiff; (San Jacinto) 7,880 lbs, Ponce, 20,000 lbs, Mayaguez; 4,000 lbs, Jobos; 62,687 lbs, Scythia, Liverpool; 23,168 lbs, Mercier, Antwerp; (San Juan) 20,000 lbs, Mayaguez; 6,200 lbs, Guanica; 4,000 lbs, Jobos; 37,444 lbs, Caledonia, Glasgow; 198,600 lbs, Britannic, London; (American Shipper) 158,015 lbs, Liverpool; 53,161 lbs, Manchester; 128,250 lbs, American Merchant, London; 146,875 lbs, American Trader, London; 23,700 lbs, Veragua, Havana
LEAD, ARSENATE—4,410 lbs, City of Manila, Auckland
BLUE, SUBLIMED—23,636 lbs, Bergensfjord, Sandefjord
LIME, HYDRATED—10,200 lbs, Comayagua, Colon
LINSEED CAKE — (Sarcoxie) 447,830 lbs, Havre; 678,324 lbs, Dunkirk; 5,025,383 lbs, Mercier, Antwerp; 171,935 lbs, Scythia, Liverpool; 2,706,232 lbs, Black Hawk, Antwerp
MEAL—224,000 lbs, Mercier, Antwerp
LITHOPONE—21,500 lbs, Britannic, London; 8,600 lbs, American Trader, London
LUBRICATING — (Blankaholm) 58,810 lbs, Gothenburg; 2,715 lbs, Stockholm
METHANOL—2,200 gls, Calamares, Cartagena; 550 gls, Comayague, Limon; 2,200 gls, Toloa, Buenaventura; 7,920 gls, Baghdad, London; 33,350 lbs, Bergensfjord, Oslo; 385 gls, Ulua, Porto Colombia; (City of Hankow) 3,300 gls, Sydney; 2,530 gls, Melbourne
MINERAL SPTS — 60,000 gls, Parnahyba, Santos
MOLYBDENUM, CONCE—22,710 lbs, Sarcoxie, Havre
MONOETHANOLAMINE — 2,560 lbs, Samaria, Liverpool
NAPHTHA—2,750 gls, Hektor, Buenos Aires
NAPHTHALENE—10,179 lbs, Colombia, Porto Colombia
OIL, AVIATION — (Kwansai) 68,750 gls, Yokosuka; 13,120 gls, Kure; 27,500 gls, Sasebo
CASTOR—1,768 lbs, San Jacinto, San Juan; 490 lbs, San Juan, San Juan; 900 lbs, American Trader, London
CASTOR DERIV — 1,414 lbs, Black Hawk, Antwerp
CHINAWOOD — 22,910 lbs, Samaria, Liverpool
CORN — (City of New York) 7,438 lbs, Capetown; 11,130 lbs, Port Elizabeth; 1,491 lbs, Port Natal; 24,192 lbs, Lourenco Marques; 302 lbs, City of Birmingham, Bombay; 688 lbs, Coamo, San Juan; 595 lbs, Steel Mariner, Hilo; (Siamese Prince) 1,500 gls, Capetown; 1,530 lbs, Lourenco Marques; 602 lbs, Beira; (City of Manila) 390 lbs, Wellington; 1,906 lbs, Auckland
CREOSOTE — 500 lbs, Calamares, Colon; 544 lbs, Ulua, Panama
CYLINDER — 1,100 gls, Laila, Tocopilla; (General Gassouin) 310 tons, Antwerp; 615 tons, Rouen
EDIBLE—(Tachira) 1,710 lbs, Curacao; 2,790 lbs, Aruba; 4,579 lbs, Laila, Buenaventura; 8,201 lbs, Musa, Porto Barrios; 23,980 lbs, Toloa, Cartagena; 1,350 lbs, Pastores, Port Prince; 1,050 lbs, Darien, Porto Barrios
ESSENTIAL — 268 lbs, Coamo, San Juan; 2,886 lbs, American Trader, London; 2,610 lbs, Britannic, London; 643 lbs, Veragua, Havana
ESSENTIAL RES—870 lbs, New York, Hamburg
FISH—9,921 lbs, Scythia, Liverpool
FLOTATION—12,320 gls, City of Hankow, Adelaide
LUBRICATING—2,750 gls, Tachira, Porto Cabello; (Laila) 2,200 gls, Tocopilla; 16,450 gls, Antofagasta; 990 gls, Valparaiso; 925 gls, Calamares, Porto Colombia; 2,530 gls, Carabobo, Curacao; 2,395 gls, Almena, Porto Plata; (Santa Clara) 4,210 gls, Guayquil; 17,360 gls, Callao; 9,475 gls, Valparaiso; 550 gls, Musa, Porto Barrios; (Toloa) 1,100 gls, Cristobal; 550 gls, Cartagena; 1,810 gls, Panama City;
OIL, LUBRICATING (Continued):—
18,015 gls, Yucatan, Vera Cruz; 5,175 gls, Pastores, Porto Colombia; (City of New York) 4,675 gls, Capetown; 2,300 gls, Port Elizabeth; 2,750 gls, East London; 10,615 gls, Port Natal; 41,390 gls, Lourenco Marques; 3,150 gls, Beira; 8,525 gls, Dar es Salaam; 925 gls, Zanzibar; 1,815 gls, Tanga; 25,500 gls, Mombasa; (Northern Prince) 1,650 gls, Santos; 30,191 gls, Montevideo; (City of Birmingham) 7,150 gls, Karachi; 21,165 gls, Bombay; 4,510 gls, Colombo; 27,390 gls, Madras; 24,200 gls, Calcutta; (Samaria) 3,300 gls, Calcutta; 42,085 gls, Liverpool; 58,345 gls, Sarcoxie, Dunkirk; 3,300 gls, Steel Mariner, Honolulu; 55,000 gls, Asosan, Yokohama; (Kiyokawa) 42,975 gls, Yokohama; 49,500 gls, Osaka; 26,795 gls, Kobe; 18,000 gls, Dairen; 1,485 gls, Carlton, Alexandria; (Ile France) 3,275 gls, Dunkirk; 2,375 gls, Bordeaux; 32,802 gls, Havre; (Toronto City) 3,926 gls, Bristol; 11,550 gls, Cardiff; (Kolsnaren) 5,775 gls, Gothenburg; 2,850 gls, Stockholm; 1,470 gls, Abo; (Scanstates) 7,725 gls, Copenhagen; 225 gls, Prague; 440 gls, Stockholm; (General Gassouin) 1,130 tons, Antwerp; 310 tons and 19,740 gls, Rouen; 54,435 gls, New York, Hamburg; 18,315 gls, Azumasan, Kobe; (Gerolstein) 2,100 gls, Antwerp; 2,740 gls, Brussels; (Thode Fagelund) 9,256 gls, Rio Janeiro; 2,024 gls, Porto Alegre; 4,730 gls, Santos; (Parnahyba) 12,905 gls, Rio Janeiro; 1,170 gls, Santos; 1,760 gls, Scythia, Liverpool; 13,396 gls, Mercier, Antwerp; 16,200 gls, Bergensfjord, Oslo; (Unicol) 6,270 gls, Karachi; 74,220 gls, Bombay; 1,375 gls, Rangoon; 54,175 gls, Calcutta; (Kwansai) 33,300 gls, Yokohama; 3,575 gls, Osaka; 6,875 gls, Dairen; 6,050 gls, Kobe; (Cristobal) 1,430 gls, Corinto; 1,540 gls, Amapala; 7,095 gls, Oriente, Havana; 1,925 gls, Ulua, Porto Colombia; (Louisanan) 11,020 gls, Iquique; 15,290 gls, Antofagasta; 13,235 gls, Coquimbo; 2,530 gls, Cruz Grande; 15,610 gls, Valparaiso; 28,165 gls, Cauto, Tampico; 3,300 gls, Siboney, Vera Cruz; (City of Hankow) 52,195 gls, Brisbane; 114,630 gls, Sydney; 113,575 gls, Melbourne; 30,250 gls, Adelaide; (Extavia) 905 gls, Malta; 18,700 gls, Piraeus; 10,450 gls, Istanbul; (Almena) 4,220 gls, Ciudad; 2,035 gls, La Romana; 6,678 gls, Caledonia, Glasgow; (Buenaventura) 1,100 gls, Porto Colombia; 2,200 gls, Corinto; 1,540 gls, Puntarenas; (Siamese Prince) 23,390 gls, Mossel Bay; 3,300 gls, East London; 4,175 gls, Port Natal; 7,760 gls, Lourenco Marques; 735 gls, Diego Suarez; 550 gls, Morondava; 8,800 gls, Majunga; 1,638 gls, Rex, Genoa; (Blankaholm) 1,100 gls, Gothenburg; 6,300 gls, Copenhagen; 715 gls, Malmo; (City of Manila) 64,655 gls, Auckland; 60,660 gls, Wellington; 2,970 gls, New Plymouth; 630 gls, Christchurch; 32,505 gls, Lyttleton; 12,985 gls, Invercargill; 1,685 gls, Dunedin; 69,475 gls, Sydney; 17,330 gls, Hektor, Santos; (Britannic) 11,000 gls, Newcastle; 16,030 gls, London; 8,950 gls, American Shipper, Manchester; 11,000 gls, American Merchant, London; 2,730 gls, American Trader, London; 6,300 gls, Veragua, Havana; (Marthara) 9,257 gls, Lisbon; 252 gls, Leixoes; 4,345 gls, Casablanca; 1,503 gls, Marseilles; 1,375 gls, Saigon; 1,375 gls, Marseilles; (Normandie) 1,470 gls, Dunkirk; 4,326 gls, Bordeaux; 2,226 gls, Havre; 5,610 gls, Darien, Porto Barrios; 1,430 gls, Europa, Bremen; 3,300 gls, Santa Rosa, Buenaventura; 9,705 gls, Baghdad, London; (Camamu) 1,870 gls, Rio Janeiro; 33,495 gls, Santos; 5,370 gls, Rio Grande; (Culberson) 6,850 gls, Rio Janeiro; 7,125 gls, Santos; 16,925 gls, Buenos Aires; (Black Hawk) 410 gls, Antwerp; 9,185 gls, Rotterdam
MINERAL WHITE — 4,400 gls, American Merchant, London; 1,650 gls, American Trader, London
NEATSFOOT—9,413 lbs, New York, Hamburg; 4,506 lbs, Mercier, Antwerp; 3,110 lbs, Exchester, Marseilles
OLEO — 23,394 lbs, Kolsnaren, Gothenburg; 12,021 lbs, Scanstates, Gothenburg-option; 94,130 lbs, Volendam, Rotterdam; 4,257 lbs, Mercier, Antwerp; 4,718 lbs, Pergensfjord, Oslo; (Blankaholm) 22,411 lbs, Gothenburg; 16,405 lbs, Stockholm; 13,881 lbs, Black Hawk, Antwerp
PEPPERMINT—2,106 lbs, Siamese Prince, East London
PINE—5,722 lbs, Laila, Buenaventura; 25,345 lbs, Asosan, Yokohama; 14,825 lbs, Azumasan, Kobe; 12,380 lbs, Rex, Genoa; 1,899 lbs, Blankaholm, Trondhjem; 4,765 lbs, Marthara, Oporto
SASSAFRAS — 807 lbs, American Trader, London
SOYBEAN—1,817 lbs, Almena, Porto Plata; 11,255 lbs, Veragua, Havana
SULPHONATED—12,963 lbs, Samaria, Liverpool
TRANSFORMER — (Thode Fagelund) 3,190 gls, Buenos Aires; 2,950 gls, Rio de Janeiro; 15,120 gls, Scythia, Liverpool
VALVE — 4,350 gls, Yucatan, Vera Cruz; 10,615 gls, Agwistar, Tampico; 1,220 tons, General Gassouin, Rouen
PAINT—8,067 lbs, Calamares, Arica; (Toloa) 3,046 lbs, Kingston; 3,039 lbs, Corinto; (City of New York) 4,889 lbs, Port Elizabeth; 3,788 lbs, Port Natal; 3,042 lbs, Fairfield City, Honolulu; 1,275 lbs, Coamo, San Juan; 1,248 lbs, Kolsnaren, Gothenburg; 2,061 lbs, Scanstates, Stockholm; 3,083 lbs, Mercier, Antwerp; 2,985 lbs, Bergensfjord, Oslo; 3,989 lbs, Kwansai, Oska; 43,275 lbs, Mauna Loa, Honolulu; 38,793 lbs, Haiti, Porto Colombia; 4,877 lbs, Blankaholm, Stockholm
PASTE—2,080 lbs, Comayagua, Limon
PREPARED—13,637 lbs, Blankaholm, Stockholm; 18,829 lbs, Hektor, Buenos Aires; 29,480 lbs, Santa Rosa, Buenaventura; 5,876 lbs, Darien, Porto Barrios; 15,510 lbs, Culberson, Rio de Janeiro; (Black Hawk) 2,159 lbs, Antwerp; 3,584 lbs, Zurich
THINNER — 10,050 gls, Louisianan, Valparaiso; 1,100 gls, Europa, Helsingfors
PARAFFIN—15,026 lbs, Tachira, Maracaibo; 43,907 lbs, Laila, Valparaiso; (Comayagua) 27,044 lbs, Arica; 44,489 lbs, Limon; (Almena) 14,058 lbs, Porto Plata; 20,158 lbs, San Pedro; (Santa Clara) 22,610 lbs, Guayaquil; 33,475 lbs, Callao; (Musa) 75,556 lbs, Guatemala City; 20,200 lbs, Retalheu; (Toloa) 22,196 lbs, Cartagena; 45,200 lbs, Porto Colombia; 113,116 lbs, Yucatan, Vera Cruz; (City of New York) 5,716 lbs, Capetown; 22,133 lbs, Lourenco Marques; 165,695 lbs, Samaria, Liverpool; 45,266 lbs, Carlton, Malta; 44,906 lbs, Kolsnaren, Gothenburg; 22,598 lbs, New York, Hamburg; 11,122 lbs, Scanstates, Copenhagen; 2,224 lbs, Gerolstein, Antwerp; (Bergensfjord) 4,448 lbs, Trondhjem; 60,060 lbs, Oslo; 22,610 lbs, Unicol, Tuticorin; (Cristobal) 20,201 lbs, Corinto; 10,101 lbs, Retalheu; 79,290 lbs, Haiti, Cartagena; 11,122 lbs, Buenaventura, Acajutla; 11,120 lbs, Blankaholm, Gothenburg; 75,233 lbs, American Shipper, Manchester; 113,212 lbs, American Trader, London; 20,201 lbs, Veragua, Havana; 10,101 lbs, Darien, Porto Barrios; 51,372 lbs, Santa Rosa, Cartagena; 283,875 lbs, Baghdad, London
SCALE—324,115 lbs, Toronto City, Bristol; 146,838 lbs, Scythia, Liverpool; 12,029 lbs, Caledonia, Glasgow; 21,137 lbs, Culberson, Rio de Janeiro
PETROLATUM, MEDICINAL — 146,082 lbs, American Merchant, London
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—2,237,261 lbs, Asosan, Yokohama
REFINED—(San Jacinto) 5,000 gls, Ponce; 6,000 gls, Mayaguez; 2,000 gls, Aguadilla; 4,750 gls, Parnahyba, Rio de Janeiro; 5,000 gls, San Juan, Macoris; (Almena) 16,000 gls, Ciudad; 7,500 gls, Sanchez; (Siamese Prince) 5,000 gls, Diego, Suarez; 6,500 gls, Morondava; 14,000 gls, Majunga
PHENOL—9,900 gls, Asosan, Yokohama; 58,485 lbs, Azumasan, Kobe
POTASH, BROMATE, POWD—2,640 lbs, Volendam, Rotterdam
NITRATE—10,100 lbs, Haiti, Cartagena
RESIN—10,124 lbs, American Trader, London
COALTAR—1,643 lbs, Black Hawk, Antwerp
SYNTHETIC—85,132 lbs, Samaria, Liverpool
ROSIN—10,569 lbs, American Shipper, Liverpool
SENEGA ROOT—3,693 lbs, Rex, Genoa
SOAP—4,763 lbs, Fairfield City, Honolulu; 4,800 lbs Steel Mariner, Honolulu; (San Jacinto) 7,472 lbs, Ponce; 5,600 lbs, Mayaguez; 2,650 lbs, Aguadilla; (Martinique) 14,000 lbs, Cape Haitien; 5,000 lbs, Port Paix; 8,000 lbs, Miragoane; (San Juan) 2,280 lbs, San Juan; 5,600 lbs, Ponce; 15,735 lbs, Mauna Loa, Honolulu
LAUNDRY — 39,352 lbs, San Jacinto, Mayaguez; (Martinique) 7,520 lbs, Jeremie; 14,000 lbs, Cape Haitien; 28,688 lbs, Almena, Ciudad
SODA, ASH — (Calamares) 2,020 lbs, Buenaventura; 11,100 lbs, Panama City; 16,860 lbs, Santa Clara, Talara; 3,120 lbs, Colombia, Porto Colombia; 6,520 lbs, Steel Mariner, Honolulu; 10,114 lbs, Toronto City, Bristol; 2,602 lbs, Coamo, Trujillo; 452,480 lbs, Kwansai, Osaka; (Ulua) 7,128 lbs, Porto Colombia; 11,340 lbs, Buenaventura; 338,070 lbs, Louisianan, Callao; 33,858 lbs, Almena, San Pedro; 45,185 lbs, City of Manila, Auckland; 3,328 lbs, Buenaventura, Panama City; 2,238 lbs, Hektor, Buenos Aires; 22,645 lbs, American Merchant, London; (Camamu) 99,693 lbs, Rio de Janeiro; 112,563 lbs, Santos; 15,100 lbs, Culberson, Santa Ana
BENZOATE — 1,731 lbs, Camamu, Rio de Janeiro
BICARBONATE — 5,050 lbs, Calamares, Buenaventura; 5,024 lbs, Colombia, Porto Colombia; 56,381 lbs, Thode Fagelund, Buenos Aires; 27,690 lbs, Oriente, Havana; (Ulua) 5,024 lbs, Porto Colombia; 12,125 lbs, Guayaquil; 36,100 lbs, Cauto, Tampico; 17,990 lbs, Haiti, Porto Colombia; 2,525 lbs, Darien, Porto Barrios; 6,010 lbs, Santa Rosa, Cartagena
BICHROMATE — 4,868 lbs, Toloa, Guayaquil; 12,493 lbs, Parnahyba, Santos
BISULPHITE—1,347 lbs, Culberson, Santos
CARBONATE—2,480 lbs, Calamares, Cartagena
CAUSTIC — 10,747 lbs, Laila, Guayaquil; (Calamares) 14,400 lbs, Guayaquil; 19,440 lbs, Panama City; 7,200 lbs, Corinto; 7,180 lbs, Comayagua, Porto Armuelles; 25,795 lbs, Almena, La Romana; (Santa Clara) 12,517 lbs, Pisco; 80,372 lbs, Valparaiso; 10,800 lbs, Toloa, Panama City; 204,515 lbs, Agwistar, Tampico; 193,122 lbs, Yucatan, Vera Cruz; 6,540 lbs, Pastores, Cartagena; (City of Birmingham) 41,115 lbs, Karachi; 16,525 lbs, Calcutta; (Fairfield City) 12,000 lbs, Honolulu; 1,440 lbs, Hilo; 7,814 lbs, Coamo, Trujillo; (Steel Mariner) 42,700 lbs, Honolulu; 42,700 lbs, Kahului; 458,880 lbs. Kiyokawa, Osaka; 458,880 lbs, Kiyokawa, Osaka; 121,776 lbs, Thode Fagelund, Buenos Aires; (Unicol) 175,540 lbs, Karachi; 112,575 lbs, Calcutta; (Kwansai) 229,440 lbs, Osaka; 229,440 lbs, Yokohama; 28,800 lbs, Cristobal, Guayaquil; 55,290 lbs, Oriente, Havana; (Ulua) 24,998 lbs, Guayaquil; 8,616 lbs, Buenaventura; (Cauto) 57,520 lbs, Progresso; 55,385 lbs, Tampico; 90,372 lbs, Siboney, Vera Cruz; 7,185 lbs, San Juan, Macoris; 53,625 lbs, Mauna Loa, Hilo; (Almena) 43,069 lbs, Ciudad; 26,510 lbs, La Romana; 20,372 lbs, City of Manila, Wellington; (Camamu) 248,600 lbs, Rio de Janeiro; 107,773 lbs, Santos
CAUSTIC, FLAKE—23,485 lbs, Ulua, Kingston
CYANIDE — 38,911 lbs, Laila, Pisco; 22,886 lbs, Hektor, Buenos Aires
HYPOSULPHITE—16,440 lbs, Yucatan, Vera Cruz
PHOSPHATE—31,468 lbs, Gerolstein, Zurich; 4,210 lbs, City of Hankow, Melbourne; 18,650 lbs, Britannic, London; 9,052 lbs, American Trader, London
PHOSPHATE, TRI — 4,080 lbs, Colombia, Porto Colombia; 2,010 lbs, Steel Mariner, Honolulu; 4,080 lbs, Haiti, Porto Colombia
PYROPHOSPHATE — 53,125 lbs, Samaria, Liverpool
SAL—15,000 lbs, Toloa, Panama City; 45,370 lbs, Veragua, Havana
SILICATE—4,024 lbs, Calamares, Corinto; 5,209 lbs, Samaria, Liverpool; 29,754 lbs, Coamo, Trujillo; 16,000 lbs, San Jacinto, Mayaguez; 15,976 lbs, Cristobal, Panama City; 2,361 lbs, American Trader, London
SOLVENTS — 60,515 lbs, Culberson, Buenos Aires
STARCH, CORN — 622 lbs, Almena, La Romana; 4,000 lbs, Amapala, Santiago; 1,196 lbs, Pastores, Port Prince; 3,102 lbs, City of Birmingham, Calcutta; 2,970 lbs, Fairfield City, Hilo; 1,388 lbs, Bremen, Bremen; 8,335 lbs, Steel Mariner, Honolulu; 2,820 lbs, City of Manila, Wellington; 6,350 lbs, American Trader, London
SULPHUR—(Ulua) 5,100 lbs, Cartagena; 4,080 lbs, Buenaventura; 3,553 lbs, Cadmus, Tela
TALC—89,600 lbs, Samaria, Liverpool; 10,100 lbs, Mercier, Antwerp; 44,800 lbs, Scythia, Liverpool
TALLOW—64,145 lbs, Almena, Puerto Plata
TANNING EXTRACT—4,550 lbs, City of New York, Port Elizabeth; 15,915 lbs, Siamese Prince, Port Elizabeth
MATERIAL—9,180 lbs, Yucatan, Vera Cruz
TETRAETHYL LEAD FLUID—13,464 lbs, Culberson, Montevideo
TITANIUM DIOXIDE — 750 lbs, Culberson, Buenos Aires
TOILET PREPS — 3,601 lbs, Fairfield City, Honolulu
TOLUOL—30,745 gls, Azumasan, Kobe; 7,700 gls, Norne, Osaka
TURPENTINE—5,250 gls, Parnahyba, Rio de Janeiro; (City of Manila) 250 gls, Auckland; 550 gls, Lyttelton; 900 gls, Invercargill; 2,500 gls, Hektor, Buenos Aires; (Camamu) 1,000 gls, Santos; 2,000 gls, Puerto Allegre; 1,000 gls, Montevideo; 2,500 gls, Buenos Aires
VARNISH—640 lbs, Kolsnaren, Malmo; 1,139 lbs, Scanstates, Helsingfors; 2,440 lbs, American Merchant, London; 1,488 lbs, Darien, Tela
WAX, BEES RES—8,893 lbs, Volendam, Rotterdam
WHITING—36,360 lbs, Britannic, London
WITCH HAZEL EXTRACT—17,360 lbs, Toronto City, Bristol; 1,451 lbs, San Juan, Mayaguez
XYLOL—1,825 gls, Culberson, Buenos Aires
ZINC SULPHATE—35,700 lbs, Hektor, Buenos Aires

Baltimore Exports
Clearance Dates

City of Havre, October 14; Cornish City,

October 15; Mahronda, October 16; New Orleans, October 14; Nankai, October 21; Sagaporack, October 15; San Angelo, October 16; Scanyork, October 19; Steel Inventor, October 15; Uruguayo, October 16; West Calumb, October 18

ASPHALT—18 tons, City of Havre, London; 110 tons, Uruguayo, Rio de Janeiro
SOLID—22,950 lbs, City of Havre, Havre
BENZOL—825 gls, Uruguayo, Buenos Aires
CLEANER—1,200 lbs, City of Havre, Seine
GLASS FRIT, CRSHD—10,000 lbs, City of Havre, London
GREASE, LUBRICATING—4,202 lbs, San Angelo, Valparaiso; 28,596 lbs, West Calumb, Santos; 7,454 lbs, Scanyork, Helsingfors
INSECTICIDE—281 lbs, San Angelo, Colombia; 14,900 lbs, Nankai, Osaka
LACQUER THINNER—96 gls, Steel Inventor, Bombay
OIL, LUBRICATING—2,522 gls, City of Havre, London; 15,643 gls, Sagaporack, Stockholm
PEPPERMINT—1,200 lbs, City of Havre, London
PAINT—2,030 lbs, San Angelo, Panama
PETROLATUM—25,350 lbs, City of Havre, Czechoslovakia
SELENIUM POWDER — 2,204 lbs, City of Havre, Bombay
SOLVENTS—1,385 gls, West Calumb, Buenos Aires; 550 gls, Urugayo, Buenos Aires
STARCH—66,000 lbs, Mahronda, London
TANNING EXTRACT—(Scanyork) 112,000 lbs, Oulu; 24,640 lbs, Helsingfors

Boston Exports
Clearance Dates

American Farmer, October 17; American Importer, October 17; Black Osprey, October 19; Boschdijk, October 18; Franconia, October 16; Darien, October 25; Lehigh, October 15; President Polk, October 14; Saint John, October 14, 19, 21; Tagati, October 21; Yarmouth, October 13, 16, 20; Zacapa, October 18

ACID, OXALIC—1 crtn, 5 lbs, Zacapa, Coco Solo, C Z
ALKYD BASE RESIN—2 cs, 400 lbs, Lehigh, London
ALUMINA SULPHATE—40,200 lbs, Yarmouth, Liverpool, N S; 86 tons, Tagati, Liverpool, N S
ANIMAL DIP—130 dms, 63,124 lbs, President Polk, Manila
BLEACHING POWDER—1 crtn, 45 lbs, Zacapa, Coco Solo
BLUE, LAUNDRY—1 cs, 100 lbs, Yarmouth, Windsor, N S
BORAX—45 bgs, 4,500 lbs, Saint John, Charlottetown, P E I
BRISTLES—2 cs, 216 lbs, Saint John, St John, N B
CEMENT, CAN—15 dms, 6,920 lbs, Lehigh, London
SHOE—1 dm, 227 lbs, Darien, San Jose, C R
CINNAMON BARK—1 bl, 100 lbs, Yarmouth, Halifax
COCOA CAKE—805 bgs, 126,080 lbs, Boschdijk, Amsterdam
COPPER OXIDE—5 dms, 528 lbs, Lehigh, London
DRESSING, LEATHER—1 cs, 17 lbs, Darien, San Jose, C R
OILBOARD—1 cs, 1 gl, Zacapa, Panama
FELDSPAR—142 bbls, 95 bgs, 63,300 lbs, American Importer, Manchester
FINISH, LEATHER—1 cs, 1 gl, President Polk, Honolulu
FLUX—4 dms, 540 lbs, Black Osprey, Antwerp; 10 dms, 1,350 lbs, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
FENUGREEK SEED—5 bgs, 1,135 lbs, Saint John, St John, N B
GELATIN—2 bbls, 577 lbs, Lehigh, London
GLUE, PHOTO ENGRAVING—12 cs, 720 lbs, American Farmer, London; 6 cs, 180 lbs, Black Osprey, Amsterdam
GLUESTOCK, HIDE CUTTINGS—54 bgs, 9,769 lbs, Black Osprey, Rotterdam
GREASE, LUBRICATING—9 dms, 2,834 lbs, Franconia, Liverpool
GYPSUM—4 ctns, Saint John, Moncton, N B
INK, WRITING—5 pkgs, Zacapa, Puerto Limon; (President Polk) 11 ctns, 64 lbs, Honolulu; 3 crtns, Hilo; 33 pkgs, Manila
LACQUER—3 dms, 1,200 lbs, Black Osprey, Wiltz
LARD—639 bxs, 35,840 lbs, Lehigh, Hull
LINING COMP—8 crtns, Saint John, Moncton, N B; 5 dms, 218 lbs, Franconia, Calcutta; (Black Osprey) 20 dms, 2,891 lbs, Basle; 80 dms, and 2 bbls, 7,050 lbs, Antwerp; 80 dms, 33,294 lbs, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
LUBRICANT, DRAWING—5 dms, 200 lbs, American Farmer, London
MEDICINAL PREPS—562 bxs, 2,805 gls, Lehigh, London; 338 bxs, 1,690 gls, American Farmer, London; 1 cs, 80 lbs, Darien, Colon
MUCILAGE—1 pkg, 32 lbs, Zacapa, Puerto Limon
OIL, FISH LIVER—2 dms, 61 gls, Yarmouth, Halifax
LUBRICATING—1 dm, 5 gls, Yarmouth, Halifax; 1 cs, 20 gls, Franconia, Liverpool
PAINT—1 crtn, 4 gls, Zacapa, Montego Bay; 1 cs, 120 lbs, Saint John, St John, N B
ASPHALT—18 bxs, 1,154 lbs, President Polk, Manila
PARAFFIN—51 bgs, 11,220 lbs, Lehigh, London
PASTE, ADHES—2 pkgs, 42 lbs, Zacapa, Puerto Limon; (President Polk) 4 pkgs, 144 lbs, Honolulu; 1 cs, 200 lbs, Manila
PITCH, PINE—1 dm, 252 lbs, Saint John, St John, N B
POLISH, SHOE—50 crtns, 524 lbs, Zacapa, Panama; 2 cs, 302 lbs, President Polk, Hongkong; 2 cs, 90 lbs, Darien, Panama
SILVER—1 cs, 200 lbs, President Polk, Rizal, P I
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—1 kg, 100 lbs, Yarmouth, Halifax
RADIATOR, FLUSH—6 crtns, President Polk, Honolulu
LIQUID—6 crtns, President Polk, Honolulu
POWDER—6 crtns, President Polk, Honolulu
ROSIN, GUM—5 bbls, 2,455 lbs, Saint John, Coldbrook, N S
SOAP, FLAKE—(President Polk) 30 cs, 731 lbs, Port Allen, Hawaii; 5 cs, 150 lbs, Kahului
POWDER—(President Polk) 350 cs, 13,573 lbs, Honolulu; 35 cs, 1,357 lbs, Port Allen; 70 cs, 2,714 lbs, Kahului
TAR—(President Polk) 50 cs, 1,260 lbs, Honolulu; 20 cs, 500 lbs, Port Allen; 25 cs, 625 lbs, Kahului; 700 cs, 23,125 lbs, Manila
TOILET—(President Polk) 30 cs, 731 lbs, Kahului; 675 cs, 21,094 lbs, Manila
SUPERPHOSPHATE—1,325 tons, Clevelander, Port Hope
TOILET PREPS—2 cs, 112 lbs, Darien, Colon
WASHING SOL—1 dm, 425 lbs, Lehigh, London
WATERPROOF COMP—80 dms, 3,760 lbs, Saint John, St John, N B
WAX, SHOE—5 cs, 505 lbs, Black Osprey, Zurich
WELDING COMP—2 bxs, 350 lbs, Yarmouth, Kentville, N S

Corpus Christi Exports
Clearance Dates

Alfred Olsen, October 11; Marathon, October 11; Orwell, October 11

OIL, GAS—70,649 bbls, Alfred Olsen, Gothenburg; 62,587 bbls, Orwell, Lands End
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—20,363 bbls, Alfred Olsen, Gothenburg; 82,362 bbls, Marathon, Montreal

Galveston Exports
Clearance Dates

Brand, October 13; Clunepark, October 16; Commercial Pioneer, October 14; Fjordheim, October 13; Gonzenheim, October 13; Sidney M Hauptmann, October 15; Ida, October 14; London Exchange, October 13; Lubeck, October 16; Patrician, October 13; Point Bonita, October 15; Porta, October 18; Syros, October 16; Tatra, October 13; Topeka, October 18; West Hobomac, October 14; Winnetou, October 18

ASPHALT—14 tons, Tatra, Copenhagen
BLACK, CARBON—40 cs, 440 bgs, Gonzenheim, Hamburg; 32 tons, West Hobomac, Havre
CONCENTRATES—352 bbls, London Exchange, Rotterdam; 22 tons, Patrician, Liverpool
COTTONSEED CAKE—300 tons, Lubeck, Hamburg
MEAL—700 tons, Tatra, Oslo; (Topeka) 500 tons, Stavanger; 25 tons, Oslo
GASOLINE—7 dms, West Hobomac, Rotterdam
OIL, GAS—20,000 bbls, Winnetou, Antwerp
SULPHUR—5,500 tons, Fjordheim, Buenos Aires; 35 tons, London Exchange, Rotterdam; 3,900 tons, Brand, Bremen; 3,565 tons, Commercial Pioneer, Three Rivers; 600 bgs, Ida, Trieste; 9,000 tons, Sidney M Hauptmann, Portland, Ore; (Point Bonita) 900 tons, Baie Comeau; 1,500 tons, Port Alfred; 4,200 tons, Chicontimi; 15 tons, Lubeck, Hamburg; (Clunepark) 500 tons, Sydney, N S; 4,975 tons, Campbellton; (Syros) 1,050 tons, London; 1,500 tons, Hull; 2,700 tons, Porta, Hamburg

Houston Exports
Clearance Dates

Abadan, October 19; Ada O, October 19; Circe Shell, October 16; Conus, October 16; Genevieve Lykes, October 14; Historian, October 14; Laurent Meeus, October 18; Maria Nicoloau, October 18; Nienburg, October 16; Tennessee, October 18; Topeka, October 16

BLACK, CARBON—4,150 bgs, Historian, Liverpool; (Nienburg) 50 tons, Bremen; 100 tons, Hamburg; 100 cs, Tennessee, Copenhagen; 150 cs, 1,500 bgs, Ada O, Genoa
COTTONSEED CAKE — 300 tons, Nienburg, Hamburg; (Topeka) 1,300 tons, Aalborg; 1,000 tons, Norresdundby
MEAL—225 tons, Topeka, Oslo
GASOLINE—(Laurent Meeus) 2,000 tons, Killingholm; 3,500 tons, Amsterdam
OIL—200 tons, Genevieve Lykes, Cristobal
FUEL—8,800 tons, Maria Nicoloau, Santa Cruz de Teneriffe
GAS—12,000 tons, Circe Shell, Curacao
PETROLEUM, CRUDE — 11,900 tons, Conus, Montreal; 9,250 tons, Abadan, Hamburg
SULPHUR—12 tons, Genevieve Lykes, Havana

Lake Charles Exports
Clearance Date

Almeria Lykes, October 10

GLASS, PLATE — 1 cs, Almeria Lykes, San Juan

Los Angeles Exports
Clearance Dates

Bente Maersk, October 14; Capella, October 2; Hoegh Hood, October 12; Isthmian, September 30; Javanese Prince, September 29; Kingsley, September 27; Kiyo, October 9; Orion, October 7; Pacific Shipper, October 4; President Hoover, September 29; President Monroe, September 21; San Pedro, October 5; Santa Paula, October 2; Santa Rosa, September 18; Saparoea, September 23; Taiyo, October 4; Warwick, October 15; Yeiyo, October 15

ACID, BORIC—643 pkgs, 34,430 lbs, Kingsley, Vancouver
TARTARIC—100 lbs, Santa Paula, La Libertad
BLEACH, LIQ—120 lbs, President Hoover, Manila
BORAX—250 bgs, 28,000 lbs, President Monroe, Bombay; 310 pkgs, 35,390 lbs, Kingsley, Vancouver; (Saparoea) 100 bgs, 11,200 lbs, Calcutta; 2,440 bgs, 173,280 lbs, Calcutta
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE—70 lbs, President Hoover, Manila
CATTLE HOOFS—20,270 lbs, Taiyo, Kobe
CEMENT, PLASTIC — 1,050 lbs, Javanese Prince, Manila
CLAY, GRD—100 bgs, 9,970 lbs, Saparoea, Rangoon; 100 bgs, 10,000 lbs, Pacific Shipper, Manchester
COLOR, DRY—(Santa Paula) 4,200 lbs, Guatemala; 300 lbs, San Jose de Guatemala
CREAM TARTAR—100 lbs, Santa Paula, La Libertad
DRUGS—2,150 lbs, Saparoea, Calcutta
GASOLINE—38,306 bbls, 9,997,870 lbs, Orion, Yokohama
GLYCERIN—1,250 lbs, Javanese Prince, Manila
GREASE, LUBRICATING—65 cs, 2,280 lbs, Saparoea, Batavia
INFUSORIAL EARTH—782 bgs, 80,640 lbs, Saparoea, Calcutta; (Pacific Shipper) 526 bgs, 56,000 lbs, London; 111 bgs, 11,200 lbs, Liverpool; 627 bgs, 61,680 lbs, Manchester
KEROSENE—1,693 bbls, 482,510 lbs, Warwick, Balboa; 1,500 cs, 127,500 lbs, Saparoea, Penang-Port Swettenham
DISTILLATE — 84,623 bbls, 23,863,690 lbs, Yeiyo, Dairen
LACQUER—4,490 lbs, Javanese Prince, Manila
THINNER—18,350 lbs, Javanese Prince, Manila; 880 lbs, Santa Paula, Mazatlan
LARD, SUBSTITUTE—3,000 lbs, Taiyo, Yokohama
OIL, DIESEL—6,633 bbls, 2,069,500 lbs, Javanese Prince, Manila; (Hoegh Hood) 17,992 bbls, 5,613,500 lbs, Corinto; 71,526 bbls, 22,316,110 lbs, Balboa
FUEL—87,894 bbls, 29,268,700 lbs, Capella, Tocopilla; 11,509 bbls, 3,832,500 lbs, Hoegh Hood, Balboa; 9,923 bbls, 3,271,060 lbs, Kingsley, Vancouver
GAS — 61,437 bbls, 18,553,970 lbs, Bente Maersk, Curacao; (Saparoea) 4,211 bbls, 1,271,720 lbs, Manila; 3,764 bbls, 1,136,730 lbs, Cebu
LINSEED — 5,920 lbs, Isthmian, Lares Jaun
LUBRICATING — (Saparoea) 32 bbls, 31 hlf bbls, 52 qtr bbls, Batavia; 130 cs, 13,000 lbs, Belawan
VEGETABLE — 5,300 lbs, President Hoover, Manila
PAINT—380 lbs, Santa Paula, Mazatlan
BLACK—1,250 lbs, President Hoover, Manila
ENAMEL—820 lbs, Santa Paula, Mazatlan
PASTE—330 lbs, Javanese Prince, Manila
PREPARED—8,290 lbs, Javanese Prince, Manila
THINNER—4,000 lbs, Javanese Prince, Manila
PETROLEUM, CRUDE — 56,460 bbls, 17,615,520 lbs, Orion, Yokohama; 75,741 bbls, 23,631,190 lbs, San Pedro, Tokuyama; 64,663 bbls, 20,174,860 lbs, Kiyo, Niigata
PHARMACEUTICAL — 460 lbs, Javanese Prince, Manila
SOAP—264 lbs, Javanese Prince, Manila
FLAKE—660 lbs, Kingsley, Vancouver
POWDER—380 lbs, Kingsley, Vancouver
SODA, ASH—900 lbs, President Hoover, Manila
TOILET PREPS—240 lbs, Javanese Prince, Manila; 450 lbs, Santa Rosa, Cali; 710 lbs, Kingsley, Vancouver; 700 lbs, Saparoea, Cebu; 500 lbs, President Hoover, Hongkong; (Santa Paula) 800 lbs, Guatemala; 300 bgs, Panama; 50 lbs, Cristobal
WATER, MINERAL — 4,920 lbs, President Hoover, Manila
VARNISH—1,380 lbs, Javanese Prince, Manila

New Orleans Exports
Clearance Dates

Abangarez, September 9; Baja California, September 11; Binnendijk, October 1; Coulmore, October 20; Dalvangen, September 11; Gansfjord, September 15; Hav, September 18; Lysefjord, September 8; Metapan, September 7; Nordvangen, September 29; Phobos, October 20; Scholar, September 3; Sixaola, September 14; Sorvangen, September 14; Vestvangen, September 28; West Harshaw, October 2

ASPHALT—25 tons, West Harshaw, London; (Sorvangen) 6 dms, Ciudad Trujillo; 31 dms, Puerto Cabello
CRUDE—27 tons, West Harshaw, Havre
BAKING POWDER—1 ton, Gansfjord, Belize
BLACK, CARBON—18 tons, Scholar, Manchester; (Binnendijk) 8 tons, London; 10 tons, Antwerp; 1 ton, Rotterdam; 50 tons, West Harshaw, London
BLUE VITRIOL—330 tons, Gansfjord, Puerto Barrios
CATTLE DIP—50 cans, Vestvangen, La Guaira
CHEMICAL COMP—63 cs, Sorvangen, La Guaira
FIRECLAY—15 dms, Vestvangen, Ciudad Trujillo; 10 dms, Nordvangen, Port of Spain; 1 ton, Binnendijk, Rotterdam
GASOLINE—(Dalvangen) 150 dms, San Fernando; 20 dms, Moengo; 500 cs, Nordvangen, Port of Spain; 65 dms, Baja California, Bluefields; (Gansfjord) 150 dms, Belize; 300 bbls, 300 dms, Puerto Barrios
GLUCOSE—15 bbls, Abangarez, Panama City; 2 tons, Sixaola, Puerto Barrios
GREASE, LUBRICATING—(Abangarez) 5 hf dms, 20 qtr dms, Havana; 4 dms, Callao
GUM, CHICLE, CRUDE—36 tons, West Harshaw, London
GYPSUM—30 tons, Abangarez, Havana
INSECTICIDE—3 tons, Binnendijk, London; 270 cans, Vestvangen, La Guaira
KEROSENE—95 cs, Dalvangen, Bridgetown; 3,000 cs, Vestvangen, Ciudad Trujillo; 50 dms, Metapan, Puerto Barrios; 200 cs, Sorvangen, Port au Prince; (Nordvangen) 40 cs, Bridgetown; 500 cs, Port of Spain; 75 cs, Moengo; 100 cs, 25 dms, Baja California, Bluefields
LARD—(Vestvangen) 80 crts, Ciudad Trujillo; 20 crts, 500 tins, La Romana; 100 cans, La Guaira; 1,500 tins, Metapan, Puerto Barrios; 400 tins, Sorvangen, La Guaira; (Abangarez) 60 crts, 10 cs, 1,475 tins, 750 dms, Havana; 150 tins, Panama; 50 tins, Puntarenas; 30 crts, Baja California, Bluefields; 235 crts, 80 tins, Lysefjord, Santiago; 1,200 tins, Sixaola, Puerto Barrios; 10 tins, Gansfjord, Belize
MORTAR—(Vestvangen) 7 dms, Ciudad Trujillo; 20 dms, Puerto Cabello; 100 sx, Nordvangen, Port of Spain
OIL, COOKING—50 dms, Abangarez, Havana
COTTONSEED—50 cs, Metapan, Puerto Barrios; 6 tons, West Harshaw, London
DIESEL—1,336 bbls, Dalvangen, Moengo
FUEL—521 bbls, Dalvangen, Moengo; 9,800 tons, Phobos, Montreal; 50 dms, Baja California, Bluefields
LUBRICATING—27 tons, Binnendijk, Rotterdam; 8 dms, 22 cs, Dalvangen, Port of Spain; 77 dms, 149 cs, Hav, Maracaibo; (West Harshaw) 36 tons, Havre; 107 tons, London; (Sorvangen) 60 dms, 93 cs, Willemstad; 512 dms, 536 cs, Puerto Cabello; 333 dms, 255 cs, La Guaira; 20 dms, Nordvangen, Paramaribo; (Abangarez) 6 dms, Callao; 8 dms, Arica; 4 dms, Baja California, Bluefields
REFINED—500 cs, Metapan, Puerto Barrios
ORE CONCE—51 tons, Binnendijk, London
PAINT—33 cs, 2 dms, 141 kegs, 2 kits, Vestvangen, Ciudad Trujillo; 7 ctns, Hav, Paramaribo; 13 bxs, Sorvangen, Willemstad; 1 ton, Abangarez, Valparaiso; 1 ton, Sixaola, Livingston; 63 cs, Sorvangen, Ciudad Trujillo
PASTE — 130 kegs, Vestvangen, Ciudad Trujillo
SUPPLIES—12 bxs, Nordvangen, San Fernando
PARAFFIN—81 tons, Scholar, Manchester; 100 sks, Sixaola, Puerto Cortez
PINETAR—10 kits, Hav, Maracaibo; 10 dms, Nordvangen, Georgetown; 25 dms, Abangarez, Havana
ROSIN—105 dms, Vestvangen, Puerto Cabello; 50 dms, Abangarez, Buenaventura
GUM—100 sks, 150 bbls, Abangarez, Puerto Colombia
WOOD—(Abangarez) 25 dms, Panama; 15 dms, Puerto Limon
SALT—(Vestvangen) 120 sks, Ciudad Trujillo; 30 sks, La Romana; 2 tons, Metapan, Puerto Barrios; 95 tons, Abangarez, Havana; 2 tons, Baja California, Bluefields; 44 tons, Gansfjord, Belize
SHRIMP BRAN—70 sks, Abangarez, Panama
SOAP—255 ctns, Baja California, Bluefields
SODA SILICATE—500 sks, Abangarez, Havana
SOLVENTS—20 dms, 60 cs, Gansfjord, Porto Barrios
STARCH—5 tons, Abangarez, Guayaquil
SULPHUR—4,073 sks, Dalvangen, Port of Spain; 5,800 tons, Coulmore, Nantes Basse Indre; 1,019 sks, Nordvangen, Port of Spain
TALLOW—10 dms, Baja California, Bluefields
TOILET PREPS—(Vestvangen) 27 cs, La Guaira; 5 straps, Port Prince
TURPENTINE—10 dms, Abangarez, Havana
WOOD—6 dms, Abangarez, Kingston

Norfolk Exports
Clearance Date

City of Havre, October 15

ACETONE, METHYL—101 dms, 43,865 lbs, City of Havre, London
BLACK HAW TREE BARK—2 bls, 440 lbs, City of Havre, Hamburg
BONE, SCRAP—1,064 bgs, 73,400 lbs, City of Havre, Hamburg
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE—55 dms, 93,846 lbs, City of Havre, London
MEDICINAL PREPS—40 pkgs, 1 bx, City of Havre, London
SOAP, TOILET—3 cs, City of Havre, London
SQUAWVINE—3 bls, 500 lbs, City of Havre, London
TANNING EXTRACT—100 bbls, 26,063 lbs, City of Havre, Havre

Philadelphia Exports
Clearance Dates

Bilderdijk, October 17; Birmania, October 20; Black Gull, October 19; City of Rayville, October 20; Dromore Castle, October 19; Emilia, October 22; Fredhem, October 18; Ingria, October 19; Kota Pinang, October 16; Manchester Exporter, October 20; Nankai, October 18; New Orleans, October 18; Sagaporack, October 18; San Anselmo, October 19; Tekoa, October 20; Uruguayo, October 20; Winkler, October 16

ABRASIVE GRAIN—2 kegs, Uruguayo, Buenos Aires
ACETONE—5 dms, City of Rayville, Sydney; 40 pkgs, Manchester Exporter, Liverpool
ACID—6 bbls, Black Gull, Rotterdam
ALCOHOL—1 bx, New Orleans, Manila
BUTYL—34 dms, City of Rayville, Sydney
ALUMINA SULPHATE—(Emilia) 700 bgs, San Juan; 100 bgs, Caguas; 600 bbls, New Orleans, Manila
AMMONIA ANHYDR—10 cyls, Sagaporack, Uruguayo
AMYLPHENOL—1 bx, Uruguayo, Buenos Aires
ANTIFREEZE SOL — 84 pkgs, Bilderdijk, Amsterdam
ANTIKNOCK COMP—50 dms, Birmania, Bos Brod
ASBESTOS POWDER—386 bgs, Uruguago, Buenos Aires
ASPHALT—20 dms, Uruguayo, Buenos Aires
BENZOL—479,548 gls, Winkler, Rouen; 50 dms, Fredhem, Buenos Aires; 38 dms, Uruguayo, Buenos Aires
BLACK, BONE—24 bgs, Sagaporack, Gothenburg; (City of Rayville) 2 dms, Sydney; 10 dms, Melbourne
BUTYL, ACETATE—54 dms, City of Rayville, Sydney
CHEMICAL SPECIALTIES—(Sagaporack) 1 pkg, Gothenburg; 14 dms, Copenhagen
CLEANER—6 dms, Sagaporack, Copenhagen; 12 pkgs, Bilderdijk, Amsterdam; 12 ctns, San Anselmo, Guatemala City
COALTAR PROD—22 pkgs, Manchester Exporter, Mancrester
COCOA CAKE—1,148 bgs, Black Gull, Amsterdam; 1,976 pkgs, Bilderdijk, Amsterdam
WASTE—1,277 bgs, Black Gull, Amsterdam; 1,280 pkgs, Bilderdijk, Amsterdam
COLORS, COALTAR—(Sagaporack) 17 dms, 2 bxs, Gothenburg; 3 dms, Stockholm; 5 dms, Helsingfors
CYANIDE, CRUDE—(City of Rayville) 11 dms, Sydney; 5 bgs, 3 dms, Melbourne
ETHYL FLUID—15 pkgs, Bilderdijk, Amsterdam
FILTER POWDER—1 cs, Uruguayo, Buenos Aires
GASOLINE—22,260 bbls, Winkler, Antwerp; (Dromore Castle) 100 cs, 1,000 bbls, Port Elizabeth; 2,000 cs, 500 bbls, Durban; 1,500 bbls, Lourenco Marques; 3,750 cs, 500 bbls, Beira
GLUE—2 cs, Uruguayo, Buenos Aires
GREASE, LUBRICATING—1 bx, Winkler, Antwerp; (Sagaporack) 3 bbls, 15 dms, 4 kegs, 1 bx, Gothenburg; 5 dms, 6 bxs, Stockholm; 13 dms, 5 dms, 20 cs, Helsingfors; (Dromore Castle) 100 bskts, 70 cs, Capetown; 40 bskts, 15 cs, Port Elizabeth; 30 cs, East London; 50 cs, 155 bskts, 20 dms, Durban; 45 bskts, 10 dms, Lourenco Marques; 5 bskts, Beira; (Bilderdijk) 6 pkgs, Rotterdam; 10 pkgs, Amsterdam; 10 pkgs, Amsterdam; 8 bxs, New Orleans, Manila; (San Anselmo) 6 ctns, Guatemala City; 7 cs, 1 bx, Bucaramanga; (City of Rayville) 58 bbls, 75 dms, Sydney; 22 bbls, Melbourne; 17 dms, 7 cs, Adelaide; 3 pkgs, Manchester Exporter, Liverpool; (Uruguayo) 30 pls, Santos; 13 dms, Buenos Aires
INK, STAMPING—6 cs, New Orleans, Manila
KEROSENE—1 dm, City of Rayville, Sydney
LICORICE, EXTRACT—51 pkgs, Manchester Exporter, Manchester
PASTE—(Sagaporack) 10 cs, Gothenburg; 10 cs, Copenhagen; 22 cs, Helsingfors; (Black Gull) 25 cs, Rotterdam; 40 cs, Antwerp; 70 pkgs, Manchester Exporter, Liverpool; (Uruguayo) 8 cs, Rio de Janeiro; 30 cs, Buenos Aires; 5 cs, Tekoa, Melbourne
LINSEED CAKE—4,389 bgs, Black Gull, Rotterdam
MEAL—2,030 bgs, Black Gull, Rotterdam
MANGANESE ORE CONC—139 pkgs, Bilderdijk, Amsterdam
MEDICINAL PREPS—42 cs, San Anselmo, Panama; 74 bbls, 1 kg, Uruguayo, Buenos Aires
MINERAL SPTS—(Dromore Castle) 10 cs, Port Elizabeth; 200 bbls, Durban; 20 cs, Lourenco Marques; 10 cs, Beira
NAPHTHA—1 bx, Winkler, Antwerp
SOLVENT—70 dms, Uruguayo, Santos
NITROCELLULOSE — 470 pkgs, Manchester Exporter, Liverpool
OIL, FUEL—200 dms, Dromore Castle, Beira
ILLUMINATING—200 bbls, Winkler, Antwerp; (Dromore Castle) 1,100 cs, Capetown; 1,000 cs, Port Elizabeth; 900 cs, East London; 150 cs, Durban; 100 cs, Lourenco Marques; 2,750 cs, Beira
LUBRICATING — (Winkler) 7,874 bbls, 200 dms, 1 cs, Antwerp; 10,355 bbls, Hamburg; 8,736 bbls, London; 6,074 bbls, Birkenhead; (Kota Pinang) 125 dms, 35 pkgs, Penang; 48 pkgs, Port Swettenham; 100 pkgs, Singapore; 335 pkgs, Bangkok; 142 pkgs, Palembang; 179 pkgs, Padang; 283 pkgs, Medan; 515 pkgs, Sourabaya; 65 pkgs, Sibolga; 678 pkgs, Batavia; 735 pkgs, Samarang; 98 pkgs, Macassar; (Sagaporack) 71 bbls, 66 dms, 21 bxs, 1 crt, Gothenburg; 13 pkgs, Copenhagen; 65 pkgs, Gdynia; 80 bbls, 58 bxs, 35 dms, Stockholm; 78 cs, 100 dms, 72 pkgs, Helsingfors; 212 ctns, 20 dms, Gothenburg; 9 dms, Nankai, Darien; 239 bbls, 142 dms, Black Gull, Antwerp; (Ingria) 411 pkgs, Lisbon; 93 pkgs, Leixoes; 22 pkgs, Loanda; 20 pkgs, Mossamedes; 5 pkgs, Cabinda; 50 pkgs, Bissao; 114 ctns, 28 pkgs, Casablanca; 100 bbls, Marseilles; 88 pkgs, Saigon; 78 pkgs, Haiphong; (Dromore Castle) 1,265 pkgs, Walvis Bay; 645 pkgs, Luderitz Bay; 585 dms, 170 cs, Capetown; 57 cs, 490 dms, Port Elizabeth; 470 dms, 25 cs, East London; 80 cs, 770 dms, Durban; 425 dms, 335 cs, Lourenco Marques; 155 dms, 45 cs, Beira; (Bilderdijk) 375 pkgs, 1,045 bbls, Rotterdam; 41 pkgs, Amsterdam; 80 cs, New Orleans, Manila; (Birmania) 25 bbls, Naples; 1 bx, Verna; (San Anselmo) 4 dms, 6 ctns, Guatemala

OIL, LUBRICATING (Continued):—
City; 1 bbl, Guayaquil; 9 dms, San Jose; 51 dms, 4 cs, Bucaramanga; (City of Rayville) 255 cs, 25 dms, 296 pkgs, Brisbane; 31 bbls, 10 dms, 1 crt, 921 pkgs, Sydney; 555 cs, 300 pls, 15 dms, 1,649 pkgs, Melborne; 1,512 pkgs, 74 dms, Adelaide; (Manchester Exporter) 162 pkgs, Manchester; 93 pkgs, Liverpool; 283 pkgs, Birkenhead; (Uruguayo) 95 dms, 50 cs, 311 pkgs, Rio de Janeiro; 779 pkgs, 200 bbls, 343 dms, 1,895 cs, Santos; 92 dms, 62 pkgs, Buenos Aires; 1,165 pkgs, Montevideo; (Tekoa) 14 pkgs, Hobart; 40 pkgs, Launceston; 72 pkgs, Brisbane; 264 pkgs, Adelaide; 1,854 pkgs, Melbourne; 921 pkgs, Sydney; 1,290 pkgs, Fremantle
MINERAL — 70 dms, Birmania, Genoa; 11 dms, City of Rayville, Sydney
MIXED—1 dm, 3 bxs, City of Rayville, Sydney
NEATSFOOT—6 dms, Sagaporack, Gothenburg; 5 dms, Black Gull, Antwerp
PRIMER—6 ctns, Sagaporack, Gothenburg
TRANSFORMER—3 dms, 1 cs, New Orleans, Honolulu
PAINT—6 ctns, Sagaporack, Gothenburg; 10 bxs, Dromore Castle, East London
PARAFFIN — (Sagaporack) 21 bbls, 25 bgs, Copenhagen; 83 bbls, Stockholm; 200 bgs, Fredhem, Buenos Aires; 50 bgs, Black Gull, Amsterdam; 210 bbls, Ingria, Casablanca; (San Anselmo) 120 bgs, La Plaz; 254 bgs, Oruro; 863 bgs, New Orleans, Hongkong
REFINED—1 bx, Winkler, Antwerp; 100 bgs, San Anselmo, Arica; 3 bxs, Uruguayo, Rio de Janeiro
SCALE—1,260 pkgs, Manchester Exporter, Manchester
PETROLATUM — 10 bbls, City of Rayville, Sydney
POLISH—18 pkgs, Bilderdijk, Amsterdam
RESIN, SYNTH—4 pkgs, Manchester Exporter, Liverpool
RUBBER COMPOUND, AGENTS—30 dms, Sagaporack, Gothenburg
SYNTHETIC—10 pkgs, Manchester Exporter, Manchester
SOAP—745 bxs, New Orleans, Honolulu
LIQUID—1 dm, Uruguayo, Santos
SODA, ASH—10 dms, Sagaporack, Stockholm; 2 dms, City of Rayville, Sydney
CYANIDE—15 dms, 1 bx, Sagaporack, Stockholm, 8 dms, Nankai, Darien
TANNING EXTRACT—1 bbl, New Orleans, Manila
TIRE COATING, WHITE—6 ctns, San Anselmo, Guatemala City
TOILET PREPS—(Dromore Castle) 1 bx, 1 cs, Capetown, 3 cs, Port Elizabeth; 1 cs, Kimberley; 4 cs, Bloemfontein
TOLUOL—768,253 lbs, Winkler, Antwerp
TRIMETHYLAMINE—5 pkgs, Manchester Exporter, Huddersfield
TURPENTINE—6 dms, City of Rayville, Sydney
VARNISH—2 cns, City of Rayville, Sydney
WATERPROOF COMP — 20 sks, Uruguayo, Santos

Port Arthur Exports

Clearance Dates

Adria, October 1; Alfred Olsen, October 15; Almeria Lykes, October 4; Auditor, October 8; Belgian Gulf, September 29; Clearwater, October 1; Cordelia, October 9; El Caribe, October 8; Europe, October 10; Havprins, October 15; Husvik, October 16; Kattegat, October 14; Lincoln Ellsworth, October 15; Lubrafol, October 2; Nevada, October 13; Roanoke, October 6; San Quirino, October 5; Steel Inventor, October 5; Strinda, October 8; Woensdrecht, October 9

ASPHALT—(Clearwater) 1,477 dms, Santos; 500 dms, Montevideo; 1,876 bbls, 1,475 dms, Nevada, Havre
LIQUID—(Clearwater) 50 cs, Ceara; 10 cs, Rio de Janeiro; 30 dms, Santos; 10 cs, Husvik, Manaos
PETROLEUM—723 dms, Clearwater; Rio de Janeiro; (Steel Inventor) 3 bxs, Karachi; 100 dms, Bombay; 15 dms, Colombo; 300 dms, 16 cs, Madras; 75 dms, 8 bxs, Calcutta; (Auditor) 527 dms, Liverpool; 2,022 bbls, 841 dms, 335 cns, Manchester; (Europe) 99 dms, Stockholm; 2 dms, 2 cs, 131 bbls, Malmo; 370 dms, Nevada, Antwerp; 125 dms, 10 cs, Kattegat, Antwerp
GASOLINE — (Clearwater) 16,812 cs, Ceara; 14,620 cs, Cabedello; 400 dms, Rio de Janeiro; 566 dms, 900 cs, Santos; 200 cs, 400 dms, Montevideo; 3,000 cs, Corumba; 5,000 cs, 100 dms, Steel Inventor, Djibouti; 53,619 bbls, Roanoke, Vigo; 2,212 bbls, El Caribe, Ciudad Trujillo; 53,812 bbls, Woensdrecht, Antwerp; 78,850 bbls, Europe, Stockholm-Malmo; (Husvik) 3,000 cs, Natal; 1,000 cs, Parnahyba; 5,000 cs, Manaos; 6,000 cs, Para; 2,000 cs, Maranhao; 20,026 bbls, Cordelia, Montreal
AVIATION — (Husvik) 600 dms, 1,500 cs, Para; 400 dms, Maranhao; 200 dms, Natal; 1,500 cs, Manaos
GREASE, LUBRICATING — (Clearwater) 12 bbls, 5 half bbls, 425 cs, Ceara; 20 bbls, 7 kgs, 178 cs, Cabedello; 40 bbls, 35 dms, 10 kgs, 40 cs, Rio de Janeiro; 265 dms, 320 cs, 30 bbls, Santos; 165 dms, 5 bbls, Montevideo; 60 cs, 5 dms, Corumba; 60 bbls, 8 dms, Buenos Aires; 44 dms, Almeria Lykes, Fajardo; 12 bbls, Nevada, La Coruna-Vigo; (Steel Inventor) 10 cs, Aden; 133 dms, 35 cs, Karachi; 105 dms, 12 cs, Bombay; 117 dms, 38 cs, Colombo; 31 dms, 458 cs, Madras; 19 dms, 10 cs, Calcutta; 130 dms, 15 bbls, 221 cs, 160 ctns, Auditor, Manchester; (Europe) 265 dms, 262 cs, Stockholm; 161 dms, 452 cs, 44 pls, Malmo; 206 bbls, 17 half bbls, 250 ctns, Nevada, Havre; 21 bbls, 95 dms, 45 cs, Kattegat, Antwerp; 373 bbls, Alfred Olsen, Copenhagen; (Husvik) 2 kgs, 12 cs, Natal; 3 cs, Parnahyba; 5 bbls, Manaos; 2 bbls, 35 cs, Para
KEROSENE — (Clearwater) 8,000 cs, Ceara; 12,000 cs, Cabedello; 30 dms, Rio de Janeiro; 1,000 cs, Corumba; 5 cs, Steel Inventor, Madras; 50 dms, Auditor, Manchester; 15,759 bbls, Europe, Stockholm-Malmo; 5 dms, Kattegat, Antwerp; (Husvik) 3,000 cs, Natal; 4,000 cs, Parnahyba; 1,200 cs, Manaos; 7,800 cs, Para; 4,000 cs, Maranhao
NAPHTHA—(Clearwater) 100 cs, 200 dms, Rio de Janeiro; 1,000 cs, Santos
OIL, DIESEL—299 bbls, El Caribe, Ciudad Trujillo; 7,377 bbls, Europe, Stockholm-Malmo; (Husvik) 100 dms, 1,000 cs, Manaos; 700 dms, Para
FUEL—44,314 bbls, Nevada, La Coruna-Vigo; 55,855 bbls, San Quirino, Havana
GAS—7,440 bbls, Belgian Gulf, Antwerp; 36,005 bbls, Lubrafol, Antwerp; 14,473 bbls, Nevada, La Coruna-Vigo
LUBRICATING—13,181 bbls, Belgian Gulf, Antwerp; (Clearwater) 48 dms, 665 cs, Ceara; 105 dms, 68 cs, Cabedello; 715 dms, 1,189 cs, Rio de Janeiro; 803 dms, 1,550 cs, Santos; 650 dms, 640 cs, 27 bbls, Montevideo; 65 dms, 60 cs, Corumba; 1,498 dms, 471 cs, 304 bbls, Buenos Aires; 38,196 bbls, Lubrafol, Antwerp; 176 dms, Almeria Lykes, Fajardo; 1,747 dms, Neveda, La Coruna-Vigo; (Steel Inventor) 5 cs, Aden; 235 dms, 10 cs, Karachi; 45 dms, 11 cs, Bombay; 168 dms, 41 cs, Colombo; 1,046 dms, 60 cs, Madras; 620 dms, 12 cs, Calcutta; 12,351 bbls, 1,345 dms, Roanoke, Vigo; 250 dms, 5 bbls, Auditor, Manchester; (Europe) 385 cs,
OIL, LUBRICATING (Continued):—
Stockholm; 4 cs, Malmo; 10,791 bbls, Alfred Olsen, Copenhagen; (Husvik) 2 dms, Natal; 72 cs, Parnahyba; 55 dms, 445 cs, Manaos; 77 dms, 150 cs, Para
LUBRICATING, PALE—170 dms, Nevada, Havre; (Kattegat) 15,206 bbls, Dagenham; 632 dms, 22,979 bbls, Antwerp; 21,906 bbls, Manchester
PARAFFIN—15 cs, Husvik, Para; 1,497 bgs, Roanoke, Vigo
PETROLEUM, CRUDE — 70,235 bbls, Adria, Holdenburg; 116,117 bbls, 1 dm, Strinda, Montreal; 71,588 bbls, Cordelia, Montreal; 60,024 bbls, Lincoln Ellsworth, Bordeaux; 94,137 bbls, Havprins, Montreal
SOLVENT, CLEANING — 50 dms, Steel Inventor, Bombay
PAINT—50 dms, Clearwater, Montevideo
WAX—132 cs, Clearwater, Santos

San Francisco Exports

Clearance Dates

American Reefer, October 11; Chichibu, October 13; Chiriqui, October 8; Cuba, October 11; Hawaiian Standard, October 11; Irisbank, October 11; Loch Monar, October 9; Mariposa, October 11; Molokai, October 8; Omrosan, October 9; President Adams, October 9; Rosebank, October 13; Sepia, October 11

ACID, BORIC—5 bbls, Irisbank, Philippine Islands; (Mariposa) 220 sks, Samoa; 50 sks, 1 bbl, Australia
MURIATIC—1 cs, Molokai, Topolobampo
SULPHURIC—(Irisbank) 100 crbys, Philippine Islands; 15 crbys, China
ALCOHOL, BUTYL, SECONDARY — 2 dms, Rosebank, Calgary
ALMOND PASTE—4 cs, Irisbank, Philippine Islands
ALUMINA SULPHATE — 14 sks, Molokai, Topolobampo
ALUMINUM PASTE—20 cs, President Adams, Manila
AMMONIA, ANHYDR — 33 cyls, President Adams, Manila
SULPHATE—20 sks, Molokai, Topolobampo; 3 dms, Mariposa, Australia
APRICOT KERNELS—495 sks, Loch Monar, Holland
SHELLS—874 sks, Rosebank, James Island
ASPHALT—(President Adams) 255 bbls, Singapore; 1,780 dms, Manila; 100 dms, Hongkong; 50 dms, Colombo; (Cuba) 10 dms, Peru; 45 dms, Costa Rica
GILSONITE—211 sks, Mariposa, Australia
BARIUM SULPHATE—1 cs, President Adams, Singapore
BARYTES—224 sks, Irisbank, China
BIOLOGICALS—(Mariposa) 3 cs, New Zealand; 1 cs, Australia
BLACK, CARBON—16 cs, Mariposa, Australia
LAMP—10 cs, Mariposa, Australia
BONEMEAL—600 sks, Rosebank, Vancouver
BORAX—200 cs, President Adams, Manila; 10 sks, Irisbank, Philippine Islands
BRAKE FLUID — 1 cs, 3 dms, Mariposa, Samoa
CALCIMINE—3 cs, Mariposa, Cook Islands
CARBON BISULPHIDE—(Molokai) 30 dms, Yavaros; 2 dms, Guaymas
CEMENT, MAGNESIA—20 sks, Mariposa, New Zealand
ROOF—4 cs, President Adams, Singapore
RUBBER—1 cs, President Adams, Bugo
CHALK, PREP — 1 cs, President Adams, Manila
CHEMICALS—2 cs, Mariposa, Australia; 20 kegs, Cuba, Mexico
LABORATORY—1 cs, Molokai, Topolobampo
CHLORINE BLEACH, LIQ—60 cs, Chiriqui, Puerto Armuelles; 6 cs, President Adams, Rizal
LIQUID — (Irisbank) 32 cyls, Philippine Islands; 8 cyls, China
CINNAMON—2 bls, Molokai, Guaymas; 11 bls, Cuba, Costa Rica
CLAY—1,300 sks, Mariposa, Australia
CLEANER—18 cs, President Adams, Manila
SHOE—(President Adams) 12 cs, Manila; 3 dms, Hongkong; 3 cs, Mariposa, Fiji Islands
CLOVES — (Molokai) 3 bls, Yavaros; 7 bls, Guaymas; 1 sk, Cuba, Costa Rica
COCOA CAKE—130 sks, Loch Monar, Holland
WASTE—624 sks, Loch Monar, Holland
COLOR, DRY — (President Adams) 8 kegs, Osaka; 2 cs, Manila; 5 kegs, 12 bbls, Mariposa, Australia
COPPERAS—10 bbls, President Adams, Manila; 200 cs, Mariposa, Australia
COPRA—9,184 sks, Cuba, Chile
CORK—65 bls, Mariposa, New Zealand
CREAM TARTAR—20 kgs, President Adams, Manila
DENTIFRICES—(President Adams) 20 cs, Singapore; 10 cs, Penang; 5 cs, Manila
DISINFECTANT, CRESOL—10 cs, Molokai, Topolobampo
DRESSING, SHOE—1 cs, President Adams, Manila
DYESTUFFS—(President Adams) 5 dms, Kobe; 3 kgs, President Adams, Manila
ETHYL KETONE—100 dms, Loch Monar, England
FILLER, WOOD—1 cs, Mariposa, Samoa
FILTER CLOTH—2 bls, Mariposa, Fiji Islands
PAPER—2 cs, Molokai, Topolobampo; 2 cs, Rosebank, Vancouver
FIRE EXTINGUISHER CHARGES—1 cs, Molokai, Topolobampo
FIRECLAY—2 cs, Chiriqui, Palta
FLUX, LIQ—2 dms, Mariposa, New Zealand
FLY SPRAY—(President Adams) 2 cs, New Zealand; 15 cs, President Adams, Manila
GASOLINE—500 dms, Irisbank, Philippine Islands
AVIATION—60 dms, Rosebank, Shellburn
GLUCOSE—210 bbls, President Adams, Manila
GLUE—14 sks, President Adams, Bugo
GRAPHITE, DRY—1 bbl, Rosebank, Vancouver
GREASE, LUBRICATING—(Molokai) 62 dms, 18 pls, Topolobampo; 25 qtr dms, 5 dms, 81 pls, Guaymas; 30 cs, Chiriqui, Cristobal; (Rosebank) 17 bbls, 61 cs, 280 pls, Vancouver; 34 dms, 182 pls, 139 cs, Shellburn; 220 dms, Mariposa, Australia
HYDROGEN, PEROXIDE—58 cs, Mariposa, New Zealand
INK, PRINTING—(President Adams) 66 dms, 1 pl, 1 cs, Hongkong; 20 pls, 20 cs, Manila; (Mariposa) 2 cs, New Zealand; 2 dms, 10 kgs, Australia; 6 dms, Rosebank, Victoria
WRITING—50 cs, President Adams, Manila
IRON SALT—200 cs, Mariposa, New Zealand
INSECTICIDE—2 pkgs, President Adams, Bugo; 31 dms, 2 cs, Mariposa, Australia; 50 cs, Cuba, Mexico
LIQUID—12 cs, President Adams, Al Khobar
POWDER—1 cs, Irisbank, Philippine Islands
JAPAN DRIER—2 cs, Molokai, Mexico
KEENE'S CEMENT—200 sks, Mariposa, New Zealand
KEROSENE—499 dms, Irisbank, Philippine Islands; 8 tanks, Cuba, Costa Rica
LACQUER—3 kgs, Chiriqui, Coco Solo; (Mariposa) 1 dm, 1 cs, Australia; 1 cs, Samoa
THINNER—1 cs, Molokai, Mexico
LEAD, ACETATE—4 bbls, Molokai, Topolobampo
ARSENATE—1 cs, Chiriqui, Yokohama
METALLIC PASTE—1 pl, Loch Monar, England
RED—8 dms, Molokai, Hongkong
LIME, HYDRATED—400 sks, Mariposa, New Zealand
LITHARGE—(President Adams) 8 dms, Hongkong; 34 bbls, Manila
LITHOPONE—4 bbls, Mariposa, New Zealand
LUBRICANT—2 cs, Rosebank, Shellburn
LYE—3 cs, Molokai, Guaymas
MAGNESIA PIPE COVERING — 75 crtns, Rosebank, Vancouver
MEDICINAL PREPS—(President Adams) 1 cs, Manila; 5 cs, Hongkong; 35 cs, Irisbank, Philippine Islands
METHYL CHLORIDE — 3 cyls, President Adams, Manila
MINERAL SPTS—30 cs, 2 dms, Cuba, Ecuador
MOLYBDENUM CONC — 118 bbls, President Adams, Osaka
NAPHTHA—1 bbl, Loch Monar, England
NITROCELLULOSE—2 dms, Rosebank, Victoria
NITROUS OXIDE—1 crt, President Adams, Manila; 12 crts, Mariposa, New Zealand
NUTMEGS—7 cs, Loch Monar, Holland
OIL, COCONUT—12 bbls, 90 cs, Mariposa, New Zealand
DIESEL—2,000 bbls, Hawaiian Standard, Topolobampo
FISH—900 sks, Cuba, Ecuador
FATTY ACID—600 pkgs, Cuba, Ecuador
HARDENED—130 sks, Cuba, Ecuador
FUEL—2,900 bbls, Hawaiian Standard, Topolobampo
INSULATING—1 cs, Mariposa, Samoa
LUBRICATING—(Molokai) 280 dms, 172 cs, Topolobampo; 89 dms, 20 half dms, 95 qtr dms, 140 cs, 100 pls, Guaymas; (President Adams) 176 dms, Hongkong; 450 dms, Manila; 1,380 dms, Dairen; 100 dms, Bombay; 65 dms, Cuba, Ecuador; (Rosebank) 13 dms, Vancouver; 87 dms, Shellburn; 1,845 dms, Mariposa, Australia
MACHINE—25 cs, Rosebank, Shellburn
OLIVE—10 bbls, President Adams, Manila
WHITE—25 dms, President Adams, Manila
PAINT—1 kg, Chiriqui, Coco Solo; 43 pls, 4 cs, President Adams, Singapore; (Mariposa) 2 cs, Fiji Islands; 4 cs, Samarang; 11 pkgs, New Zealand; 170 cs, 55 pls, 4 dms, Cuba, Costa Rica; 1 cs, American Reefer, Palestine
ENAMEL — 12 cs, Molokai, Mexico; 2 cs, Mariposa, Fiji Islands
LIQUID—1 cs, President Adams, Manila
PREPARED—20 cs, Irisbank, Philippine Islands; 1 cs, Mariposa, Fiji Islands
THINNER—3 cs, Mariposa, Australia
PARAFFIN—400 sks, Cuba, Peru
PASTE, ADHES — (President Adams) 1 cs, Bugo; 40 dms, Hongkong
TIN—10 pls, Mariposa, New Zealand
PECTIN, FRUIT, DRY—1 cs, Mariposa, New Zealand
PEPPER, BLACK (Molokai) 10 sks, Yavaros; 26 sks, Guaymas
PERFUMERY—4 cs, Mariposa, Australia
PETROLEUM — 20 cs, President Adams, Manila; 50 dms, Mariposa, Australia
CRUDE—63,599 bbls, Sepia, Shellburn; 76,019 bbls, Omrosan, Tokuyama
PRODUCTS—1 dm, 8 cs, Rosebank, Vancouver
PHOSPHATE SALT — 400 cs, Mariposa, Australia
POLISH, FLOOR — 4 cs, President Adams, Bombay
FURNITURE—50 cs, Rosebank, Shellburn
METAL—4 cs, President Adams, Manila; 141 cs, Irisbank, Philippine Islands
SHOE—1 cs, Irisbank, Philippine Islands
POTASH, BUTYL XANTHATE—8 dms, Rosebank, Vancouver
ETHYL XANTHATE — 11 dms, Rosebank, Vancouver
XANTHATE — 12 dms, Rosebank, Vancouver; 40 dms, Irisbank, Philippine Islands
PYROXYLIN SOL — 1 cs, President Adams, Manila
RESIN—12 dms, Mariposa, Australia
SALT—80 sks, President Adams, Manila; 400 cs, Mariposa, Australia; 507 tons, Rosebank, Vancouver
IODIZED — (Mariposa) 1,000 cs, Australia; 1,600 cs, New Zealand
SHELLAC—4 bbls, Mariposa, New Zealand
SILICA — 1 sk, Rosebank, Vancouver
SOAP, FLAKE — 5 cs, President Adams, Hongkong
TOILET—(President Adams) 32 cs, Manila; 38 cs, Hongkong; 30 cs, Dairen; 100 cs, Mariposa, Australia
VETERINARY — 1 cs, Irisbank, Philippine Islands
SODA—10 cs, President Adams, Singapore
ASH—10 sks, Molokai, Topolobampo
BAKING—5 cs, Irisbank, Philippine Islands
CAUSTIC—60 dms, Molokai, Topolobampo
SILICATE—3 dms, Mariposa, New Zealand 10 sks, 10 bbls, Rosebank, Vancouver
SOLVENTS—7 dms, Loch Monar, Holland; 1 dm, Mariposa, Australia; 10 bbls, Rosebank, Vancouver
SULPHATE—2,000 cs, Mariposa, Australia
SULPHUR—120 dms, Mariposa, New Zealand
DIOXIDE—7 cyls, Rosebank, Vancouver
LUMP—600 sks, Molokai, Topolobampo
REFINED—500 sks, Mariposa, Australia
TAPIOCA—(Molokai) 5 sks, Yavaros; 16 sks, Guaymas
TERMITE SOL—1 cs, Mariposa, Australia
TOILET PREPS—(President Adams) 36 cs, Manila; 4 cs, Rizal; 1 cs, Baguio; 3 cs, Hongkong; 4 cs, Singapore; 21 cs, Philippine Islands; (Mariposa) 8 cs, New Zealand; 1 cs, Salamaua; 8 cs, Samoa
TOLUOL THINNER—8 dms, President Adams, Bangkok
TREE WASH—14 dms, 50 cs, Mariposa, New Zealand
TURPENTINE—50 cs, Irisbank, Philippine Islands
VANILLA EXTRACT—1 kg, President Adams, Singapore
VARNISH—(President Adams) 5 cs, Bombay; 1 cs, Manila; 1 cs, Mariposa, Australia
WATER, MINERAL—596 cs, President Adams, Manila
WAX, CARNAUBA—5 sks, Mariposa, Australia
DENTAL—4 cs, Mariposa, Australia
FLOOR—4 cs, President Adams, Bombay
ZINC DUST — 200 dms, Mariposa, Australia

Tampa Exports

Clearance Dates

Brynje, October 17; Felix Taussig, October 13; Maria, October 18; Myown, October 16; Nicolo Odero, October 14; Nordvangen, October 7; Patrick Henry, October 13; Shiraha, October 16

GASOLINE—6 dms, Myown, Belize
PHOSPHATE — (Patrick Henry) 2,864 tons, Antwerp; 2,397 tons, Pernis; 7,899 tons, Felix Taussig, Sorrel; 2,500 tons, Nicolo Odero, Genoa; 7,745 tons, Shiraha, Yokohama; 1,008 tons, Brynje, New Westminster; (Maria) 1,998 tons, Ancona; 1,802 tons, Czechoslovakia
WAX, LIQ—5 dms, Nordvangen, Kingston
VEGETABLE—3 dms, Nordvangen, Kingston

Coastwise Shipments

Corpus Christi Coast Trade

GASOLINE—19,720 bbls, New Orleans; 71,258 bbls, Edward L Doheny, Baytown
OIL, FUEL—3,681 bbls, Astral, Baytown
PETROLEUM, CRUDE — 30,168 bbls, Federal, Houston; 112,117 bbls, A C Bedford, Baytown; 65,623 bbls, Franklin K Lane, Baytown; 110,983 bbls, Wm G Warden, Baytown; 19,037 bbls, Halsey, New Orleans; 73,428 bbls, Washington, Port Neches; 53,972 bbls, Paco, Texas City; 75,802 bbls, Astral, New York; 140,490 bbls, Charles G Black, Baytown; 78,701 bbls, I C White, Baytown; 114,639 bbls, E T Bedford, Baytown; 149,235 bbls, John D Archbold, Baytown; 111,959 bbls, Charles Pratt, Baytown

Houston Coast Trade

OIL, GAS — 4,758 bbls, Cities Service Ohio, Corpus Christi

Los Angeles Coast Trade

GASOLINE—62,200 bbls, Mojave, Seattle; 9,249 bbls, San Diegan, San Diego; 8,045 bbls, La Purisima, Oleum; 55,652 bbls, Arizona, San Francisco; 26,417 bbls, Deroche, Seattle; 72,666 bbls, Agwiworld, Seattle
KEROSENE—4,274 bbls, La Purisima, Oleum; 1,693 bbls, Warwick, Paulsboro
OIL, DIESEL—12,911 bbls, Mojave, Seattle; 1,464 bbls, San Diegan, San Diego; 8,598 bbls, San Diegan, San Diego; 43,938 bbls, Deroche, Seattle; 4,810 bbls, Tejon, Portland; 10,994 bbls, Agwiworld, Seattle
FUEL—8,093 bbls, Mojave, Seattle; 2,368 bbls, Coast Miller, Portland; 5,479 bbls, Deroche, Seattle; 66,299 bbls, Paul Shoup, Everett; 2,000 bbls, Scotia, Eureka; 53,008 bbls, Cuyama, Bremerton; 35,400 bbls, H T Harper, Richmond; 61,824 bbls, Tejon, Portland
FURNACE—4,429 bbls, La Purisima, Oleum
PETROLEUM, CRUDE — 79,725 bbls, La Placentia, Oleum; 34,216 bbls, La Purisima, Oleum; 74,355 bbls, La Brea, Oleum
SOLVENTS, CLEANING—2,346 bbls, La Purisima, Oleum; 40,761 bbls, Warwick, Paulsboro

San Francisco Coast Trade

ALBUMEN, EGG, HEN—56 cs, Virginia, New York
ALUMINA SULPHATE — 4,000 sks, Coast Banker, Portland, Ore
APRICOT KERNELS—20 tons, Alaskan, New York
ASH, INCINERATOR — 1,198 sks, West Planter, Portland, Ore
1,198 sks, Charles L Wheeler, Jr, Portland, Ore
BONE MEAL—600 sks, West Planter, Portland, Ore
500 sks, Point San Pablo, Seattle
BRISTLES—268 cs, Virginia, New York
CAMPHOR, REFD—200 cs, Paul Luckenbach, New York
CASEIN—3 tons, Virginia, New York
CASSIA—200 bls, Virginia, New York
CEMENT, LIQUID—94 dms, Silverado, Seattle 15 tons, Celilo, Los Angeles
CHLORINE BLEACH, LIQUID—163 tons, Virginia, New York
17 tons, Emergency Aid, Portland, Ore
COCONUT, DESIC—20 cs, President Coolidge, Los Angeles
70 tons, and 1,186 cs, Virginia, New York
250 cs, Paul Luckenbach, Philadelphia
411 cs, Virginian, Norfolk
38 cs, Virginian, Philadelphia
CREAM TARTAR—13 tons, Virginian, Boston
EGG YOLK, HEN—336 cs, Virginian, New York
EPHEDRA—66 bls, Virginia, New York
FIRE EXTINGUISHER CHARGES—31 pkgs, President Coolidge, Los Angeles
FUNGICIDE—105 bbls, West Planter, Portland, Ore
GLUE, DRY—22 tons, Virginia, New York
THINNER—50 bbls, Silverado, Seattle
LARD SUBSTITUTE—100 dms, West Planter, Portland, Ore
50 dms, Charles L Wheeler, Jr, Portland, Ore
19 tons, Emergency Aid, Portland, Ore
MENTHOL—10 cs, Paul Luckenbach, New York
MILK POWDER—20 tons, Virginia, New York
MUSTARD SEED—400 cs, Alaskan, Philadelphia
OIL—89 bbls, Silverado, Seattle
2 dms, 10 cs, Hawaiian, Portland, Ore
3,000 pkgs, Point San Pedro, Point Wells
201 pkgs, Coast Banker, Astoria
CHINAWOOD—200 dms, President Coolidge, Los Angeles
100 dms, Edgar F Luckenbach, Houston
CORE—31 tons, Virginia, New York
DIESEL—2,400 bbls, Hawaiian Standard, San Diego
EUCALYPTUS—50 cs, Crarles L Wheeler, Jr, Portland, Ore
40 cs, Alaskan, New York
FURNACE—71,000 bbls, W S Miller, Providence
LUBRICATING—149 tons, Celilo, Los Angeles
PAINT—844 pkgs, Point San Pedro, Seattle
AND CEMENT—715 pkgs, Lena Luckenbach, Portland, Ore
PHOSPHATE—125 kegs, West Planter, Portland, Ore
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—250 bls, Virginia, New York
SALT—1,445 pkgs, Silverado, Seattle
1,574 pkgs, West Planter, Portland, Ore
1,370 pkgs, Point San Pedro, Seattle
685 sks, Point San Pedro, Tacoma
1,865 sks, Charles L Wheeler, Jr, Portland, Ore
SLIME REMOVER—2 dms, Hawaiian, Portland, Ore
SOAP—20 tons, Celilo, Los Angeles
SODA, HYPOCHLORITE—164 tons, Paul Luckenbach, New York
283 tons, Edgar F Luckenbach, New Orleans
SILICATE—120 dms, Silverado, Port Angeles 15 tons, Celilo, Los Angeles

Cargo Ship Arrivals

October 23 to November 5

New York

Alaskan	Los Angeles*	Nov 4
Aller	Brisbane*	Nov 1
Amagisan	Manila*	Oct 25
Argosy	Stockholm*	Oct 31
Artigas	London*	Oct 28
Bajamar	Antwerp*	Oct 28
Barenfels	Bremen	Nov 1
Belvedere	Lisbon*	Oct 25
Black Eagle	Antwerp*	Nov 2
Black Tern	Antwerp	Oct 26
Bockenheim	Gefle*	Nov 4
Borinquen	Trujillo*	Oct 25

Buenaventura	Cristobal	Nov 1
Canadian Cruiser	Brisbane*	Oct 28
Cape Sable	Bahia*	Oct 25
Caracas	La Guayra*	Nov 4
Charles Christenson	Portland*	Nov 2
Chincha	Valparaiso	Nov 4
City of Worcester	Calcutta*	Oct 29
Clydebank	Calcutta*	Oct 31
Coamo	Trujillo*	Nov 1
Coldbrook	Buenos Aires*	Oct 27
Colombia	Cristobal*	Oct 25
Conte di Savoia	Genoa*	Oct 28
Cristobal	Cristobal*	Oct 25
Examelia	Salonica*	Nov 3
Exermont	Genoa*	Oct 29
Exeter	Beirut*	Oct 29
Exiria	Salonica*	Oct 30
Falcon	La Guayra*	Oct 28
Fernbrook	Manila	Nov 5
Geroistein	Antwerp	Nov 4
Golden Cross	Honolulu*	Nov 1
Halti	Cristobal*	Nov 1
Herman Frash	Seattle*	Nov 4
Ingrid	Trinidad*	Nov 2
Iowan	Longview*	Oct 27
Julia Luckenbach	Portland*	Nov 5
Kongo	Singapore*	Nov 5
Lucia C	Venice*	Oct 29
Malaren	Helsingborg	Oct 25
Malayan Prince	Batavia*	Oct 29
Manhattan	Hamburg*	Oct 28
McKeesport	Liverpool	Nov 3
Munargo	Havana*	Oct 28
Musa	Puerto Barrios*	Oct 28
Nako	Hongkong*	Oct 27
New York	Hamburg*	Oct 27
Nordlys	Buenos Aires	Oct 27
Orizaba	Vera Cruz*	Oct 26
Paul Luckenbach	Seattle*	Oct 29
Pennland	Antwerp*	Oct 26
President Van Buren	Manila*	Nov 2
Primero	Buenos Aires	Oct 30
Rhexenor	Batavia*	Nov 3
Rigel	Fowey	Oct 30
Roma	Genoa*	Nov 4
San Bernardino	Portland*	Oct 29
San Felipe	Seattle*	Nov 2
San Jacinto	San Juan	Oct 26
San Juan	San Juan	Nov 2
Santa Elena	San Francisco*	Nov 2
Santa Inez	Antofagasta*	Nov 1
Santa Maria	San Antonio*	Oct 25
Scanmail	Stockholm*	Oct 30
Scanpenn	Gdynia*	Nov 4
Seatrain Havana	New Orleans*	Oct 26
Seatrain New York	New Orleans	Nov 2
Sheridan	Santos*	Oct 30
Siboney	Vera Cruz*	Nov 2
Southern Cross	Buenos Aires*	Nov 3
Stavangerfjord	Oslo*	Oct 26
Svaneholm	Soderhamn	Oct 25
Texmar	Portland*	Nov 3
Timber Rush	Astoria*	Nov 3
Triton	Manila*	Nov 5
Trongate	Lisbon*	Nov 1
Toloa	Santa Marta*	Nov 3
Veragua	Port Limon*	Oct 31
Vidar	Ilheos*	Oct 27
Vinni	Kobe*	Nov 4
Virginia	San Francisco*	Oct 25
Virginian	Seattle*	Nov 3
Volendam	Rotterdam*	Nov 2
Ward	Manila*	Oct 29
West Cape	Seattle*	Oct 25
West Lashaway	Duala*	Nov 5
Whitford Point	Bahia*	Nov 3
Yorkmar	Richmond*	Oct 29

* And other ports

Recent Charters

COTTONSEED—270,000 cubic feet, S S Parthenon, Alexandria to Hull, 23s per 60 cubic feet; November 20-December 10
415,000 cubic feet, S S Panaghis, Alexandria to Hull, 23s 3d per 60 cubic feet; October-November
ORE—3,000 tons, S S ——, Mantes to Rotterdam, 4s 6d; October
PETROLEUM—7,000 tons, S S Jole Fassio, dirty, Gulf to Donges, 26s; November
13,500 tons, S S Langanger, clean, Gulf to Pernambuco, 21s, Option October-November
13,000 tons, S S ——, dirty, Gulf to Italy, 27s; November
10,000 tons, S S Glittre, Aruba to Cuba, 22c, two trips
11,000 tons, S S Cleopatra, time charter, two years, 9s, commencing February-March
—— tons, S S John Knudsen, dirty, California to Vancouver, 27½c, two voyages; November
9,000 tons, S S Vimeira, clean, Aruba or Curacao to United Kingdom, Continent, 21s 6d; December
—— tons, S S Grena, clean, Sumatra to Australia, 23s; option New Zealand, 25s; November
11,000 tons, S S Minister Wedel, gas oil, Aruba to United Kingdom, Continent, 22s 6d; November-December
8,000 tons, S S Vuesten, dirty, Aruba to United Kingdom, Continent, 21s 6d; December
—— tons, S S ——, crude light, Gulf to North Hatteras, 27c; November
1,000 tons, S S Luxor, clean, Black Sea to United Kingdom, Continent, 23s 6d; December
9,500 tons, S S Biscaya, lubricating-gas oil, Gulf to Copenhagen and Stockholm, 32s; December
—— tons, S S ——, Gulf to North Hatteras, fuel oil, 32c; November
—— tons, S S ——, crude light, Gulf to North of Hatteras, 29c; November
17,000 tons, S S ——, dirty, two trips, California to Japan, 27s 6d; December 15-21
14,800 tons, S S G C Brovig, 18-month time charter, Japanese trading, commencing February-March, 11s
7,000 tons, S S Siledrecht, clean, Aruba to United Kingdom, Continent, 21s 6d; Gulf, 25s 6d; December
10,500 tons, S S Lisa, clean, Gulf to United Kingdom, Continent, 24s; Gulf, 20s 6d; November-December
7,000 tons, S S Woensdrecht, clean, two ports discharge, Gulf to London and Whiteboots Roads, 26s; November-December
9,000 tons, S S Anna Knudsen, dirty, Gulf to French Atlantic, 24s; December
—— tons, S S ——, dirty, Aruba to United Kingdom, Continent, 21s 6d; October
9,500 tons, S S Vivi, clean, Gulf to United Kingdom, Continent, 25s 3d; November
9,000 tons, S S Vimeira, dirty, Gulf to French Atlantic, 26s; November
14,000 tons, S S Thorshovdi, clean, Gulf to United Kingdom, Continent, 25s; October-November
8,000 tons, S S Beaufort, gas oil, Black Sea to Hamburg, 23s 6d; November
9,500 tons, S S Bello, dirty, Aruba to United Kingdom, Continent, 20s 6d; December
10,500 tons, S S Gretafield, dirty, Aruba to United Kingdom, Continent, 21s 6d; November
7,500 tons, S S Buesten, clean, Aruba to United Kingdom, Continent, 21s 6d; November
10,000 tons, S S Theminia, dirty, two trips, California to Japan
—— tons, S S ——, dirty, Gulf to North Hatteras
9,000 tons, S S Venetia, clean, Aruba to United Kingdom, Continent, 21s 6d; October
14,500 tons, S S Kaia Knudsen, dirty, Venezuela to United Kingdom, Continent, 21s 6d; November
10,000 tons, S S Vav, clean, Aruba to United Kingdom, Continent, 21s 6d; November
8,000 tons, S S Stersten, clean, Aruba to United Kingdom, Continent, 21s 6d; November
8,000 tons, S S Maria Nicolau, dirty, Gulf to Teneriffe, 21s 6d; October
14,000 tons, S S Liev Erikson, dirty, California to Japan, 29s; November
8,500 tons, S S Katerina Maersk, gas oil, Aruba to United Kingdom, Continent, 21s 6d; November
8,000 tons, S S Bianca, dirty, Gulf to United Kingdom, Continent, 23s 6d; November
10,500 tons, S S Spinanger, dirty, Gulf to United Kingdom, Continent, 24s; November
12,000 tons, S S Nore, dirty, Aruba to United Kingdom, 21s; November
6,500 tons, S S Tampico, dirty, part cargo, 3,500 tons, Gulf to Antwerp, December, 26s
2,300 tons, S S Max Albrecht, lubricating oil, part cargo, New Orleans to Barton or London, 30s 3d; 1,000 tons New Orleans to Hamburg, no rate; December
9,500 tons, S S Marit, dirty, California to Japan, 30s; November
12,000 tons, S S Mosli, dirty, Gulf to French Atlantic, 26s; November
PHOSPHATE—5,800 tons, S S ——, Sfax to Gdynia, 18s 6d; October 25-November 10
SULPHUR—— tons, S S Coulmore, Gulf to Nantes, 30s 6d; October
—— tons, S S Blair, Port Sulphur to Nantes, 29s; November

Imports Detained

Detentions recently effected at various ports by United States authorities on determinations by the Food and Drug Administration that products offered for import were adulterated or misbranded under the Federal food and drugs act or did not comply with other customs regulations included the following articles for the reasons stated:—

New York

Week Ended October 27

Anise, 135 bags; filthy.
Cassia oil, 45 drums; not U.S.P.
Celery seed, 70 bags; filthy.
Codliver oil, 78 drums; contains oil or substance not codliver oil.
Coriander seed, 305 bags; filthy.
Fennel seed, 45 bags; filthy.
Medicinal preparations, 3 cases; false therapeutic claims.
Paris green, 60 kegs; misbranded as to composition.
Rose flower water, 100 carboys; heavy metals test is positive.

Buffalo

Week Ended October 27

Medicinal preparation, 1 case; false therapeutic claims.

Los Angeles

Week Ended October 21

Mango pulp, 4 cases; short weight; decomposed; false therapeutic claims.
Mango slices, 5 cases; false therapeutic claims.
Mango squash, 3 cases; false therapeutic claims; net weight not declared.

Philadelphia

Week Ended October 27

Codliver oil, 100 drums; restricted use.
Medicinal preparation, 1 case; false therapeutic claims.
Mustard seed, 250 bags; filthy.

San Francisco

Week Ended October 21

Medicinal preparations, 152 pieces; false therapeutic claims.
Medicinal preparations, 500 pieces; acetanilid not declared.

Foreign Trade Openings

Correspondence in regard to any of the following foreign trade openings should be addressed to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, or to any district or co-operating branch office of the bureau, and not to this publication. When writing, give the number of the item:—

Butane Gas:—Purchase, Montreal, Canada (4390).
Calcium Acetate:—Purchase, Warsaw, Poland (4394).
Caustic Soda:—Purchase, Sao Paulo, Brazil (4393).
Cosmetics and Pharmaceuticals:—Agency, Basel, Switzerland (4391).
Cosmetics and Toilet Preparations:—Agency, Singapore, Straits Settlements (4428).
Drugs and Pharmaceuticals:—Agency, Bogota, Colombia (4403).
Fusel Oil in carload lots:—Purchase, Warsaw, Poland (4394).
Glass, Non-Reflecting, for Store Windows, and Wire-Glass:—Agency, Vancouver, Canada (4417).
Glue with Benzine Base for Shoe Manufacture:—Purchase, Sao Paulo, Brazil (4442).
Industrial Chemicals:—Agency, Warsaw, Poland (4424).
Lubricating Oils:—Purchase and Agency, Rangoon, India (4432).
Lubricating Oils, Complete Line:—Agency, Kaunas, Lithuania (4413).
Nicotine Sulphate in two-ton lots:—Purchase, Vancouver, Canada (4389).
Pharmaceuticals and Medicinals:—Agency, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (4392).
Proprietary Medicines and Crude Drugs:—Agency, Kingston, Jamaica (4402).
Salt, in carload lots:—Agency, Havana, Cuba (4404).

Current Market Quotations

(Continued from page 25)

Bakelite—Vinylite

Bakelite, solutions, XJ, 180, dms., 30,000 lbs., works	lb.	.179	—
15,000 lbs., works	lb.	.184	—
5,000 lbs., works	lb.	.189	—
431, dms., 30,000 lbs., works	lb.	.226	—
15,000 lbs., works	lb.	.231	—
5,000 lbs., works	lb.	.236	—
2681, dms., 30,000 lbs., works	lb.	.22	—
15,000 lbs., works	lb.	.22½	—
5,000 lbs., works	lb.	.23	—
3100, dms., 30,000 lbs., works	lb.	.19½	—
15,000 lbs., works	lb.	.20	—
5,000 lbs., works	lb.	.20½	—
6000, dms., 30,000 lbs., works	lb.	.26½	—
15,000 lbs., works	lb.	.27	—
5,000 lbs., works	lb.	.27½	—
6389, dms., 30,000 lbs., works	lb.	.26½	—
15,000 lbs., works	lb.	.27	—
5,000 lbs., works	lb.	.27½	—
7506, dms., 30,000 lbs., works	lb.	.30	—
15,000 lbs., works	lb.	.30½	—
5,000 lbs., works	lb.	.31	—
8263, dms., 30,000 lbs., works	lb.	.22	—
15,000 lbs., works	lb.	.22½	—
5,000 lbs., works	lb.	.23	—
8264, dms., 30,000 lbs., works	lb.	.21½	—
15,000 lbs., works	lb.	.22½	—
5,000 lbs., works	lb.	.23½	—
8344, dms., 30,000 lbs., works	lb.	.43	—
15,000 lbs., works	lb.	.44	—
5,000 lbs., works	lb.	.45	—
Bronze gum, 1, dms., works	lb.	.11	—
3, dms., works	lb.	.09	—

C

Cumar, AX, dms., works	lb.	.06	—
BX, dms., works	lb.	.06	—
CX, dms., gross weight, works,	lb.	.05	—
DX, dms., gross weight, works,	lb.	.04	—
EX, dms., gross weight, works,	lb.	.04	—
FX, dms., gross weight, works,	lb.	.05	—
MH, col. ½, dms., works	lb.	.12	—
1, dms., works	lb.	.11	—
1½-2, dms., works	lb.	.10	—
2½ and darker, dms., works,	lb.	.09	—
MS, dms., works	lb.	.10	—
P, 10°-20° C., col. 3 and darker, dms., works	lb.	.10½	—
RH, dms., works	lb.	.10	—
RS, dms., works	lb.	.10	—
special soft, dms., works	lb.	.10	—
V, col. ½, dms., works	lb.	.12	—
1, dms., works	lb.	.11	—
1½-2, dms., works	lb.	.10	—
2½ and darker, dms., works,	lb.	.09	—
W, col. ½, dms., works	lb.	.13	—
1, dms., works	lb.	.12	—
1½-2, dms., works	lb.	.11	—
2½ and darker, dms., works,	lb.	.10	—

Cumar prices include frt. equald. with Pittsburgh; prices on contracts terminating December, 1937, are ¼c. per pound lower.

D

Durez, 202, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.45	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.47	—
210, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16	—
210, extra pale, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½	—
500, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.33	—
525, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.25	—
550, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.29	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.30	—

Durez prices ex warehouse at Pacific Coast and Gulf points are 3c. per pound additional. C.l. (36,000 pounds) price will apply on c.l. of mixed resins. Contracts covering 3 months for price protection only.

Durite, 1,301 dms., 1 ton, frt. alld.	lb.	.30	—
smaller lots, frt. alld.	lb.	.35	—

G

G, resin, dms., gross weight, works, frt equal. with Phila.,	lb.	.086	—

G resin prices on contracts terminating December, 1937, are ¼c. per pound lower; Los Angeles and San Francisco ex whse., 3c. per lb. extra.

Guai-a-phene, 10-gal. cns., works,	gal.	2.57	—
5-gal. cns., works	gal.	2.62	—
1-gal. cns., works	gal.	2.82	—
dms., works	gal.	2.50	—

H

Hercolyn, dms. (nonreturnable), works	lb.	.22	—

J

Jozite (see Zinc-iron oxide pigment in regular price list above).

K

Kadox (zinc oxide), black, or red label, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06½	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.06½	—
Pac. cst., ex whse	lb.	.06½	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06½	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.06¾	—
Pac. cst., ex whse	lb.	.06¾	—

N

Nevillac, dms., works	lb.	.16	—

Nevillac prices on contracts terminating December, 1937, are ¼c. per pound lower; Los Angeles and San Francisco ex whse., 3c. per lb. extra.

Neville resin, R-1 nevindene, col. ½, dms., works	lb.	.13	—
R-3, nevindene, col. 1, dms., works	lb.	.12	—
R-5, nevindene, col., 1½-2, dms., works	lb.	.11	—
R-6, nevindene, col., 2½-3½, dms., works	lb.	.10	—
R-7, N.P.S., col. below 3, dms, works	lb.	.12	—
R-8, N.P.S., col. below 3, dms., works	lb.	.12½	—
R-9, hard, col. ½, dms., works	lb.	.12	—
R-10, hard, col. 1, dms., works	lb.	.11	—
R-11, hard, col. 1½-2, dms., works	lb.	.10	—
R-12, hard, col. 2½ and darker, dms., works	lb.	.09	—
R-13, medium, col. ½, dms., works	lb.	.12	—
R-14, medium, col. 1, dms., works	lb.	.11	—
R-15, medium, col. 1½-2, dms., works	lb.	.10	—
R-16, medium, col. 2½ and darker, dms., works	lb.	.09	—
R-17, medium soft, col. 3½-8, dms., works	lb.	.10	—
R-19, medium soft, col. 3½-8, dms., works	lb.	.10	—
R-21, soft, col. 3½-8, dms., works	lb.	.10	—
R-22, special, soft, col. 3½-8, dms., works	lb.	.10	—
R-27, medium soft, col. 1, dms., works	lb.	.12½	—
R-28, medium soft, col. 1½-2, dms., works	lb.	.11½	—
R-29, medium soft, col. 2½ and darker, dms., works	lb.	.10½	—
R-41, phenester, col. 3½-5, dms., works	lb.	.17	—

Neville resin prices are freight equalized with Phila.; prices on contracts terminating December, 1937, are ¼c. per pound lower; Los Angeles and San Francisco ex whse., 3c. per lb. extra.

Nevillite, dms., works	lb.	.35	—
oil, dms., works	lb.	.45	—
Nevinol, dms., works	lb.	.15	—
2 heavy, dms., works	lb.	.11	—
Nuba, 1, 80°-95° C., dms., gross weight, works	lb.	.03	—
2, 100°-125° C., dms., gross weight, works	lb.	.03	—
3, 135°-150° C., dms., gross weight, works	lb.	.04	—

Nuba resin prices are freight equalized with Phila.; prices on contracts terminating December, 1937, are ¼c. per pound lower. Los Angeles and San Francisco ex whse., 3c. per pound extra.

Nuodex drier, cobalt, 4%, dms., dlvd. E. of Kas. City	lb.	.19½	.21½
6%, dms., same basis	lb.	.24½	.26½
8%, dms., same basis	lb.	.32¾	.34
10%, dms., same basis	lb.	.43	.43¾
cobalt 3%-lead 30%, dms, same basis	lb.	.20	—
cobalt 1%-zinc 10%, dms., same basis	lb.	.22½	—
copper, 4%, dms., same basis	lb.	.12	—
6%, dms., same basis	lb.	.14	.16
iron, 4%, dms., same basis	lb.	.11	—
6%, dms., same basis	lb.	.13	—
10%, dms., same basis	lb.	.21	—
lead, 10%, dms., same basis	lb.	.10½	.11½
24%, dms., same basis	lb.	.14	.18
32%, dms., same basis	lb.	.18	.20
34%, dms., same basis	lb.	.19	.20
lead 30%—cobalt 3% (see Cobalt).			
lead 30%—manganese 3% (see Manganese).			
manganese, 4%, dms., same basis	lb.	.12½	—
6%, dms., same basis	lb.	.13	.14
8%, dms., same basis	lb.	.18	.19
10%, dms., same basis	lb.	.22	—
manganese 3%—lead 30%, dms., same basis	lb.	.17	—
mercury, 25%, dms., same basis	lb.	.55	—
zinc, 5%, dms., same basis	lb.	.13	.14
8%, dms., same basis	lb.	.16½	.17½
12%, dms., same basis	lb.	.22	.28
zinc 10%—cobalt 1% see (Cobalt).			

P

Pliolite, milled, dms., 1 ton, works	lb.	.75	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.79	—
unmilled, dms., 1 ton, works	lb.	.66	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.69	—

S

Surfex, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. up to 25c. per 100 lbs.	ton.	35.00	—

T

Tornesit, bgs., ton lots, works	lb.	.37	—

V

Vinylite, AYAA, AYAF, AYAT, dms., 200 lbs., works	lb.	.45	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.60	—
VYHF, dms., 200 lbs., works,	lb.	.55	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.65	—
VYHH, dms., 200 lbs., works	lb.	.57	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.67	—
VYNT, dms., 200 lbs., works	lb.	.75	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.85	—
VYRR, dms., 200 lbs., works	lb.	.55	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.65	—

S. O. of New Jersey Adds $4,000,000 to Thrift Fund

W. S. Farish, president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, reports the distribution of $4,000,000 out of earnings by the company and its domestic subsidiaries, among 36,000 eligible employees in the form of credits to their accounts in the company's thrift plan. Last year the company made a similar deposit in the employees fund of $2,500,000.

The demand for products during the first nine months points to a generally satisfactory year for the petroleum industry, Mr. Farish stated, and the directors are naturally gratified that conditions made this additional contribution possible. The total thrift plan fund, which is made up of voluntary contributions by more than 90 percent of eligible employees, supplemented by regular and special deposits by the company, will approximate $15,000,000 by the end of 1937, Mr. Farish added.

Southern Chemical Cotton Company, Chattanooga, Tenn., has been scheduled by the National Labor Relations Board to hold an election within 15 days from October 25 to enable the company's regular employees to choose between local unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Business Wants and Offers

Minimum rate (36 words), without display, $2.00 per insertion; 25c for each additional 6 words

Payable in advance at 12 Gold Street, New York

Buildings Offered

BRICK BUILDING, high one-story 50x 125, concrete floor, no columns, railroad siding, live steam available 24 hours per day, yard; unrestricted district, Newark, N. J.; low rent. The R. L. Kraft Company, Woolworth Building. COrtlandt 7-9377.

Containers Offered

FOR SALE—Two hundred fibre drums, formerly contained tartaric acid. Will sell at 15c apiece. BOX 499, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

FOR SALE—Two hundred tin lined malt drums, 10 to 28 gallon capacities. Pierce & Stevens, Inc., Buffalo, New York.

Equipment Offered

FROM THE $10,000,000 Spreckles liquidation—Three No. 4 Vallez rotary filters; 42-inch cast iron; 40 A. T. & M. 40-inch bronze basket centrifugal machines arranged in batteries of 3, 4, 6 and 8; 1 Swenson triple effect evaporator, copper tubes, 2,000 sq. ft. per effect; 120 motors, 5 h.p. to 150 h.p., 3 phase, 60 cycles, 220 volts; 150 tons valves and fittings; miscellaneous vacuum, centrifugal and steam pumps; compressors, engines; 9 Heine water tube boilers, 500 h.p. each, 180 lb. pressure, with Murphy automatic stokers; 50 bucket elevators; 150 steel storage tanks, 500 gals. to 10,000 gals.; 15 horizontal jacketed, closed mixing tanks, 5,000 to 10,000 gallons each; miscellaneous screw and belt conveyors, etc. Send us your inquiries. Arrange to visit plant. Consolidated Products-Spreckles Liquidation, Yonkers, N. Y. Telephone: Yonkers 2400.

FOR SALE—One 250 gal. vacuum still, one 40x48 drying tumbler, one 40x60 washer, one 100 gal. high pressure copper still, one 50 gal. high pressure still, one 25 gal. high pressure copper still, one 35 gal. high pressure still. Write for prices and details. Schwab Machinery & Supply Company, Toledo, Ohio.

GUARANTEED EQUIPMENT—Jar pebble and ball mills, pony mixers, iron mills; Buhrstone mills, lead and paste mixers; roller mills; pulverizers; filter presses, dryers, glass lined kettles and tanks; vacuum stills; kettles; mixers, pumps. Specialists in hydraulic equipment for the plastic industries. We buy your surplus machinery. Stein Equipment Corp., 426 Broome street, New York City.

Equipment Offered

FOR SALE—One Black & Classon 3 roll mill, 9x32, equipped for belt drive, solid rolls. BOX 500, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

FIND WHAT you want right in New York City. Pony mixers, post mixers, Day sifter-mixers, portable mixers, revolvators, jacketed kettles, tanks, three-roller mills, dough mixers. Storms-Harvey Equipment Co., 123 Bleecker street. Spring 7-8955.

OIL ENGINE—Fairbanks-Morse 100 horsepower with 3 phase 60 cycle 230 volt generator; a complete unit, first class condition; priced low. Lawler Engineering Company, Durham avenue and L. V. R. R., Metuchen, N. J.

Equipment Wanted

PEBBLE MILLS wanted, 5-25 gallons, direct drive, steel or porcelain, in good condition, for cash. Give make, size, type of motor, condition and price. BOX 498, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Materials Wanted

WILL BUY any quantity surplus or by-product chemicals, greases, waxes, oils, solvents, colors, metal and all raw materials. We pay highest prices. Will also buy complete plant inventory. Write Barclay Chemical Company, Inc., 75 Varick street, New York City. WAlker 5-4250.

New Products Wanted

LARGE COMPANY, actively engaged in the manufacture and sale of basic drug, pharmaceutical, biological, medicinal, chemical, and associated products, desires to obtain manufacturing and sales rights for new products. Prefers products which can be sold in bulk and in large quantities. BOX 441, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Paint Specialties

BRITISH VARNISH and paint manufacturer, visiting United States, wishes to acquire manufacturing rights, by purchase or under license, for any outstanding product or specialty in paint or allied lines. Write for full details BOX 484, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Vacant

HIGH-GRADE manufacturer of furniture finishes requires experienced filler formulator. BOX 501, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

WANTED—By a leading paint and varnish house, high-grade experienced varnish chemist preferably with knowledge of railway finishes. BOX 502, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

WANTED—An executive, young, capable of directing a medium-size paint factory. Knowledge of sales, merchandising, credit and costs essential. Give all details in first letter. BOX 506, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Wanted

SALES, ADVERTISING, promotion executive with pharmaceutic, medical, cosmetic training; former U. S. public health officer, legislative and administrative counselor, seeks permanent responsible connection with progressive ethical Christian concern in or near New York. BOX 481, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

CHEMIST and chemical engineer, B.S., Ch.E., age 24, experience in heavy process equipment contact work, paint and chemical houses. Seeking connection with Eastern pigment, oil or chemical machinery concern. BOX 494, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

POSITION WANTED by one who is thoroughly familiar with all phases of the manufacturing pharmaceutical business, as to buying, figuring, and formulating formulas and all manufacturing operations; small house preferred; very nominal salary expected to start. BOX 496, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

SALESMAN desires position with manufacturer of industrial paints, greater New York territory or nearby. BOX 495, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

STOREKEEPER and stock record clerk, technical education laboratory experience in broad range of chemicals. BOX 497, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Wanted

ANALYTICAL and manufacturing chemist has made pharmaceuticals, crude drugs, and insecticides. BOX 505, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

CHEMIST desires position with drug house. Experienced in the manufacture of procaine hydrochloride and Kleins antigen. BOX 504, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

LACQUER CHEMIST, 1936 chemical engineering graduate, with one year's experience in control and routine analysis of lacquers. BOX 503, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

CHEMIST—Exceptional general all-around experience in research, formulation and production of paints, varnishes and synthetic coatings is open for employment. Best references can be supplied. Bids from reliable concerns offering genuine opportunities only will be considered. BOX 407, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Services Offered

VARNISH FIRES—Complete Anthony Nebulyte oil and gas burning systems specially adapted for varnish fires. Tangential or central fired settings with carbofrax domes, or diffuser rings and pedestals carried in stock. Many years' experience in these installations. Otto Penzenstadler, Ridgewood Station, Box 48, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Specialties Offered

WAKERS, a unique preparation for quick relief from drowsiness; harmlessness assured. Name and product copyright and trademark and one-half ton of material. Will require backing of an established concern with interstate contacts. Address J. S. Lewis, 218 West Church street, Elmira, N. Y.

Surplus Stock

CHECK INVENTORIES—Cash for any quantity surplus finished or raw material —chemicals, oils, coaltar products, metals, drugs, pharmaceuticals, gums, wastes and by-products. Entire plants bought. Chemical Service Corp., 237 Fourth avenue, New York. STuyvesant 9-0134.

REBUILT MACHINERY SELECTED ITEMS

16—Pebble Mills, porcelain and silex lined, 10 to 1,000 gals., some with roller bearings.
8—Colton Sizkes & Mulford Tablet Machines, ¼" to 2" dia.
1—500 gal. Aluminum Jack. Agit. Kettles.
2—36" Tolhurst Extractors, rubber lined baskets.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 100 lbs. to 2,200 lbs. capacity.
1—Colton No. 10 worm type Paste Filler.
5—Day Pony Mixers, 8, 15 and 40 gals.
8—Paste Mixers, 50 to 100 gals.
1—700 gal. Duriron Jack. Kettles, closed.
2—W. & P. Jack. Mixers, 100 gal., power tilting, sigma blades.
25—Filter Presses, 6" to 42" size.
3—Buffalo 32"x90" Double Drum Atmospheric Dryers.
2—W. & P. Jacketed Mixers, 100 gal., power tilting, heated sigma blades.
9—Devine and Buffalo Vacuum Shelf Dryers, assorted sizes.
8—Copper and Aluminum Jacketed Kettles, 175 to 400 gals.
9—Roller Mills 3x10 up to 16x40.

Miscellaneous: Dryers; Mixers; Filters and Filter Presses; Kettles; Pulverizers; Mills; Grinders; Tanks; Pumps; Boilers; etc. Send for our Bulletins.

CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS COMPANY, Inc.

15-17-19 Park Row, New York, N. Y. Phone: Barclay 7-0600
Plant: 335 Doremus Ave., Newark, N. J. Cable Address: Equipment

REBUILT MACHINERY BARGAINS for PAINT • VARNISH • LACQUER MAKERS!

Tremendous Stock Now on Hand Forces Liquidation of Many Wanted Items at Half Their Worth

Portable Mixers, ¼ H.P. to 2 H.P., A.C. or D.C., 1725 RPM and 431 RPM.
Kiefer Visco Fillers.
Buffalo Fillers.
Colton No. 8 Can Filler.
Burt & Knapp Can Labelers.
Kent and Ross 12 x 30 Water Cooled Roller Mills; Belt or direct Motor Drive.
Iron Mills 4" to 18" Plain and Water Cooled hoppers; Belt or Motor Drive.
Abbe Gallon Porcelain Jar Mills.
Day Triturator with 2 steel Porcelain lined Jars.
Patterson 36 x 48 Pebble Mills, pulley driven; Porcelain lined or unlined.
Patterson 4' x 8' Silex Lined Horizontal Tube Mill.
Patterson 4' x 4' Steel lined Ball Mill.

LEAD MIXERS—Ross 60 gal.—also Battery of two 60-gal. overhead drives.
Ross Batteries of two and five, 30 gal. lead mixers overhead drives.
Sheet Steel open top Mixing Tanks, 150 gal. to 1,200 gal.
Ross No. 30 B Post Mixer, T. & L. Pulley Drives.
Kent Post Mixer No. 52 A-100 gallon capacity.
Day Pony Mixers 8 gal. to 40 gal. capacities.
Sperry, Johnson & Shriver Filter Presses, 12 x 12 to 30 x 30.
Pumps, Rotary and Centrifugal; Iron or Bronze from ½" to 4".
Copper, Glass Lined and Steel Storage Tanks, from 6 gal. to 500 gal.
Miscellaneous Varnish Kettles, Paint Mixing Tanks and Pony Mixer Cans.
Chaser Mills; 3 ft. and 6 ft.; also Patterson 48".

Send for Detailed Description of Machine You NEED

FIRST MACHINERY CORPORATION

419 Lafayette St., N. Y. C. FMC GRamercy 7-6622

Dividends Reported Since Last Publication

	Stock.	Class.	Amount.	Payable.	Of record.
Alaska Packers Assn	.....	Q.	$2.00	Nov. 10	Oct. 30
Armour & Co. (Ill.)	Com.	..	15c.	Dec. 15	Nov. 25
Bourjois, Inc.	Pfd.	Q.	68¾c.	Nov. 15	Nov. 1
Buffalo Ankerite Gold Mines	.....	Q.	12c.	Nov. 15	Oct. 30
California Packing Co	Com.	..	37½c.	Nov. 15	Oct. 30
California Packing Co	Pfd.	Q.	62½c.	Nov. 15	Oct. 30
Central Eureka Mining Co	Com.	..	6c.	Nov. 22	Nov. 2
Central Eureka Mining Co	Pfd.	..	6c.	Nov. 22	Nov. 2
Crown Cork & Seal Co	.....	Q.	20c.	Nov. 15	Oct. 30
Crown Cork & Seal Co	.....	Ext.	20c.	Nov. 15	Oct. 30
Dominion Tar & Chemical Co	Pfd.	Q.	$1.37½	Nov. 15	Oct. 27
Dow Drug Co	Com.	..	15c.	Nov. 15	Nov. 1
General Metals Corp	Com.	Q.	25c.	Nov. 15	Oct. 30
Great Western Electrochem. Co	Com.	..	$1.00	Nov. 15	Nov. 5
McIntyre Porcupine Mines	.....	Q.	50c.	Dec. 1	Nov. 1
Midwest Oil Co	Com.	S.	50c.	Dec. 15	Nov. 15
North American Oil Cons	.....	Q.	25c.	Nov. 5	Oct. 25
Owens-Illinois Glass Co	Com.	..	75c.	Nov. 15	Oct. 30
Pure Oil Co	Com.	..	25c.	Dec. 1	Nov. 10
Roan Antelope Copper Mines	.....	..	$1.85	Nov. 5	Nov. 1
Sun Oil Co	Com.	Q.	25c.	Dec. 15	Nov. 25
Sun Oil Co	Com.	SD.	8%	Dec. 15	Nov. 25
Union Oil Co. (Cal.)	.....	..	30c.	Nov. 10	Oct. 25
Union Oil Co. (Cal.)	.....	Ext.	25c.	Nov. 10	Oct. 25
Will & Baumer Candle Co	Com.	..	10c.	Nov. 15	Nov. 1

Ethyl Gasoline Names Jones To Direct Safety Activity

Ellis O. Jones, jr., this city, has been appointed to direct the safety activity of the Ethyl Gasoline Corporation on the West coast with headquarters in Los Angeles. His field will be co-extensive with the corporation's Los Angeles division, which embraces California, Arizona, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah and Washington, of which S. M. Wagner is manager. Mr. Jones has been with the Ethyl Gasoline Corporation since 1932, and has been active in carrying out the safety program of the American Petroleum Institute. He is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Corporation Earnings Recently Reported

		1937		1936	
	Period.	Net income.	Per share.	Net income.	Per share.
American Chicle Co	9 mos.	$2,808,038	$6.41	$2,291,116	$5.21
American Smelting & Refining Co	6 mos.	9,624,998	3.38	7,807,529	3.01
American Window Glass Co	Yr. 8-31	1,005,173	1.82	25,772	.64
Angostura-Wuppermann Corp	6 mos.	29,465	.15	31,477	.16
Atlantic Refining Co	9 mos.	7,486,000	2.64	6,161,000	2.20
Calmont Oils, Ltd	Yr. 5-31	28,899	...	*20,566	...
General American Oil Co	Yr. 6-30	483,860	1.20	.....	...
General Electric Co	9 mos.	39,663,931	1.38	26,533,667	.92
General Refractories Co	9 mos.	1,516,500	3.23	1,052,309	2.32
Harbison-Walker Refractories Co	9 mos.	2,795,300	1.96	2,431,600	1.66
Hickok Oil Corp	Yr. 6-30	1,921,724	1.74	1,612,845	1.43
Hiram Walker-Gooderham & Worts, Ltd.	Yr. 8-31	6,463,633	8.29	4,796,120	6.56
Lehn & Fink Products Corp	9 mos.	322,020	.81	453,343	1.13
Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co	9 mos.	8,848,159	3.53	7,369,960	2.94
MacAndrews & Forbes Co	9 mos.	682,194	1.95	618,004	1.74

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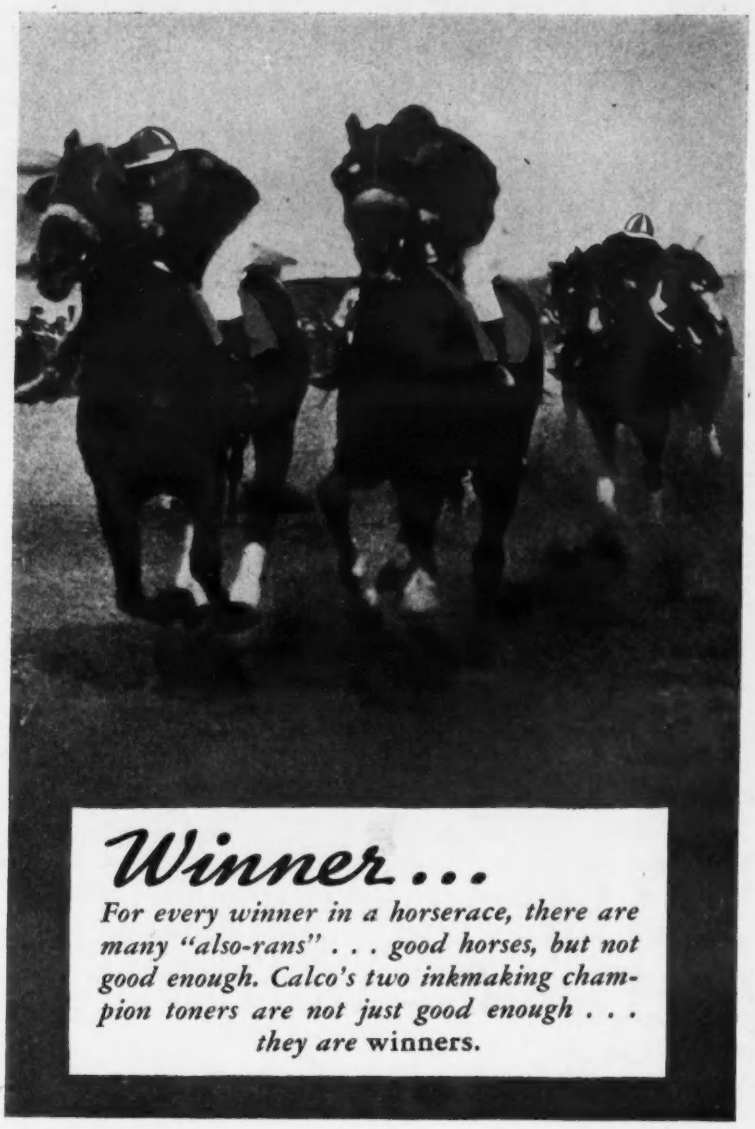

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For every winner in a horserace, there are many "also-rans" . . . good horses, but not good enough. Calco's two inkmaking champion toners are not just good enough . . . they are winners.

Alkali Blue Toners

● Alkali Blue Toner is obtainable in different types of bronzes varying in an undertone range from decided red to a very clear green tone. Ink Bodies, without varnish separation, are compounded to meet your specifications.

IRIDESCENT Violet Toners

● Calco's Iridescent Violet Toners are especially prepared for clean violet ink of the fugitive type. These products are available in shade variations to match your requirements. They are absolutely odorless.

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BARIUM CHLORIDE
BARIUM HYDRATE
BICHROMATE
Soda and Potash
BORAX
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CARBON TETRACHLORIDE
CHROMIC ACID
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CYANIDE, POTASSIUM
ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE
FELDSPAR, "CHEMI-TROLD"
FORMIC ACID
IRON BY HYDROGEN
IRON CHLORIDE
LITHIUM SALTS
MANGANESE CHLORIDE
NAPHTHALENE
NICKEL SALTS, SINGLE AND DOUBLE
NICKEL CHLORIDE
NITRITE SODA
OXALIC ACID
PARADICHLOROBENZENE
OXALATE AMMONIA
OXALATE POTASH
BINOXALATE POTASH
BICARBONATE POTASH
CAUSTIC POTASH
Fused, Broken, Ground and Flakes
CARBONATE POTASH
Liquid, Calcinated and Hydrated
PERMANGANATE POTASH
RED PRUSSIATE POTASH
YELLOW PRUSSIATE POTASH
YELLOW PRUSSIATE SODA
SODA ACETATE
SODA ASH
SODA BICARBONATE
SODA CAUSTIC
SODA SILICO FLUORIDE
ACID SODA FLUORIDE
SODA FLUORIDE
STEARATES
Aluminum, Calcium, Magnesium and Zinc
SULFUR CHLORIDE
SULFUR DIOXIDE
TETRA SODA PYROPHOSPHATE
TRISODIUM PHOSPHATE
ZINC CARBONATE
ZINC CHLORIDE

Also refrigerants, non-flammable solvents, cyanides, formaldehyde, active oxygen products, ceramic chemicals, etc.

Write for current price list giving prices on these and other chemicals

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